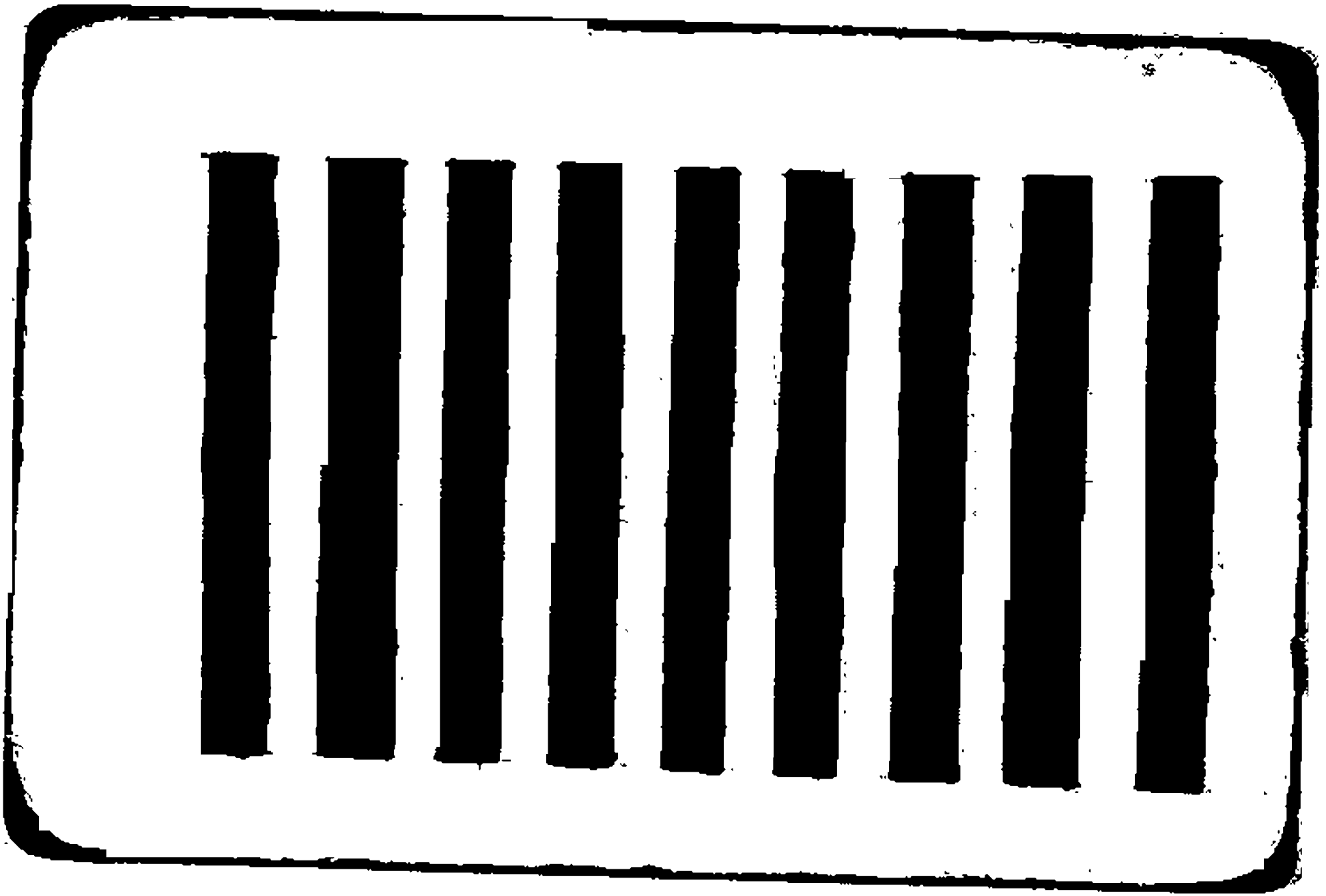

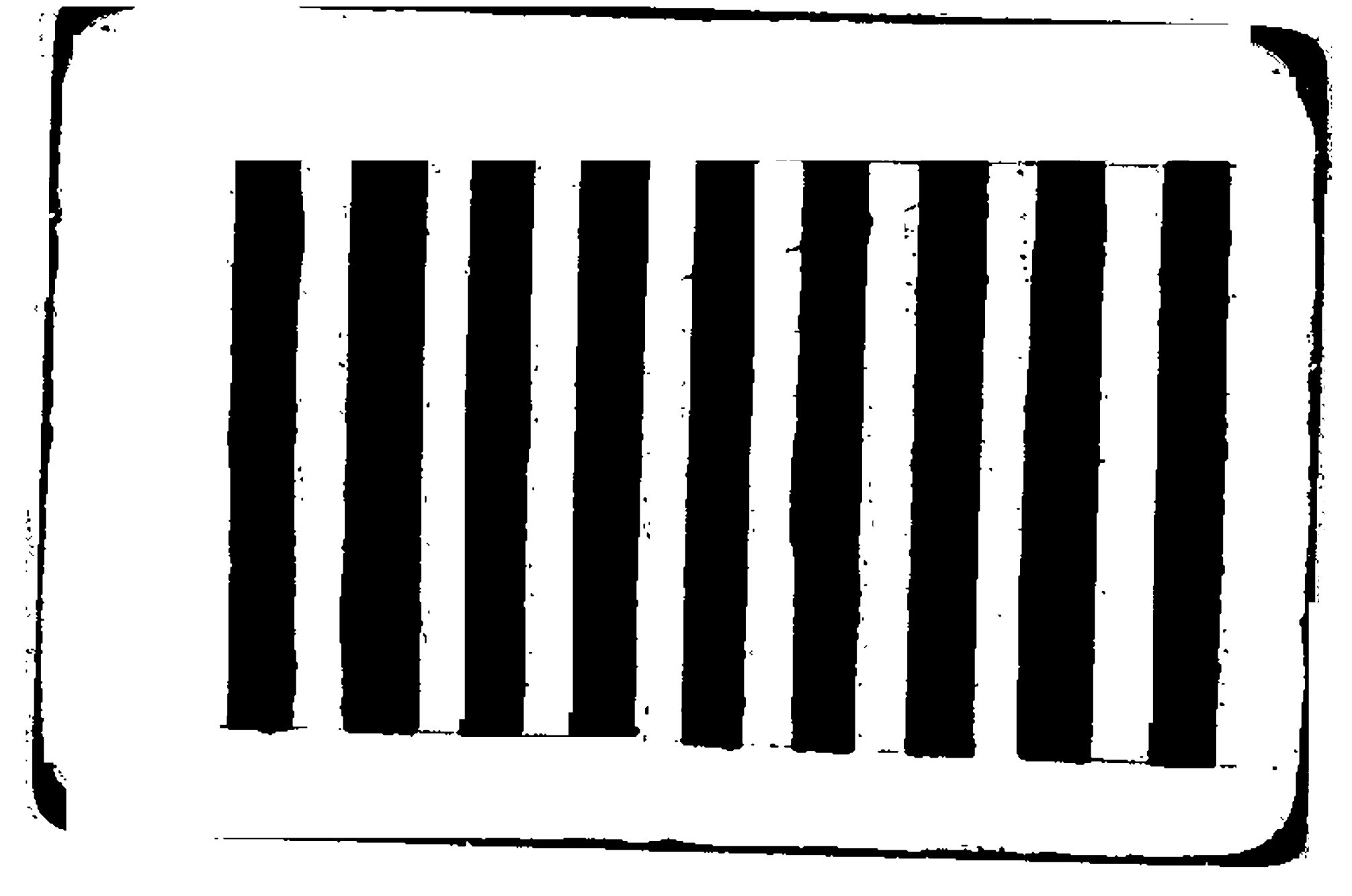

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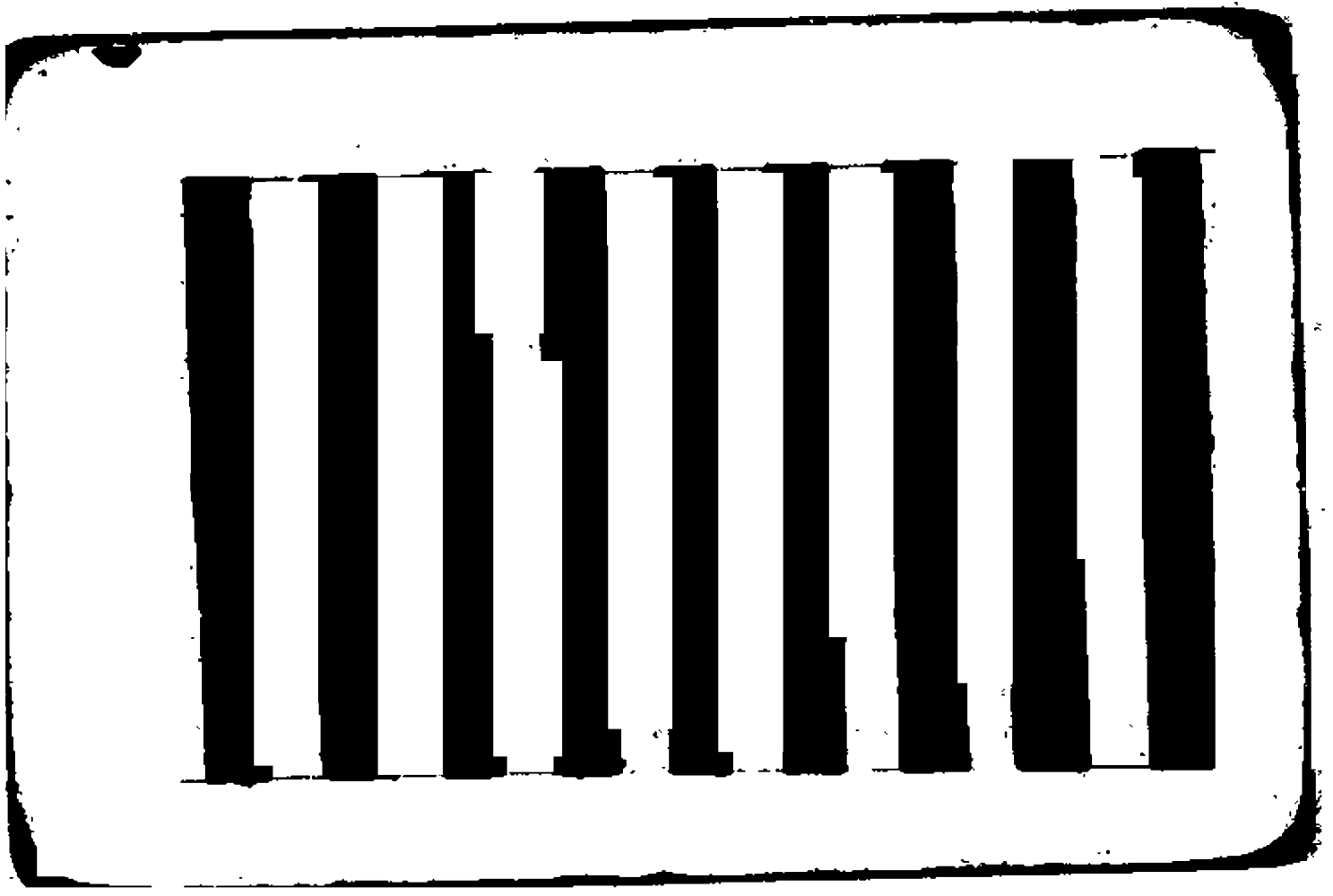

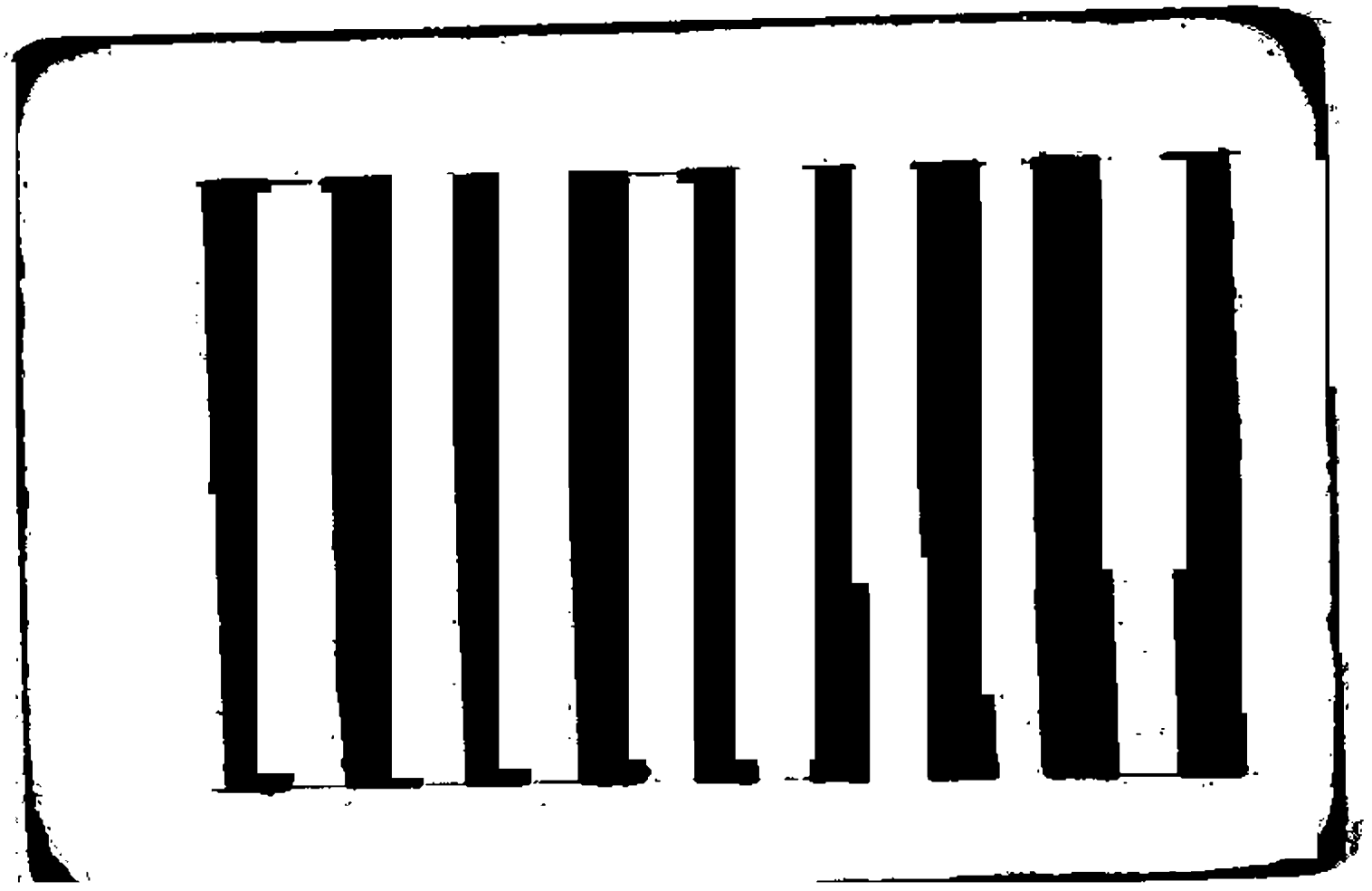

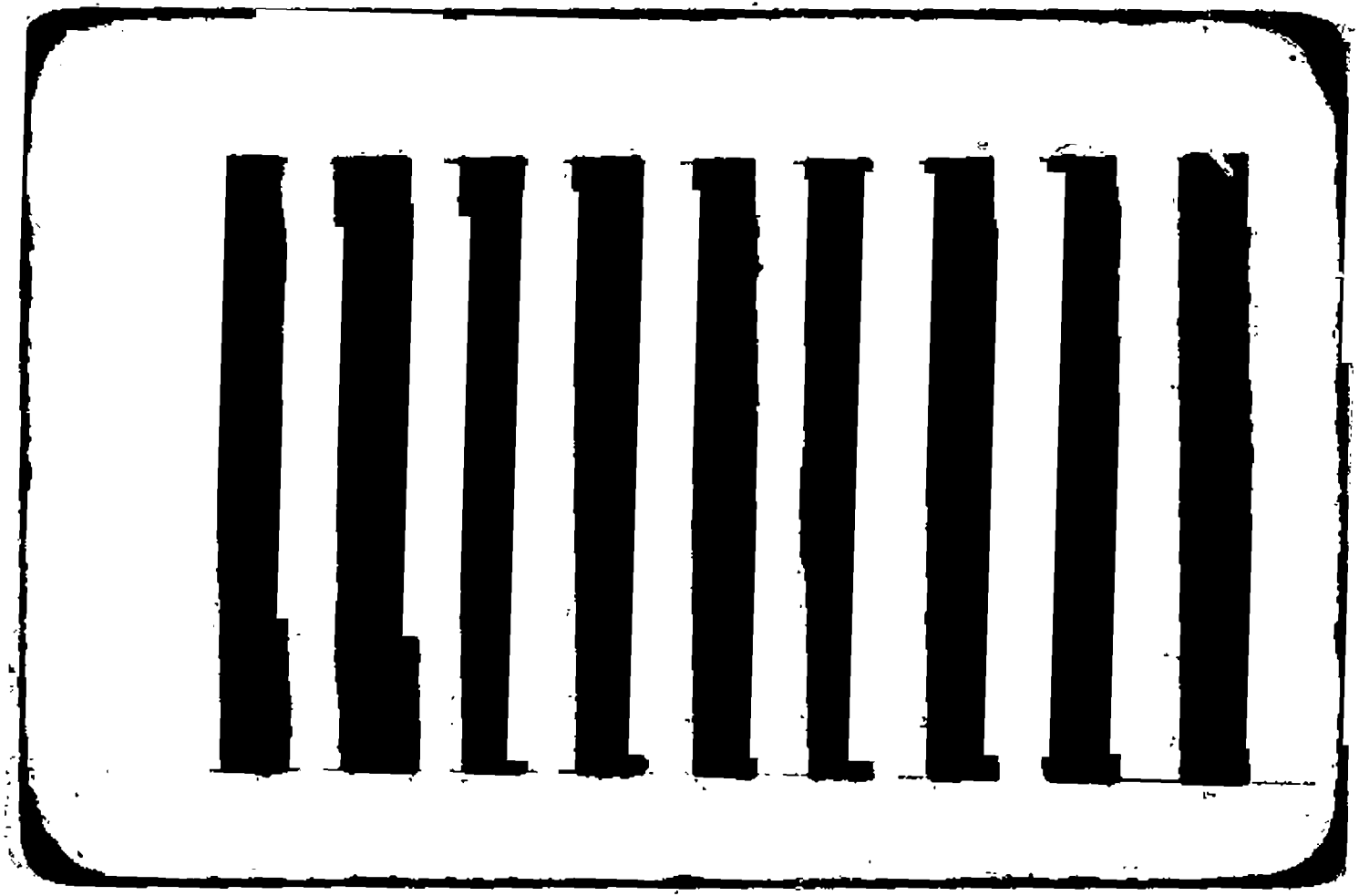

Volume - XIII

6th January 1890

to 22nd December 1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 30th Dec.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have telegraphed to Mr Gladstone sincerely congratulating him on his eightieth birthday —*Ren*

Countless messages of congratulation to Mr Gladstone on his birthday continue to arrive at Hawarden The Duchess has telegraphed his congratulations Mr. Gladstone thanks all well wishers through the newspapers

London, 31st Dec—This morning it is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury is seriously indisposed Lord Salisbury is seriously ill, and has postponed his visit to Grantham, where he had arranged to speak The *Times* comments on the Indian National Congress are to a great extent, written in a satirical strain It says that the logic of facts is against the electoral scheme of the Congress, as a nominee representative system being impossible under the present conditions of India —*Ren*

St Petersburg 30th Dec—The Czar is ill —*C N*

Paris, 30th Dec—The Paris journal *Voltaire*, declares that the Czar is suffering from taking an irritant poison —*C N*

St. Petersburg, 30th Dec—Several officers have been arrested on a charge of showing revolutionary sympathies —*C N*

Allahabad 30th Dec—Colonel Safford, Inspector General of Military Works, Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, and Major Hildebrand will proceed to Burma on Wednesday on inspection duty connected with the fortifications.

London, 2nd Jan—An anonymous donor has given £100,000 for a Convalescent Home for London Hospitals.—*C N.*

London, 1st Jan—It is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's surplus will amount to £2,000,000 —*Ren.*

Bombay, 2nd Jan—The total sum subscribed for the expenses of the Congress during this year now amounts to Rs 67,000 of which the Madras delegates subscribed Rs 5,000, Mr E Norton and friend, Rs 2,000, Mr Shivram, Madrassee, Rs 2,000, Mr Subapathy Moodaliar, Rs 1,000, Mr Madho Chettty, Rs. 1,000, and a Madrassee, Rs 500. The largest individual subscription being Rs 3,000 from Messrs. Mehta and Company, Calcutta

London, 3rd Jan—The *Lancet* gives expression to an apprehension that an outbreak of cholera may occur in Europe this year —*C N*

Paris, 1st Jan—At the customary New Year's Day reception of the foreign diplomatic body, President Carnot, replying to the good wishes expressed to him, said that the aim of the Republic was to continue the works of peace —*Ren.*

Rome, 1st Jan—King Humbert, in receiving the congratulations of the deputations from the two Legislative Chambers on the occasion of the New Year, said there was a time when it would not have been able for any one to guarantee the peace of Europe for a fortnight, but now he was happy to say that it is assured, the *rapprochement* of Germany and Russia having tended to help in the maintenance of the peace

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS

NATIVE PERSONAL DISTINCTIONS

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer —

The title of Maharaja Bahadur

Maharaj Kumar Khitish Chunder Roy of Krishnaghur, in the Nuddea District, and Raja Mohendrod Deo Saont of Athmullik

The title of Raja.

Babu Rai Baladur Singh, Zemindar of Tikaree, in the district of Gya, and Babu Jyoti Prosad Gorgia, Zemindar of Maisadal in the District of Midnapore.

The title of Rani

Srimati Bhubaneswari Priya Barmani, widow of Rai Peshab Chandra Barua Bahadur, Zemindar of Gauripur, Goalpara District

The title of Nawab

Sirdar Mobrulla Khan, Chief of the Mooro tribe, and Sirdar Shahbazkhan, Chief of the Bugti tribe

The title of Shams ul Ulma

Khan Bahadur Hasangji Jamaspji Dastur, Professor of Persian in the Deccan College, Poona

The title of Maharshopa Bhyaya

Pundit Ayodhya Nath Misser, Samavedi of Patna, in the district of Muzaffarpore; Pandit Krishna Singh Tantre of Bhoar in Tirhoot, and Pundit Kanhaiya Jha of Mangrauni, in the district of Darbhanga

The title of Khan Bahadur.

Mirza Muhammad Ismail Saheb, Agent for her Highness the Begum Saheba, widow of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, Maulvi Ahmed, Municipal Commissioner for the town of Calcutta, Syed Muhamed Ajmal, Honorary Magistrate of Barh, in the district of Patna, Ali Jan, Inspector of Police in the North Western Provinces, Sayid Zahid Hussain, Deputy Collector of Muzaffernagar, in the N W Provinces, Mian Ghulam Rasul, merchant and member of the Municipal Committee of Peshawar, Aga Ahmed Ispahani merchant, Consul for Persia at Rangoon, Sayid Najm ud Din Hussain, Inspector of Thuggee and Dacoity Department

The title of Rao Bahadur

Rao Sahib Shrikrishna Wasudeo Wartikar, chief clerk of the Commander in Chief's Office, Bombay, Phakirdas Kikabhai Dalal, medical officer in charge of the Civil Station of Wadwan in the Bombay Presidency, Sakaram Baji Bandekar Karbhari of the Sawantwadi State in the Bombay Presidency; Rednam Dharma Rao Nayudu, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue in the Madras Presidency.

The title of Rao Bahadur.

Babu Mata Din, late Subordinate Judge of Mozufferpore in the Bengal Presidency Babu Nanda Kishore Das, Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, Babu Kali Pado Mukerjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misraj officiating Inspector of Vernacular Schools in the Benares Division of the N. W. Provinces, Kanhyalal, late Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Amritsar district, Lala Guru Sahai Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Rai Debi Parshad, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces and Subedar Dwarka Tewari of the Nipal Residency escort.

The title of Sardar Bahadur.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh of Sohana, in the Umballa district.

The title of Khan Sahib

Ratanjee Dhunjeebhai, Honorary Assistant Engineer of the Bombay port Trust, and Nagoo Sayajee, contractor, of Bomby

The title of Rao Sahib.

Ganesh Gangadhar, Thanadar of the Bevisi Zilla of the Baroda Zilla, in the Mahi Kantha Agency, in the Bombay Presidency, Mahadu Balial Langhate, late Forest Settlement Officer, in the Kolhapur State in the Bombay Presidency, Gangaji Ramji Senior Hospital Assistant, in the Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Presidency, and C Muthuswami, Senior Hospital Assistant in the Madras Army

The title of Kyet Thaye Zaung 'Shwe Salwe Ya Min

Maung Saw Hla Pru, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Kyaukse District.

The title of Thaye Gaung Ngwe Da Ya Min.

Moung Antony Myook, of Loigung Minbu Districts

The title of Ahmadan Gaung Tazeik Ya Min.

Moung Myo, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rangoon, and Maung Ni, Inspector of Police, Mandalay

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 6 1890

CHANGES IN THE PAST AND IN THE FUTURE

At the beginning of the new year we may reasonably ask what progress India has made not only during the year that has just closed, but for many b fore it. It cannot be denied that, intellectually, socially and politically, the country has made gigantic strides forward, and there is no reason to suppose that the movement has come to an end On the contrary it has gain d so much strength that it must go forward, it somewhat resembles a storm rolling downhill which increases its impetus every inch it rolls We see this progress everywhere, phenomena are passing away giving place to new. It may be that in some cases the former

might have been retained with benefit, but those afraid of innovation must make up their minds to what is going on, for they cannot restrain it

Several causes have been at work to produce the effect spoken of and others will at different times be added to them We may put in the front the Educational Despatch of 1854 This document produced a revolution, a silent one but none the less a revolution. It put the language, literature and science of the West within the reach of the people of this land A treasury of the highest value had been opened to them, and they availed themselves of the good things offered Thousands entered the schools that were opened, thousands have taken degrees, and every year the number of those who present themselves at the different examinations is on the increase Schools and colleges are being established in every part of the country, and the Universities are now five in number instead of three. A desire has arisen the young to be educated, and they take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself This thirst for knowledge is not confined to one section of the community, but extends to all, there is a healthy emulation among the members that make up the body politic, and which is sure to continue for a long time to come In a few years there may not be a single village that has not its school, and the children as they grow up and learn all they can there, will desire to go to larger institutions. The number now receiving instruction in schools, though large, does not reach all, but the circle is extending, and in time its circumferences will coincide with the boundaries of the country The document in question paved the way for what came after, it was the foundation on which every thing else has been built, and this foundation is very firm

Another cause of the advancement of the people of this land was the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 This gave a political status to every man in the country, every man was then told that he had a right to hold any post to which he was qualified, and though the Proclamation has not been carried out in its entirety—far from it—it has done a great deal. In the first place it has shown the people of India what their rights are, before the Proclamation was given to the world this matter was doubtful, the people did not know exactly how they stood politically, now there can be no uncertainty on this point. It now remains for those interested to insist that this document shall be carried out in its fulness, in the spirit in which it was first sent forth To a certain extent it has remained a dead letter, and there are officials quite prepared to let it remain so for ever In the second place the Proclamation has had an educational effect upon the people of India, educational we mean, in a political point of view It has helped to train the present generation, to place them on a higher level than they stood on before. In this respect the Proclamation has done a vast amount of good, and will accomplish more before it has finished its course

We now come to the Local self government Act of Lord Ripon, the ameliorating influence of which can scarcely be overrated It produced an immense effect at the time, and this effect has not, and will not, lose its force Every year shows that the work Lord Ripon took in hand was just what was required, that a development was wanted and this was given. The step thus given led to others, and in time will develop into something very good for this land Many men are now being treated as Municipal Commissioners to do higher work when the proper time comes, as come it must, and perhaps before very long If men can perform duties faithfully as Municipal officers they may be able to conduct higher ones in a satisfactory manner It will not be premature to entrust such duties to them

The next development is the Indian National Congress, which we shall take up in a future issue This movement was an outgrowth of Lord Ripon's rule in India, and we must say the best It is training the inhabitants of India to look upon them selves as one people, not a number of atoms as has been the case in the past, and the country which many in former years professed to look upon as a "geographical expression" may now be viewed as an entity, the land of one whole people This development has brought the different races of the people together, and taught them that they have all the same interests, the same feelings, the same hopes But the people must not rest content with what has been done, they must use the measures that have been brought about as stepping stones to something higher This has been the case in all lands where great improvements have been made the people have not remained satisfied with obtaining one boon, but straightway proceeded to ask for another So it must be in India if much good is to be done, and those interested should set about it at once

In the next place, they should always be ready to correct any fault in the institutions already in existence. For instance the educational system is far from being in the condition it ought to be It requires to be overhauled, to be brought more into harmony with the requirements of the people, more practical, so that the youths who at large it may be able to gain a living when they go forth into the world It is to be feared that some of the admirers of this system look upon it as been almost perfect, they almost consider that it would be an act of sacrilege to touch it and they are apt to think, it is a power and nothing higher than human This notion must be got rid of, and blemishes in it by time must be corrected by upon this while great progress has been made, all we may be sure, greater still will be made in the future

Occasional Notes.

The question of public holidays is now being considered by the Bengal Government

Mr Henry Gladstone, a younger son of the Leader of the Opposition, is to be married on the 15th proximo to Miss Maud Rendel He is a member of a Calcutta firm

The Maharaja of Patiala has allotted seventy lakhs of rupees for the erection of barracks for his selected troops now being organised

His Excellency the Governor has asked Dewan Bahadur Srimant Raghavaiyangar, to prepare a memorandum on Agricultural state of the Madras Presidency

The total value of gold produced in the Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, up to the 30th ultimo, was about £950,000 In the eleven months ending with last month the yield has exceeded a value of £250 000

The Maharaja of Kuch Behar will entertain the Viceroy and Prince Albert Victor at dinner during the latter's stay in Calcutta The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are also likely to be present

The young Rajah of Kapurthalla has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia Though he is now convalescent, it is considered advisable that he should return home, and consequently the ball to celebrate his first appearance in Oudh cannot come off

The Sultan of the Zanzibar was to be invested on the 16th ultimo with the Order of G C M G by Colonel Lewis Smith On the same day the Sultan was to receive the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle from the German Consul General Every available British man-of-war had been recalled to Zanzibar in order to give eclat to the ceremony

There is some idea, says a correspondent, of starting a Wedding Reform Society in England "The money that is lavished upon the marriages of many young couples would suffice to keep them in housekeeping for a year or so, and no one has ever yet been discovered so peculiarly constituted as to find any pleasure in a wedding"

We are glad to learn that an English—Telugu Dictionary compiled by Mr P Sankara Narayana Garu, will be published in a few months It will be of great use to all Telugu Students and others learning English Mr Brown's Dictionary is now only out of print, but it is beyond the reach of all, owing to its heavy price

A ration of food used in action by the German army is called a "ration" It is a peculiar kind of bread in the shape of small cakes, the size of an absolute loaf, made of fine wheat bread strongly spiced, and calculated to keep for a long time When taken into the mouth it quickly softens and is both palatable and nutritious It is (says *Hospital*) chiefly intended for forced marches, when there is no time for camping and cooking

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says the chief military authorities are agreed that, owing to the invention of new projectiles, powders and explosives, the existing fortresses of Germany will have to be replaced by three or more "Entrenched Camps" Such a vast innovation can be effected only by degrees, but even at the enormous expense it entails Indeed, it need not be executed in a hurry, as the possible enemies of Germany are still far behind in all these matters

A correspondent of the *Scots Times*, the *Dundee Times*, the Rev Hugh Nelson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, is now at Calcutta by the evening mail train on Saturday It consists of nine carriages, all Grand Club Cars, and comprises a very splendid specimen of the railway train, many of them being of great beauty and value Two immense Mount St Bernards were very much at home, and their presence and docility seemed to greatly interest the lookers on as they were led out of the Station in charge of their keeper and one of the police officials —

The Duke of Connaught is to hold a Levee at Government House on the 22nd instant, in order to enable many of the friends of the Bhowanipore Institute for Women and also the Duchess had laid the stone to hear a speech on her behalf in which he said—"In regards myself, I am especially pleased to act as my late Royal Highness to day It is needless for me to assure you how thoroughly I am in sympathy with you In fact in my early fortune to be able on several occasions, in England to show my interest in associations connected with the names of the Princess of Wales and of my poor sister the Princess Alice"

On the three days over which the time was occupied in the disposal of formal business, such as the settlement of the number of delegates that each Provincial Congress could, by the rules in force, send to the Session of the Congress Committee, and passing resolutions for the necessary expenses Some Rs 30 000 were subscribed for the year Mr Hume was then appointed Secretary and Pandit Adhyaranji, Joint Secretary during Mr Hume's absence Mr W C Bonnerjee was appointed Standing Counsel for Bengal, and Mr Pherozeshah Mehta for Bombay, and Mr Ananda Charlu for Madras The appointment was also confirmed of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr W S Caine, Mr Bergel, Mr Modeen, Mr Ellis and Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee the Committee in England, and Messrs Hume, Adam, Nelson, Surendranath Bonnerjee, Manmohan Ghose, and W C Bonnerjee were formally appointed to represent the views of the Congress in England and present to the consideration of the British public the political reforms which the Congress advocated.

Mr Hume then announced that it was proposed to hold the sixth annual Congress at some city in Bengal, to be fixed hereafter, on the 25th December 1890 A vote of thanks to the President was then adopted and suitably acknowledged and just as the clock was about to strike 9, the Indian National Congress of 1889 came to an end with three cheers each for the Queen Empress, Lord Ripon, the President and Mr Hume

Local and Provincial

Opening of Offices —All the offices and courts opened this morning after the Christmas holidays.

A Rumour —There is a rumour to the effect that Mr. Hemingway, will shortly take furlough for a long period

The 3rd Lancer Cavalry —This regiment marched into Bangalore from Secunderabad on the first of this month It left the latter place in the end of November, and marched down in a very short time

The Matriculation Curriculum.—We hear that the Committee of the Senate, now engaged in revising the Matriculation curriculum, has resolved by a majority to recommend to the Senate the abolition of a text book in English.—*S S*

Later Trains —The trains of late have been behind time, as a rule, the reason assigned being the traffic in grain, a great quantity of which is being sent from this place On the 25th of last month the train to Mysore was three hours late, the engine having broken down by the way, and another having to be brought to replace it

New Years Parade —The parade on Wednesday last was rather a poor affair. There were very few troops present, and there was no salute fired All the batteries of artillery are now in camp, the 52nd Regiment is in Burmah, and the 3rd Cavalry only came in that morning, so that it could not be present on parade In a short time the garrison will be up to its usual strength

A trial has been taken near Maddur. —We regret to learn that Agent and the Public Works of the S M Railway have sanction the opening of a rival Station at Maddur, the present station being located in it from Maddur and in consequence to several passages The buildings have already been erected and it is said that the work will be completed on the 1st proximo. The new Station affords much facility to passengers from Kollegal, Mysuru and other places —*H*

A Fancy Fair —On Wednesday last Cole Park was the scene of much bustle in the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the Last named Orphans. There were many stalls kept by ladies and many things were sold A band was in attendance and played at intervals thus giving pleasure to the little ones and others assembled there. It is said that about three hundred rupees will be the Secretary of the Orphanage on account of the Bazar

In the B A Examination —Five hundred and seventy candidates appeared in the Madras Presidency to the B A examination to the Bombay Branch Of these 155 passed, four in the first class all in Maths, 137 in the 2nd and 57 in the 3rd Out of the 428 candidates 289 were examined in Madras, 90 in Bangalore, 61 at Kumbakonam and at Rajamundry, 61 at Pudukkottai by 33 in Trichinopoly, 10 at Vizagapatam and 19 at Mangalore Of the 31 who appeared at Bangalore, 22 have passed Two successful candidates will have to appear for the Science Branch of their examination and many more

General Summary

The Social Conference —The third Social Conference was held yesterday, as the Congress Pandal was occupied others the following resolutions were carried, that members of the Social Reform Associations connected with this Conference be asked to pledge themselves not to perform their own or children's (if minors) marriages before the bride was completed her fourteenth year, that the time has now arrived for an enquiry into the working of the Widow Marriage Act of 1856, with a view to remove any defects in the same, that the disinherison of a child widows before 18 and after that age without their consent, should be declared an offence, and prohibited as such by law Pandita Ramabhai, who was present, made a telling speech in favor of the last resolution, which was listened to with considerable interest. The proceedings then terminated with cheers for the Honorable Mr. Justice Telang, who presided, for Sir William Wedderburn and for Pandita Ramabai

His Highness the Second Prince of Travancore B A —It is gratifying to learn that His Highness the Second Prince of

Travancore has passed through a crisis, and it is a gratifying to know that His Highness is the first among Native royalty who has attained such a distinction. We look upon his success with a degree of pride which we can hardly adequately express. He has set a good example and may others Princes follow in his wake. We offer the Prince our hearty congratulations and we hope it will be his ambition to be yet on a par which will indeed be a greater surprise to India and the world of England. Dr. Harrey and Mr. LaFouchadere M A were deeply interested in the Prince's education, and their royal pupil has done the highest credit to their diligence and careful tuition by passing the ordeal in which Travancore has been called the "Model State" and it is your by your giving proof that the honor bestowed on it by a retired Governor of Madras has been well deserved. We trust now at last the enemies of Travancore will think more kindly of the State than they have done for the past three years and hold forth every encouragement towards improved administration by fair and friendly criticism.—*Cosmopolite*

Mr. Bradlaugh came amongst us with very different credentials. He is a man of the people labouring to work for the people. He comes not to disgrace himself and to pick out Indian Princes, not to copy a royal pageant and stir up strife, but to study, grave political problems, to gather with his colleagues information which will enable him to ask Parliament to grant Indian reforms. He is not asking England to send out her pilgrim fathers, to colonise and develop new natural powers, and by raising men's status to enlarge, to multiply and increase the sum of national and individual happiness. He does not have to organise a Congress, but the proposal will pass through no all men's minds right. At the end of the public press, and his efforts will only help you to realise the ardent desire of your country for Parliamentary and the lecturer is only to give concentrated form to the people's power which both would have to do. But the prince has come to his own mission, the Indian people and Parliament know Mr. Bradlaugh is about the Prince and all Princes. And result of his visit will survive to the advantage of millions of Indian living, not at principle on the very day of his departure when the Prince's visit will be forgotten except for the chance that some restless aquarium light upon a musty copy of the dateless record, Volume No. II, or some peasant's plough upturn the long lost medal of some conquering Emperor.—*Hindu*

Current.

PRESENTATIONS TO MR. BRADLAUGH.

At 6 o'clock the pandal was again densely packed with delegates and visitors to the number, it is estimated, of more than a thousand to allow the presentation of addresses to Mr. Bradlaugh who on entering was received with enthusiastic welcome.

The President then read the Addresses from the Congress, and Addresses from 37 principal towns in India were presented, the last being taken as read and presented. Some of them were enclosed in prettily designed and costly caskets of silver and wood. Mr. Bradlaugh then rose to reply, and delivered an eloquent speech lasting nearly half an hour, which was listened to with great attention throughout, the only interruptions being bursts of applause at any specially telling point.

Mr. Bradlaugh said:—Friends, fellow subjects, and fellow citizens, I call you as friends, for the greeting you have given me entitles me to use the same language to you as I would to those at home, and you have made me feel since I have been in Bombay that the word 'home' has a wider signification than I had given it. I have learned that I have only a little home in England, I have a larger one in your sympathies, and in your affections, and as I trust to deserve by future work a place in your love, I address you as fellow subjects. We are here loyal to one rule with the best of loyalty (Cheers). That is no real loyalty which is only blind submission (Cheers). Real loyalty means that the governed should help the governors by leaving little for the Government to do; real loyalty means that the claim of right is made with the consciousness of duty, and I feel proud to be a fellow subject with you, in the hope that the phrase 'fellow citizens' may grow into a reality even before my lifetime ends (Cheers). I pray your indulgence to night, for it is the first speech I have made since I looked to the black bar of the grave, and I am not sure how far I can trust my tongue to interpret what I would wish to say. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that you have interested alike my work and my ability (No, no). I pray you be not indulgent to me as you have been generous, and if you disagree with what I say, let me say it in my own poor fashion that you may find at least my meaning. (Cheers). So you I am only here as a visitor, by your courtesy. I am a member of a great assembly, the mother of parliaments, to the world of which I am one of the poorest workmen, and as to my fervour that I may have had in advocating the cause of those to whom I belong at home, let me say I am sorry to have that I was chided for my work in the popular cause. For whose should I work if not for the people? Born of the people trusted by the people. I will die for the people. (Cheers).

And I know no geographical or race limits to my devotion. If the nineteenth century—under the word—to which I am proud to belong, has raised as Empire the rule carries with it the duty on the part of every man to recognise that which I recognise in your lawful, constitutional association, for the redress of your just claims, and for the advancement of your hopes and interests (Cheers). I will ask you not to expect too much. One man is only a water drop in the ocean of human life; you are the breeze during the water drop on the western side of the seas, and by your encouragement all others to stand giving it a fair chance that shall wish into the ethereal purple that has lost its Y. You will make those on the other side hear well to what the old English sounds which show that you share our language, our traditions, and our hopes, and in your network with us and to make common cause with us. (Cheers). Not only do I not expect too much, but do not expect all at once. Contrast the resemblance in the suggestions, by the delegates travelling hundreds and thousands of miles, you are yet only the wider limit of the two hundreds and two millions whom you number under our Empire, yours and mine, not mine or most yours, not to-day's event to-day, but our common Empire, for common purposes (Cheers). Don't be disappointed if at first all wrongly something is amended, it is new but shall be every day examined, it is new, but you have those who stand in the House of Commons to plead for you not alone, but stand ready day and night to assist you possibly by, and I hope sometimes able to throw aside with the authority of his knowledge and of the position which his pleading has given him, Sir William Wedderburn (Cheers). Another matter in connection with your agitation is that you have always to steadily work, close without stagnation. I am asked to address words which are sometimes sneered at as platitudes, but they speak and thought lived in, until you almost reach the truth. I may hesitate for the moment to say duty is for an hour, but it gets an old one after the inside hour. Wilds still grows and now the wilds won't when it comes no (Cheers). You propose to-day confidence and answers in anticipation of a great deal more hard work within the walls of Parliament. It is said the cause Indian nation, there is no Indian Nation at Congress, there is no people, there are only two hundred millions of diverse races and diverse creeds. For I am glad here to say that this Congress is more a national movement, by meeting upon the world of millions of men in the one hundred worlds into one common whole, most which I have to point out and most of some regret how to the direction of race and creed. (Cheers). It will be my duty, sooner or right, to present to Parliament as shortly I get back, on this very day of its opening, the old wrong to have the Bill consolidated, so that we could give the Bill with the advice of Parliament and answer for it in nothing more. I think it is possible the Government may introduce its own Bill itself. If they do it will take precedence of, but it will not avoid the one you have charged me with, because the Government Bill is committee will come to the discussion of Parliament on every one of the propositions that you desire in the Bill you have charged me with. It is not easy work, there are differences, and I have been glad to see that you can meet and discuss differences as you have done. You have shown that you can meet together and listen to one another, and that you are worthy of public trust and the right of election, and being elected, to help to make the laws which you so discuss. Then you may take it that if on your own Bill or the Government Bill the discussion of the House of Commons is to be taken, you can help that decision. You have a constitutional right not of coming into the House and being heard yourselves, but of sending your petitions, those from every town, from every division, from far off Sind from every part, and I would ask you, if you want to make me really your moral power in that House, send signatures to petitions which you understand it by the thousand, by the hundred-thousand, by the million if you can, so that India's people may kneel—and there is no harm in kneeling—on the throne H where the mother of Parliaments sits, and ask that she may do justice to those six, seven or eight thousand miles away that she has done to those who can assemble and make their voices heard with the living voice (Cheers). We—you will permit me to say we, although I am only a guest—are here in no seditious movement. We are not even seeking, though if we did there would be no great crime in the wish on human to transplant the democratic institutions of England to this land. We are only seeking in the full which is hard to climb to crave steps on which the strongest may stand, and through ensuing generations help the weaker brethren to higher posts (Cheers). It is said that there are many who stand aloof from this movement, I, looking at you wonder that in its infancy so many have joined it. It is said that there are influential men of the party and of those who have not yet come. Oh! but the cause grows as the sun rises; you are the dawn, I see the day, and I do not count the rays which rise just below the horizon be taken count of the gathering of the clouds that I see from the rays (Cheers). I feel that I should like to have the title that some have given me in sneer and some in hearty meaning of 'Member for India' (Cheers). Dear men, whose measure I cannot hope to come with, have partly held that title, but I should love to hold it, not simply by great efforts made no great once or but by simple doings. When over there is injustice to be touched, I know how little one can do, but little though one man can, I will tell you what he can do when after rain and storm, the waters have gathered. Our men may make a little barrier through which the water begins to percolate that washes all away, and I will try and be that one man, believing greater once than I can ever be to swim on the tide when the water flows (Cheers). I am here because I believe you have to the line which I am bound to support (Cheers). I am here because I believe you wish, as we in England have done, to have even within the limits of the constitution, a cause perfect equality and right for all (Cheers). I have no right to offer advice to you, but if I do and if I dared, I would say to you, men from India almost as separate, although within your own continent as England is from you, I would say to you with race traditions and caste barriers and religious differences, that in a great Empire like ours, all we have the right to is equality before the law for all, equality of opportunity for all, equality of succession for all. Penalty from favouritism, and I believe that in the great Congress I see the germ of that which makes fruitful in the most hopeful tree that grows under your sun (Cheers). I am glad to see that you have with you amongst you, glad although they are few, glad, for they are your mothers and teachers your children glad, for in our land the wives may count through their husbands, and great thoughts and great endeavours are not made less because the man turns to the woman for counsel in his hour of need, and thus makes the woman stronger than the man. I fear I have already spoken to you too long (No, no) If not for you at any rate for myself. (Laughter) I beg you, the most eloquent whom I have heard among you, to put into your own words and your own thoughts what you would have me say of how to for you, and let that be said (Cheers). One thing be sure of, I will only advocate the right I must judge the right I advocate, and I may not always judge it as you do, but as long as you let me speak for you, I will only speak that which seems to me to be right and true. (Cheers). In this movement there is no force save the force of brain, no secret union, all open, frank before the law. So far as one man may and so far as one man's speech can do, English liberty shall be put on the side of you. (Cheers). This is the first and it may be the last speech that I in your name to you (No, no) But let me beg of you to think and let me think that you are listening, and that if I do rightly you will be generous with me in your judgment, and that even if I do not always plead with the voice that you would speak with, you will believe that I have done my best, and that I mean my best to be greater happiness for India's people, greater peace for Britain's rule, greater comfort for the whole of Britain's subjects. (Loud and long continued cheering and waving of handkerchiefs)—*Tel Madras Times*

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS MEETING IN BOMBAY.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

After a lapse of four years the Indian National Congress has again assembled in Bombay, the city, it may be said, of its birth, and on looking around on the great gathering of delegates from all parts of the Empire who, to the number of about two thousand, met within the *mandap* at Byculla yesterday, one could not but feel impressed on comparing it with the comparatively small meeting which in 1885 took place in the vicinity of Gowalia Tank, and discussed the measures for the reforms they so ardently wish. Although Congress was not to be opened till two o'clock in the afternoon, and although delegates were requested to be in their seats only half an hour before the commencement of proceedings, the seats in the vicinity of the Congress grounds were in commotion early in the day with delegates arriving at the place of meeting, and as the hours went past and the time drew near the throughfare was crowded with an excited and curious populace, eager to welcome and cheer the champions of their cause as they drove up to the entrance gate. A full hour if not more ere the time for opening, the spacious mandap was full, not only of delegates, who occupied the area in the centre, but of interested visitors who filled the galleries around. This excitement before the commencement of proceedings was much more noticeable than at Allahabad last year, but it must of course be remembered they had more to arouse their enthusiasm than on former occasions. The topic of conversation while waiting was Mr. Bradlaugh, what he had done and was doing to further the objects of the Congress. But the picture, though an impressive one, had its amusing side too. It was amusing, yet pleasing, to watch the excited movements of the men, and their repeated and eager glances at their watches to see how time was speeding; amusing, yet pleasing to note, when a member of Congress who had perhaps on a former year roused the enthusiasm of his fellow-agitators by his eloquence how his brethren remembered him and welcomed him back with an encouraging cheer. At a quarter to two a sudden commotion at the entrance caused all eyes to be turned in that direction, and presently all rose to their feet, cheered vociferously and vigorously and waved their handkerchiefs, as Mr. A. O. Hume, the popular secretary, moved through the *marquee* to the platform, to which cordial reception he smiled and bowed his acknowledgments. But that hardly equalled the demonstration of enthusiasm displayed a few minutes later when Mr. Hume left the tent and returned leading in Mr. Bradlaugh and their proposed President, Sir William Wedderburn, and followed by others. If any of those who felt inclined to doubt the loyalty of the native of India to the British Crown could have been present, and seen the display of enthusiasm these remarks of Mr. Phirozshah's evoked, they would have been greatly impressed. The whole assembly laughed and cheered and clapped their hands with an excited delight, which showed how they echoed the sentiments expressed by the speaker. Mr. Bonnerjee, the first president of the Indian National Congress, then rose to propose the election of Sir William Wedderburn as president of this the fifth Congress; and the Hon. Pandit Ajudyanath seconded the resolution with a speech, in which his voice trembled with emotion as he dwelt on the support accorded their movement in far off

England by such gentlemen as Sir William Wedderburn and Mr Charles Bradlaugh, M P Then Mr. Pherozshah Mehta was greeted with another cheer when he rose and said that he did not suppose there was any need of putting the motion to the assembly The demonstration of enthusiasm was renewed as Sir William Wedderburn stepped in front of the president's chair and prepared to deliver the opening address The assembly cheered as he said that the practical objects of the Congress movement were to revive the national life, and to increase the material prosperity of the country, and he said, amid cheers, what better object could they have before them? Interested as they were in Sir William's remarks from the out set it was interesting to note how the assembly, particularly those occupying the back benches—leaned forward and craned their necks eager to catch every word As he resumed his chair, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm followed, cries coming from all quarters of the marquee of "Three Cheers for Mr Charles Bradlaugh" and "Hip, hip, hurrah!" On the excitement subsiding, several delegates ascended the platform and presented contributions to Congress, and several small presents to Sir William Wedderburn, as marks of respect from the communities they represented

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings —

Mr Pherozshah M. Mehta, who was received with loud cheers in welcoming the delegates to Bombay, said —It would be at all times a high pleasure and privilege to receive and welcome to many and such distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country But when he remembered that though they might not be the chosen of the people by any scientific mode of election, they virtually and substantially represented them in all the various ways in which representation manifested and worked itself out in the early stages of its progressive development, that pleasure and that privilege were infinitely enhanced There was, besides, a peculiar zest in the welcome, for in welcoming the Congress to Bombay, they welcomed it back to "its own, its native land" He well remembered the day this time four years ago, when anxiously, but hopefully, they launched the Congress on its enterprise, not of supplanting the existing rulers of the country, but of supplementing the endeavours of the best and most sagacious among them by proposing modifications and developments based on their peculiar and native knowledge and information, and suggested gratefully by that enlightenment and education which were one of the most precious gifts bestowed upon them by British rule The young enthusiast whom they thus started had now come back to them robust and manly, broadened and strengthened, with an achievement of which they might be justly proud Even the indirect political gains of the Congress had not been inconsiderable. It had brought vividly into clear and emphatic recognition that most important fact of the growth of the national idea amongst us. Despite social and religious differences, they had all begun earnestly to realise that they were fairly on the way to a common national existence, united and bound together by the common political ties of an equal, impartial, and enlightened rule, just as the United States had raised up the American nation on the basis of an infinite diversity of races and creeds The labours of the Congress had contributed to do that which was a necessary prelude to all reform, a thorough sifting and searching of some of the most vital of Indian political problems. Nothing that passion or prejudice or malice could urge had been left unsaid And now that the proposals of the Congress had bravely stood the test, their opponents had resources to the familiar dodge, which was so often employed to cover retreat, and they were lost in wonder that the Congress was making so much fuss about things which had nothing new in them, and which had been long contemplated by many an Anglo Indian statesman at the head of affairs They were quite ready at once to plead guilty to this not very dreadful impeachment But, though it might not be said of the Anti-Reform party in England, and could certainly be said of some Anglo Indians, that they never had anything kind or generous to say of the Indian people, this might surely be said of them that though they sometimes had something generous to say of the Indians, they had never shown the slightest disposition to confer upon them any portion of political rights. If the Congress had done nothing more than quicken into act on these political ways, so long lost in contemplation, it had not laboured in vain Laden with these and other gains the Congress had now come back to them, but not without undergoing trials and ordeals, two of which had been of exceptional severity The first tactics employed by their opponents were to create discussion and discontent among the friends of the Congress Well, in a country so vast and varied as India, it would be impossible, it would be unnatural to expect perfect and absolute unanimity. It was no wonder that they had their halt, their lame, and their blind, and that they should hobble off to what he might call the Indian political cave of Adullam at the call of Sir Syed Ahmed and Rajah Shivaprasad But when two gentlemen so amiable so patriotic, so anxious to display their loyalty were united together in one party and formed the United Patriotic Association, the same difficulty arose that was described by Mr Bright from whom he had borrowed his illustration, as having arisen in the case of the Anti Reform Adullamites They were like the Scotch terrier, who was so covered with hair that one could not tell which was the head or which was the tail of it (Laughter) Sir Syed Ahmed pulled vigorously one way, Rajah Shivaprasad as vigorously the other, and they so pulled between them the poor poppyjay they had set up, that it burst, and poured out—to the amazement of a few and the amusement of them all—not the real patriotic stuff with which it had been announced to be filled, but the whitest and the purest sawdust (Loud laughter) The utter collapse of this Patriotic Ammunition had taught their opponents a significant lesson Every blandishment had been employed to lure prince and peasant, but prince and peasan alike would have none of it Baffled in the attempt to discredit them, their opponents had recourse to a measure of extraordinary virulence They raised against them a cry as terrible as the cry of heresy, which was some times raised in the old days of the Inquisition to crush an obnoxious personage, otherwise unimpeachable and invulnerable They raised against them the cry of sedition and disloyalty It was a cry well calculated to create alarm and uneasiness even among persons otherwise well disposed towards them The Congress had, however, met the charge firmly and boldly by a steadfast appeal to the authoritative record of their words, thoughts and deeds and to the personalities of the members composing it year after year It was conclusively shown that the charge was founded on calumnies, lies, and on representations The Congress had however, emerged unscathed even from this trial Never was a greater truth uttered than that to which their friend Mr Caine gave utterance, that they of the Congress were more loyal than Anglo Indians themselves If, by loyalty, was meant a keen solicitude for the safety and permanence of the Empire, in which, they were firmly persuaded were implanted the roots of the welfare the prosperity and the good government of the country, then they were certainly more loyal than Anglo Indians, who did not hesitate frequently to subordinate the interests of that safety and that permanence to the satisfaction of sanguine and sanguine, or to the immediate gains and temptations of commercial enterprise (Hear, hear) The labours of the Congress had for their aim and object as one of which the central idea had been recently admirably summarised by one of the most sober and sagacious of modern politicians, Sir Charles Dilke when he said that the time had now arrived when it was neither safe nor expedient to continue to carry on the administration of the country at the hands of a secret and irresponsible bureaucracy, and that working on lines already laid down, a distinct step in advance should now be made The policy of the Congress was thus a policy, not seditious or revolutionary, but conservative of the public welfare, strengthening the just authority of the British Government, and adding day by day fresh lustre and dignity to the Imperial Crown He knew they would not allow him to conclude without giving utterance to the deep thankfulness which they felt at the presence among them that day of one whom they had learned to look as the Member for India in the British House of Commons (Cheers) They still mourned the loss of that great good man whose heart was always with them and whose voice was always raised for them during many a long and eventful year The memory of John Bright was reverently enshrined in their hearts His place was filled by one whose life had a singular charm for all who prized sober simplicity and nobility of character above rank and riches The mantle had now descended upon Mr Bradlaugh (Cheers) He knew he was not employing the language of exaggeration when he said that their hearts were instinctively stirred within them at his presence among them that day, and restored to health and usefulness (Cheers) He concluded by inviting the delegates to elect their President

Mr. W C Bonnerjee said —Following the precedent of former Congresses, their first business was to proceed to the election of a president, and it was his privilege to place before them the name of one who was well known to them He meant Sir W Wedderburn (Loud cheers) They had had a Hindoo as president in 1885, himself The next Congress was presided over by a Parsee, Mr Dadabhoy Nowroji (cheers), then came a Mahomedan gentleman, who had distinguished himself at the bar The next on the list ought to have been an Eurasian, but as Mr D S White, who was considered the leading man in that community was ill at the time it was thought best to look to Mr Hume They could not get other Europeans to throw in their lot with them but they had got Sir W Wedderburn to do so, who was a retired official European who had, during the twenty five years he had been in this country, shown the greatest sympathy with the aspirations of the people of the country (Cheers) That gentleman had been contesting West Ayrshire when he had been called away, and he (the speaker) hoped that his absence would in no degree prejudice his chances in the election The prayer of the Congress should go to the electors of West Ayrshire that they should elect the gentleman whom he had proposed as a chairman (Loud Cheers) Pandit Ajudhia nath of Allahabad seconded the proposition Mr. Sir W Wedderburn had had a long Indian experience and had the confidence of the natives of India at heart, and he only wished there were many more Englishmen like him (Cheers) Mr Raja Rao Rama Rao supported the proposition He said He won't be glad to see Sir W Wedderburn an Englishman of great capacity in the chair, and observe how the thousand Indians will meet and debate on national questions (Cheers) He would say one word to the native community with best recollections of what he had seen (Loud Cheers)

The Hon Mr P M Mehta, said —Gentlemen, I feel confident that I need not put this proposition to the meeting but you see that it will be carried by acclamation (Loud and prolonged cheers)

Sir William Wedderburn then took the chair and received the usual showers of handkerchiefs, &c, and said —I thank you gentlemen from the bottom of my heart for the great honour conferred upon me I beg leave to offer my acknowledgments to the viceroy, secretary, and supporter for the generous terms in which they referred to my past connection with India After our long acquaintance, it seems hardly necessary that I should assure you of my feelings of good will towards the people of India, but I may mention as a fact that I have passed a quarter of a century among you and I do not think that you have yet known what it was to receive favours from the natives of India I have taken their salt and I hope to devote to the service what remains of active life. I take the chair only with much pleasure and pride In warming my heart to receive the mark of confidence from the Indian people, and I beg to take part in a movement so well calculated to promote the best interests of India and England I have watched from the commencement the movement which has now culminated in the National Congress, and in my humble judgment the movement was unmitigated good in origin, object and motive, and as regards its immediate origin we know that it is the direct result of the noblest efforts of British Statesmanship, the natural healthy fruit of the higher education and free institutions so freely given to the people of India The India Office is against the Congress movement, but the spirit of the age on our side forces a new democracy in favour of the national aspirations of the working classes, who desire justice for India Both Liberals and Conservatives champion the Congress movement, which is making healthy growth The Congress is becoming a household word in England An English political agency like the telephone, carries the voice of the Indian people to English ears, an agency which is simply invaluable By it the Indian party will be formed into a Parliament. When Parliament meets, arrangements will be made to secure joint action on Indian matters Another Congress development is that a group of Indian speakers of ability is about to proceed to England with Mr Hume, who will address popular audiences in large centres of Britain, and appeals to unselfishness, justice and humanity will find sure response from the British people English friends should not distrust the Congress movement, whose promoters are loyal to British rule Why doubt their loyalty? The Congress is the friend of Government in proposing measures reforms which will make India more contented and British rule more stable Mr Dhadabhoy Nowroji has pointed out that the Australian colonies take English goods at 18 pounds a head per annum, whereas poor India takes only 1S pence Make the ryot moderately to prosper and great benefit will accrue to English trade. One pound per head in India will exceed the English exports to all other countries One mercantile friends must help to make the ryots prosperous, and commerce will increase by leaps and bounds I will not detain you longer, but express an earnest hope that our labours will prosper the Congress deliberations effectually and promote the safety, honour and welfare of Her Majesty's dominions—(Loud Cheers) Its object is to revive the national life and incr ase the material prosperity of the country directly As regards its methods they are open and constitutional and are based solely on India's reliance in British justice and love of fair play Ten years ago, the leaven of the movement was actually at work, but was then unwisely hindered by a policy of repression, which was happily cut short by the arrival of our present best Viceroy, Lord Ripon (Cheers) He meant and fulfilled the aspirations of a national movement by a wise and sympathetic policy and the people of India recognised that a Government conducted in such a spirit, could not be regarded as an alien rule The meaning of passionate demonstration at Lord Ripon's departure were a practical declaration that upon such terms the British rule could be accepted as the National Government of the Indian people As to the movement, its hopes depend entirely upon the degree to which the British people are induced to exert their power with reference to India The one great ultimate question is Parliamentary control over Indian affairs, and if this is obtained all will be well with the principles the Crown Parliament has laid down The people of India are fully satisfied but find a difficulty in the practice of certain important particulars The protes sional interests of our administrators in India are in antagonism to the interests of the Indian tax payer I feel it my duty to speak plainly regarding the Indian official class for two reasons, because I am deeply interested personally in the honour of that class and because the complaints against the system and not against the officials My deliberate belief is that the Indian Civil and Military services have never been surpassed for honest hard work and unselfish devotion to duty I have no hesitation in affirming that official interests are antagonistic to the people's interests The main interests of the tax payer are peace, economy, reform and those necessarily are to certain to the Civil and Military classes who desire not peace, but active service, not economy, which means reduction, but their salary not reforms, which means restriction but authority This fact makes necessity of control in England urgent, that control is now highly unsatisfactory A hundred years ago Mr Burke pointed out the need of a strong imperial control in England over Indian affairs Fox's Indian Bill fell through, and a similar attempt has never been made since from the time of the transfer of India to the Crown by the East India Company's charter brought about a sweeping Indian inquiry every 30 years, but that safeguard was lost by retired officials having decided that matters in India should pass through the Indian Council at Westminster which should deal out its decisions This is disastrous General Strachey fixed the railway gauge against the united Indian public opinion. When an appeal was made to the Secretary of State, General Strachey was appointed by the Indian Council official adviser to the Secretary The appeal, there fore, really was from Strachey to Strachey The Agricultural Banks scheme, which was prepared and approved in India and England entered the portals of the India Office but never came out again"

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 11th Jan.— Fighting has been renewed in Crete. Sixteen Turks have been wounded. The number killed is unknown.—*C. N.*

London, 6th Jan.—The Turkish forces in Crete have been routed by the insurgents. Many soldiers were killed.—*C. N.*

London, 7th Jan.—The *Times* states that Lord Salisbury has sent a further note to Portugal, in which he threatens an immediate diplomatic rupture, and even more unless Portugal gives prompt satisfaction to Great Britain for Major Serpa Pinto's actions.—*Reu.*

London, 6th Jan.—The Dublin Corporation by a large majority have negatived a motion to invite the Queen to visit Dublin next summer, for the purpose of opening the Museum, the Nationalist members fearing that their consent to the motion would be treated politically, and place them under the auspices of a detested Government.—*Reu.*

It is intended to double the Brazilian Army.—*C. N.*

London, 7th Jan.—Lord Salisbury has addressed a despatch to portugal, threatening that unless the British claims to Nyassa be conceded, the British diplomatic representative at Lisbon will be withdrawn, and possibly more serious results will accrue. —*C. N.*

The Note from Lord Salisbury was delivered at Lisbon to-day. In it his Lordship neither threatens a rupture of diplomatic relations or any other measures against portugal, but is very firm. It is expected that the Note will bring the question to a prompt issue.—*Reu.*

London, 8th Jan.—Lord Salisbury in his note to Portugal asks that immediate orders be given to the Portuguese agents on the Zambesi, to prevent a renewal of acts similar to those committed by Major Serpa Pinto. It is expected that Portugar will give orders to maintain the *status quo* provided that England does the same.—*Reu*

London, 8th Jan.—The *Times* says the Portugese Government has forbidden British steamers to receive despatches from the Quillimane British Vice-Consul, or any other despatches for transmission to England, and has ordered that they be sent through the Portugese Foreign Office. —*C. N.*

London, 7th Jan.—Sir George Greaves is gazetted a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and to the Bombay Command.—*C. N.*

London, 8th Jan.—Her Majesty's ironclad *Colossus* has arrived at Gibraltar. Nine British war vessels are now assembled at Zanzibar including the *Calliope* and *Satellite*, both of which have been diverted at Aden, while homeward bound. Her Majesty's despatch vessel *Enchantress* has left Portsmouth with sealed orders for the ironclad *Benbow.*—*Reu.*

Berlin, 7th Jan.—The latest bulletins state that Empress Augusta is weaker, and had but little sleep last night. Her Majesty's breathing is difficult, and the physicians in attendance are uneasy regarding her condition.—*Reu.*

The Empress Augusta is pronounced to be dying. She has received the last Sacrament, the Emperor and all the Princes being present.—*C. N.*

The Empress Augusta died at 4-30 P. M this evening.—*Reu.*

The cause of the death of Empress Augusta is certified to be pneumonial bronchitis following on influenza.—*C. N.*

London, 8th Jan.—King Alfonso is worse.—*C. N.*

Zanzibar, 8th Jan.—The British war ships at present assembled here are leaving the harbour singly, with sealed orders. —*Reu.*

London, 8th Jan.—With a few exceptions all soldiers in the garrison in London have suffered from influenza.—*C. N.*

Allahabad, 8th Jan.—The Government of India has addressed a circular letter to the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce, asking for an expression of opinion upon a proposal to increase that portion of the paper currency reserve which is invested in Government securities. The maximum limit of investment is now six crores of rupees, which sum was fixed in 1870, when the note circulation was only 8½ crores. This year the circulation is 16 crores, and Government propose taking legislative power to raise the limit of investment to 8 crores. The invested reserve would, however, be increased by only one crore at present.

London, 10th Jan.—Portugal yesterday sent a reply to Lord Salisbury's Note on the Nyassaland question, and it is hoped at Lisbon that the assurances therein gives will satisfy Great Britain.—*Reu.*

The *Standard* states that Portugal in her reply to Lord Salisbury's Note agrees to suspend further action on the River Shire and in Nyassaland, and to withdraw her forces.—*Reu.*

Madrid, 9th Jan.—The infant King Alfonso is in a high state of fever, and the worst is feared.—*Reu.*

Madrid, 10th Jan.—No improvement has taken place in the condition of the infant King Alfonso, and the Doctors have now given up all hope of his recovery.—*Reu.*

King Alfonso's condition is critical, but there is less fever, and the Royal patient has had some rest.—*Reu.*

Since noon to-day King Alfonso is much better. The fever has gone, and the Royal infant is hourly improving, and is even merry.—*C. N.*

London, 11th Jan.—Lord Salisbury regards the reply of Portugal to his Note as a proof of her conciliatory spirit, and affording a basis for an amicable settlement of the question at issue.—*Reu.*

London, 10th Jan.—The Empress Augusta left seven million marks. Queen Victoria receives a legacy of valuable jewels.—*C. N.*

The Empress Augusta has bequeathed her palaces at Berlin and Babelsburg to the Emperor William, and four millions of marks to her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden. Numerous legacies are left to charities and religious institutions.—*C. N.*

It is stated that the doctors have discovered symptoms of poisoning on attending the Czar, who became indisposed after wearing a German uniform.—*C. N.*

London, 11th Jan.—Lord Harris and suite have arranged to leave here by the steamer *Thames.*—*C. N.*

The French are reported to have one million Lebel rifles in store ready for issue at any moment. General Gras, the Director of the Small Arms Factories at St. Etienne Tulla and Chatellerault, has been thanked by the Minister of War for the energy displayed during the past three years in the turnout of the new rifles the daily output from the three factories being 2,000 completed Lebel rifles.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 13 1890.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

We take up to-day, as we promised in our last issue, the subject of the Indian National Congress. All parties—friends and opponents—agree that the late meeting at Bombay was a great success. The opponents try their best to explain away matters, but this they find a very difficult task, and every year it becomes still more difficult. The supporters of the movement point to the success achieved as the outcome of the exertions that have been made, and a sign of what is likely to be accomplished in the future. One objection that is frequently brought against the Congress is that it cannot be representative, that those who thus speak of it misrepresent the matter, and ought not [illegible] treated. It may not be out of place to examine a few figures connected with the subject. These figures show that the men assembled were from nearly every section of the community. There were about fourhundred of them, and these came from every part of the Empire. Bombay [illegible] two thousand representatives; Bengal 451; North-West Provinces 154; Madras 220; Punjab 350; Central Provinces 49; Berar 600; Central Indian Agency 100. We think we may fairly assume that these figures prove that the movement is representative, that is to say, if the expression

has any meaning. When a body of men is chosen from every section of the community to state the feelings of the people in any other country but India, that body would be said to be representative of the people at large.

It may be asked what the object of the Congress is; what means it intends using to attain these objects, and whether these are such as may legitimately be used. The Congress is an institution that aims at bringing about changes in the administration of the country, such changes, as all acknowledge to be needful. No one is bold enough to say that the Government of India is perfect; the greatest admirer of things as they are, must be able to see something that might be changed for the better, some improvement that might be made, some abuses that ought to be swept away. It is the object of the Congress to improve the administration of the country, not to supplant it, to strengthen not to weaken it. This view of the matter has been set forth again and again, and yet the opponents of the movement profess to see nothing but danger in it, nothing but sedition and a desire to overthrow the present *regime*. Then again, the means employed are, as Mr. Bradlaugh pointed out, only constitutional. They are the same as those employed in England at the present time, and which have been employed in the past. Such changes as the Reform Bill, the abolition of the Corn Laws, the extension of the suffrage, were accomplished by exactly such measures as those employed, by the leaders of the Congress—constitutional agitation till the object in view was obtained. The Congressists go about their work in just the same way as did Cobden and Bright when they took upon themselves to destroy the monopoly in corns. If then these two famous men were right why not those be equally right who are attempting to correct what they see wrong in the administration of this land? Mr. Pherozshah Mehta put the matter very plainly at the Congress. He said:—

"We launched the Congress on its ent-
"erprise not with the view of supplanting
"the existing rulers of the country but
"of supplementing the endeavors of the
"best and most righteous among them, by
"proposing modifications and developments
"based on our peculiar and native know-
"ledge and information, and suggested
"gratefully by that enlightenment and
"education which are one of the most pre-
"cious gifts bestowed upon us by British
"rule."

This is just what the Congress is doing, and it ought to be hailed annually by the Government instead of being looked upon with suspicion and distrust. It may be said that the affairs of India require a stricter supervision now than in former times. The President of the Congress put this very well in his opening address. In the time of the company there were checks but do not now exist:—

"The first [of those safeguards] was
the wholesome jealousy felt by Parliament
towards the East India Company as a
privileged Corporation. The other was
the necessity for the renewal of the Com-
pany's charter at the end of every thirty
years. At each of these renewals the
Company's official administration had to
justify its existence; there was a search-
ing inquiry into grievances; and there
never was a renewal without the grant to
the public of important reforms and
concessions suited to the progressive condi-
tion of Indian affairs."

This is true, and it ought to be borne in mind by all who take a real interest in India.

The Indian National Congress is simply the outcome of the education that has been given to the people of India, and the ameliorations that have from time to time been made by the Government. Forces have been set in motion and these have resulted in what we now see—the Congress. Such a result might have been expected if a people become enlightened, if they receive an education that raises their condition, and makes them more liberal; they will not be satisfied with things as they are. They will want to improve them, and for this they cannot be blamed, rather; they ought to be praised. We see the same thing happening in other lands, and why should any surprise be expressed when the people of this land act up to what they have been taught? They have read about the rights the people of England have from time to time, wrung from their rulers; they have heard of the conversions in Europe, the change in the Government of the United States more than a century ago, and it is only reasonable to suppose they have thought about these matters. If the rulers of India had wished to prevent the people from asserting these rights they should not have allowed them to be educated, they should have kept them in the same condition as the Dutch do their subjects in Java. But once having allowed education to spread, the rights of the people must follow as a matter of course. It is a great pity the opponents of the Congress cannot see matters in this light. The people must have a voice in the affairs of the country. Speaking on this subject, a contemporary says very truly:—

"The people of India are consequently at the mercy of the official classes, for our irresponsible administrators first decide all Indian affairs—often in strict privacy—and then retire to the India Council at Westminster to sit in appeal on their own decisions. Such a system has been well described as a mockery; and it cannot last. Thoroughly inconsistent with the principles of Government obtaining among an unenthralled liberal nation, it is not compatible with good Government in countries where autocracy and bureaucracy enjoy the fullest play. All other reforms and measures that have been suggested are subordinate to the great fundamental principle that the Congress desires to see introduced into the Government of this country. Some of them can be recognised at the best only when the great end of the Congress has been attained, and Mr. Bradlaugh must have had this thought in his mind when he counselled his hearers "not to be disappointed if of the largest claims only something be conceded."

It is a charge of this system that those who have taken up the Indian National Congress require, and are determined to bring about and they have only to persevere in order to obtain what they require, though as Mr. Bradlaugh says they may not be able to do this all at once. The opponents of the Congress may point to faults in connection with the movement, and there must necessarily be faults and shortcomings but in what undertaking of the kind have these not been found. The friends of the Congress have reason to be proud of what has been done; they have only to persevere in the course they have marked out for themselves, and they are sure to be successful in the end, though this end may not come soon. They have right on their side, and they must prosper. The movement cannot be put down and those opposed to it should be able by this time to understand this thoroughly.

Occasional Notes.

His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar is rapidly recovering.

It is alleged that the Transcaspian Railway yielded a profit last year of some hundreds of thousands of roubles over and above the working expenses. No other strategical railway in Russia is known to have had such a remarkable financial success.

Seven hundred ticca ghaeriwallas have gone on strike at Rangoon. They complain of the excessive fines inflicted on them when convicted for breach of rules, often amounting to over a week's earnings, and that private carriages are altogether untaxed.

On New Year's Day a meeting of the Dharm Sabha was held at Ludhiana consisting of about 4,000 Hindus, presided over by the great Sanscrit scholars of the Mahan Mandal Sabha, who joined unanimously in praying for the long life of the Queen Empress.

Dadroos Hoshang upon whom the title of Shams-al-Ulama has been conferred by the Government of India, is the Parsee High Priest of the Deccan. The title of Shams-al-Ulama was created, at his suggestion, for the Parsees, by the late Viceroy, to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee.

The Government of Bengal has forwarded to the Heads of Departments a rule on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the Press, to the effect that no officer shall in future become the accredited correspondent of any newspaper without the permission in writing of the head of the office in which he is serving.

Dr. W. Bruck, of the Batavia Botanical Gardens, has published a pamphlet on the coffee plant disease, and the means of combating it. He states that the disease is produced by a mould plant in the tissue of the coffee leaves, which causes the leaves to fall, and thus deprives the plant of its principal vital organs.

The excise revenue of the Madras presidency for the official year 1888-89 amounted to the sum of Rs. 1,04,74,316 comprising the following items:—Country spirits and toddy Rs. 94,77,618, Foreign spirits Rs. 3,01,403, Miscellaneous Rs. 11,926, rentals for sale of opium and intoxicating drugs Rs. 2,72,629 and pass duty at Ladore, &c., Rs. 1, 11,000.

A police notice was recently published in Constantinople, calling the attention of Moslem ladies to the necessity of observing the good, old-fashioned law of keeping the face veiled, or otherwise covered, in public. The bad example of the Franks has, it appears, been followed by many Turkish ladies belonging to good families, and this is a desperate effort on the part of the authorities to stem the rising tide of Western fashion.

A correspondent writes from Changanacherry:—"A case of extraordinary birth occurred here the other day at Valapallur. A low caste woman gave birth to a child of preternatural appearance. The young visitant to the world had stripes (blue and black) all over the body and the neck. The hair was long and thick. The nails were roughly made and crooked. The face bore very close resemblance to a full-grown wild cat.

The January number of the *Calcutta Review* disapproves of the lowering of University standards. "We are all familiar," says the *Review*, "especially in Bengal, with the constant murmuring against a difficult examination, with the constant appeals for an easier standard, in other words, the oversounding murmur that the examinations should be levelled down to the standard of the students, acquirements."

At a meeting of the Central National Mahomedan Association held on the 5th instant, at the residence of the Hon. Syud Amir Hossein, C. I. E., the Secretary of the Association, it was resolved that in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness a fund be raised among the Mahomedan community of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa for the establishment of "Albert Victor Scholarships" for the benefit of poor Mahomedan students.

We regret to learn that fever is very prevalent at Cuddapah, and that work in most of the public offices is at a stand-still owing to a large percentage of the officials being down with it. In the Collector's Office out of an establishment of 27 hands, 17 are suffering, and the Collector has applied for sanction to entertain a temporary establishment to carry on the work of the office pending the recovery of the men now sick.

The High Court of Travancore will be reconstituted from the 13th instant. The number of Judges is reduced to four. Mr. Govinda Pillai, Acting Puisne Judge, reverts to his substantive appointment as local Zillah Judge. The salary of the reduced Judge has been distributed as following:—Mr. Krishnaswamy Row, an increase of Rs. 200, Dr. Ormsby an increase of Rs. 200, and Mr. Kuppuswamy Nair, an increase of Rs. 100. Mr. Sitharama Iyer will receive an increase when he completes five years' service as High Court Judge.

Elsewhere in our columns will be seen a letter of Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, to His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagaram containing certain suggestions for preventing old men marrying young girls. We opine that in such matters it is highly impolitic for the state to interfere until society loudly calls for its interference. The reform must begin with us, and it is only to remedy any inconveniences arising from it that the Government aid must be asked for.

Local and Provincial.

Schools.—Most of the schools in Bangalore will re-open within the next ten days.

The Pongul.—All the courts and public offices are closed to day on account of the Pongul Festival.

52nd Regiment C. L. I.—The last detachment of this regiment left this place for Burmah on Friday last, and the next corps is expected in a short time.

A Memorial.—The Mohamedan Association of Bangalore intends sending a memorial to the Viceroy thanking His Excellency for appointing Mr. Amir Ali a judge of the Calcutta High Court.

The Maharajah.—We are told that His Highness the Maharajah will remain about a fortnight longer in Bangalore, and then proceed to Mysore in Company with the Dewan.

The Weather.—The weather has been very cold of late. We have never known it colder in the place than it is now, and warm clothing is in great request. On Tuesday last there was a shower of rain, and several times looked as if there would be a down pour, but it did not come down.

Theft.—The man who absconded with Rs. 2,000 belonging to Binny's Coffee works was put up for trial on Friday last before Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, and pleading guilty was sentenced to fifteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of fifteen rupees, in default twelve days more imprisonment. The man said he was drunk when he stole the money.

A new Police Assistant Commissioner.—We hear that one Mr. Framjee, Chief Inspector, Bombay Police, has arrived, being asked by the Mahe Raja's Government to take up the post of Police Assistant Commissioner in this Province. We will wait and see what success this new luminary, a thorough stranger, will achieve among a strange people.

Cow-Killing.—An account of the strike between the Hindus and Mahomedans regarding the slaughter of cows by the latter during the last Bakreed we publish in another column. It is surprising that such an uncertainty prevails on the matter such a high officer as a Deputy Commissioner holding that cowkilling is prohibited, absolutely while a Chief Court holds that is is authorized on certain occasions.

Upper Secondary Examination.—The following Board of Examiners have been appointed to conduct the above examination to be held in May 1890:—The Hon. J. Grose, M. A., C. S., Chairman, Dr. John Bramshaw, M. A., Vice-Chairman Mr. G. H. Stuart, M. A., Secretary, Mr. J. H. Bilderbeck, M. A., Mr. J. Adam, M. A., Mr. G. Marsden, B. A., Rev. G. Milne Rae M. A, the Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nair B. A., B. L. Messrs. Vijnaraya Moodelliar and V. Krishnama Charriar.

B. A. Degree Examination.—The following candidates have passed the B. A. Degree Examination (Language Branch) held in November last, from the Central College, Bangalore:—*Second Class*—D. M. Narsingh Rao, V. Lakshmipataya, A. Bimachar, T. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. Gunda Rao. A. Subrahmanya, and S. Venkata Dasappa. *Third Class*:—K. Chintamani, M. Krishnaiyengar, S. Krishna Row, A. Krishnaswami, C. Krishnaswamy Iyer P. Marimanna, D. Narayana Row, E. Narayanaswamy Naidu, A. Puttuswami Chetty, K. N. Ramachandraya, A. Rama Row, Y. Rama Row, H. Srinivasa Iyengar K. Subba Row, V. Subramanyam, and T. Venkoba Row.

General Summary.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—We understand that in consequence of the strong representations made to the Government of India as to the ill-effects among the European troops by the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Act, the Government of India have sanctioned its re-introduction in Rangoon from the 1st January 1890.—R. T.

A WHALE WASHED ASHORE :—On Wednesday last, that portion of the South Beach, just past the office of the Inspector-General of Police, was the scene of considerable excitement, owing to a whale having been washed ashore. Thousands of people congregated about the place, and the monster which measured 24 feet in length, was conveyed to the Government Central Museum.

ROYAL VISIT.—H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore is expected to arrive at Ernakulam on the 29th instant. Preparations on a grand scale are being made for giving His Highness a right royal reception. The Dewan Mr. Tiruvenkata Chariar, is very busy out in camp. The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maha Raja of Cochin has gone to Madras to purchase and bring down some good horses for service on the occasion of the passing of the royal party through the Cochin State between Trichoor and Shornoor and back.—W. S.

THE M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OF 1889.—Sixty-two candidates have been declared to have passed the examination for the degree of M A of the Calcutta University in 1889; of these 23 passed in English, 8 in Mathematics, 1 in Latin, 4 in Sanskrit, 2 in Persian, 4 in History, 6 in Mental and Moral Philosophy 9 in Chemistry, 3 in Physics, 3 in Physiology and Zoology and 1 in Geology and Mineralogy. The only European successful candidate is Mr. E. M. Wheeler from Bishop's College, who passed in Latin.

INFOU MARRIAGES OF DISPARITY.—Rajah Sir T. Madava Row, K. C. S. I., has addressed the following letter to H. H. the Rao Bahadur Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., &c., &c. :—

"YOUR HIGHNESS.—I write to say that your wish to impose some check on the purchase and marriage of young girls by old men is highly honorable and commendable. I trust your Highness will persevere. It would be useless to commit many people indiscriminately. You will do well to consult only a few Europeans and natives of superior knowledge and experience. I take the liberty of expressing my views briefly. The chief delinquents in such miserable marriages are the parents of the girl and the old husband concerned. Therefore the object of every legislation in the matter should be to make these chief culprits suffer pecuniarily towards the compensation of the child sufferer, namely, the girl. The law may direct that, in the contingency of premature widowhood overtaking the unfortunate girl, she should obtain by way of compensation, something in the way of liberal maintenance from the property of the aforesaid culprits in addition to whatever she may be entitled to under existing laws. Any extra liability that suggested should be made to operate as a deterrent, the extra maintenance devised by way of compensation or deterrent being of course claimable in the Civil Court by the unfortunate widow when widowhood has overtaken her. This is the principle I beg your Highness to keep in view, and suggest to your legal advisers who will no doubt make good use of it, and devise a practicable measure to meet your benevolent object."

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI'S CASE.—The trial of the Mahant of Tirupati, Sri Bhagawan Dass, before the Sessions Court of Chittor, on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of certain gold treasure forming part of the temple funds, of which he is said to be the trustee and manager, was resumed after the Christmas vacation, and is still proceeding. Rai Bahadur S. Subramanya Aiyar, High Court Vakil, assisted by Mr. P. Subramanya Aiyar, Attorney-at-Law, is prosecuting the case on behalf of the complainant-Sri Ranga Chariar, one of the seven Acharia Purushas or High Priests of the temple. Mr. N. Subramanyan, Barrister-at-Law, appears on behalf of the defence. The case for the prosecution closed with the examination of the 25th witness who gave but formal evidence. The defence then opened. In answer to an enquiry by Mr. O'Farrell, the Sessions Judge whether he wished to make any statement to the Court before calling his witnesses, the Mahant stated that he would leave his case entirely in the hands of his counsel who, he said, would make a statement on his behalf. Several witnesses were then called for the defence. The first witness was one Rangananda Mudaliar, an overseer, who tendered a plan of the temple and flagstaff. Babajee, one of the temple peons spoke to being one of the peons who had taken the six vessels of treasure up the hill on the occasion of the setting up of the new flagstaff. The vessels were handed over to the charge of the Perattigir, Gopal Row, at the top of the hill, and were inspected by Haribhajan Doss, the koteri. Rangayya and Rangaiah spoke to the same effect as the previous witness. Sundari deposed that on the day the flagstaff was erected, the Mahant went to Rangantand back, and was not present throughout the time occupied in setting up the flagstaff. He denied that any heavy bags had been put into the Mahant's palanquin when the latter went up the hill on the occasion of the erection of the new flagstaff.

Extracts.

COW-KILLING AT JAGADRI.

The Hindus at Jagadri, in the Umballa district, appear like their co-religionists at Kotah to have been greatly excited against cow slaughter by Muhammadans at that place on the Bakr-id festival. A case, arising out of this strife, was recently brought on appeal to the Chief Court, and was disposed of by Sir Merodyth Powdon and Mr. Justice Rae, who decided in favour of the Muhammadans, on the 22nd instant. It seems that on the day in question, a party of Muhammadans were seen leading a few cows through the streets of Jagadri on their way to the slaughter house, situated about 3 miles from the city, for the purpose of sacrifice, in accordance with their religious rites. The Hindus, who apparently did not like the idea of cows being led to the slaughter-house in their presence reported the matter to the Tehsildar at Jagadri, stating that the Muhammadans wounded their religious feelings by taking cows through the Bazaar, and also alleged that the animals were ill treated in their presence, and that when one of the cows fell on the road through exhaustion, the Muhammadans, who also carried knives and ropes with them in a basket, lifted it up in a cruel manner, saying aloud 'you will be killed in half-an hour,' within the hearing of the Hindus. The Tehsildar immediately issued warrants for the arrest of five head-men of the Muhammadan community of Jagadri, who were placed under custody. The Town Magistrate refused to accept bail for the accused, the Muhammadans telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, who ordered their release. Subsequently, the Tehsildar convicted the accused under Section 298 I P. C., and fined them Rs 10 each. The accused then appealed to the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa who rejected the appeal on the ground that the Muhammadans acted in contravention to the Government orders prohibiting cow sacrifice by Muhammadans. The Hindus also applied to the Deputy Commissioner to refer the case to the Chief Court for enhancement of sentence of the accused. Their application was also refused. In the meantime, the accused applied for a revision of the case by the Chief Court and the latter decided that the Section 298 I P C., was not applicable to the case as it was not proved that the Muhammadans had, in any way, wounded the religious feelings of the Hindus, nor did there exist any order prohibiting Muhammadans from sacrificing cows at the *Id-ul-zoha* festival. The sentence was, therefore, quashed and the fines were ordered to be refunded to the accused.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MR. GLADSTONE ON DIVORCE.

Mr. Gladstone contributes an article on divorce to the current number of the *North American Review*, in which the following four questions had been submitted as a basis for discussion :—"1. Do you believe in the principle of divorce under any circumstances ? 2 Ought divorced people to be allowed to marry under any circumstances ? 3. What is the effect of divorce on the integrity of the family ? 4 Does the absolute prohibition of divorce, where it exists, contribute to the moral purity of society ?"

Dealing with the first question, Mr. Gladstone observes that the word divorce is employed apparently in the sense of divorce *a mensa et thoro*—from bed and board—in our Authorised Version of the Bible (Matt. v. 32), and adds : "The Revised Version substitutes the phrase 'put away.' The question now before me appears to speak of a severance which does not annul the contract of marriage nor release the parties from its obligations, but which conditionally, and for certain grave causes, suspends their operation in vital particulars. I am not prepared to question in any manner the concession which the law of the Church, apparently with the direct authority of St Paul (1 Cor. vii. 10), makes in this respect, to the necessities and infirmities of human nature."

On the second question he says: "The answer appears to me to be that re-marriage is not admissible under any circumstances or conditions whatsoever. Not that the difficulties arising from incongruous marriages are to be either denied or extenuated. They are insoluble. But the remedy is worse than the disease". In support of these conclusions he enumerates various reasons, among which are the following. "That marriage is essentially a contract for life, and only expires when life itself expires ; that Christian marriage involves a vow before God ; that no authority has been given to the Christian Church to cancel such a vow ; that it lies beyond the province of the Civil legislature, which, from the necessity of things, has a veto within the limits of reason upon the making of it, but has no competency to annul it when once made; that according to the laws of just interpretation, re-marriage is forbidden by the text of Holy Scripture ; that divorce proper, without limitation, essentially and from the time of contraction onwards, alters the character of marriage and substitutes a relation different in ground and nature ; that divorce with limitation rests upon no clear ground either of principle or authority."

His answer to the third question is : "While divorce of any kind impairs the integrity of the family, divorce with re-marriage destroys it root and branch. The parental and the conjugal relations are 'joined together' by the hand of the Almighty no less than the persons united by the marriage tie to one another. Marriage contemplates not only an absolute identity of interests and affections, but also the creation of new, joint, and independent obligations, stretching into the future and limited only by the stroke of death These obligations where divorce proper is in force lose all community, and the obedience reciprocal to them is distorted ad and destroyed."

With regard to the fourth question, Mr. Gladstone refers to the Divorce Act of 1857 ; which was passed for England only. He remarks :—"Unquestionably, since that time the standard of conjugal morality has perceptibly declined among the higher classes of the country, and scandals in respect to it have become more frequent. The decline, as a fact, I know to be recognised by persons of moral experience and insight who in no way share my abstract opinions on divorce. Personally, I believe it to be due in part to this great innovation in our marriage laws ; but in part only; for other disintegrating causes have been at work. The mystery of marriage is, I admit, too profound for our comprehension ; and it seems now to be too exacting for our faith."

THE VALUE OF DIET REFORM.

Animal food may well be described as the food of barbarism. When man emigrated from his primeval home in Central Asia, he was at once cut off from obtaining his natural food. Left to his own resources, he was obliged to seek unnatural food. Only as he grew civilized and settled, did he begin to cultivate grains. Account for it as we may, it is an axiom founded on broad universal experience, that the more cultivated, the nobler and better one race is than another, so much the less does it indulge in an animal diet. The practice of eating the flesh of animals is, however barbarous from another point of view. A peculiarity of the barbarous nature is cruelty. Real culture and true progress are indissolubly connected with a regard for the rights of those that are weak, and with a tender comprirson for the sufferings of animals. The agony of dying has not yet been smoothed away by any of the appliances of modern science ; it has been reduced, we admit, but still the creatures eaten for food have to die. And then there are all the untold tortures endured in transport, and the misery occasioned by the efforts to meet a demand, so much exceeding the supply. If we would but, realise in a common-sense fashion, the simple facts connected with the production of animal food, and look at them, unbiased by the force of custom or personal inclination, every chord of pity in our souls would quiver with the thought of the pain inflicted, every spark of sympathy protest against continuing it, every feeling of justice denounce our infringement of the rights of the self defenceless. In the second place we maintain that animal food is not the natural food of man. We have already referred to his original condition ; one of perfection—physical, mental, moral, spiritual.

Then

> "The state of nature was the reign of God :
> Man walked with God, joint tenant of the shade,
> No murder clothed them and no murder fed."

The anatomy of man points clearly to his fruit-eating nature. "His teeth have not slightest resemblance to those of the carnivorous animals, except that their enamel is confined to the outer surface. He possesses indeed teeth called "Canine," but they do not exceed the level of the others. Vegetarians, are celebrated for their great powers of labour. The Scotch gillie fed on oatmeal and his English Master, on the orthodox food, stand out in contrast, when the question is deer stalking. Then with regard to mental power. Plato was pre-eminently the lover of figs." Plutarch denounces animal food as giving only "feebleness to the mind." Sir Issaac Newton wrote his Principal, and Luther many of his best works on bread and water. Lord Byron composed some of his finest poems on a diet of biscuits. Among our greatest scholars, at this movement, are men, who formerly studied in Edinburgh on a diet practically vegetarian. Learning, however these primary reasons for the avoidance of animal food, let us look at it from the standpoint of social and domestic economists under the head of cost. The bitter wail now resounding from our great cities would hush itself in peace if food were cheaper. But while the working classes continue to demand as food beef, and are obviously unsuited to the purposes which the corresponding teeth execute in carnivorous animals. Thus we find that, whether we consider the teeth and jaws, or the immediate instruments of digestion, the human structure closely resembles that of the Semæ ; all of which in their natural state are completely herbivorous" (Professor Owen). The testimony of Haller the great physiologist runs thus :—This food in which has no part is salutary, inasmuch as it fully nourishes a man, protracts life to an advanced period, and prevents or cures such disorders, as are attributable to the acrimony or grossness of the blood., Ordinary observation alone, however tells us that the health of vegetarians as a class far surpasses the health of any other class of people who may be selected for comparison. The Americans, on the other hand, are noted for their flesh-eating proclivities and bad health. Napoleon's hardiest soldiers in and around Moscow, were Italians who had grown up on bread with figs and raisins. The porters of Constantinople mutton, they must not complain if they daily suffer semi-starvation. The Greeks reached a high standard of civilisation. We strive to follow them in literature, in thought, even in dress, why not in food ? They abstained entirely or almost so from flesh meat. Antiphanes called them "The "Leaf-Eaters." Their most popular dishes were wheaten porridge, bread, honey, beans, lupins, lettuce, leeks, olives, dates and figs.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

Mr. Justice Muthuswmi Aiyar, on behalf of a Full Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Parker and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilkinson delivered the following important judgment yesterday :—

This is a case referred for the opinion of the Full Bench; and the facts giving rise to the reference are these. The Subordinate

Judge of Tinnevelly dismissed a suit on February 23rd 1888 on the ground that plaintiff has not secured the attendance of his witnesses and had not paid the batta for summoning them in due time On February 29th a petition for review was presented by plaintiff under section 623 on which the Subordinate Judge ordered notice to issue on March 9th, fixed the date of hearing for March 26th The plaintiff, however, failed to deposit the costs payable under the decree as required by section 17 of the Small Cause Court Act. The case does not appear to have been taken on March 26th, but on April 17th the Sub-Judge passed an order that plaintiff should "first" deposit the amount of defendant's costs. This was paid on April 18th and on April 20th the petition came on for disposal Between April 17th and April 20th there had been a change of Sub-Judges, Mr Kumara Subbiah Mudaliar having gone on leave and Mr Subbiah having been appointed to act for him On April 20th the petition for review was dismissed by the latter on the ground (1) that witnesses batta was not paid in sufficient time, (2) that the order for notice was not sufficient ground for holding that the permanent Sub-Judge was satisfied with the exercise and (3) that the costs had not been deposited with the petition as required by section 17 Act IX of 1887 This order, we are now asked to revise and the defendants Pleader raised the preliminary objection that under section 624 it was *ultra vires* for the Sub Judge (Mr Subbayer) to have disposed of the review petition at all The question for the Full Bench is whether having regard to the provisions of section 624 C C P the Acting Subordinate Judge was competent to hear and finally determine the application made to his predecessor

The party aggrieved by a decree is entitled under section 629 to ask for a review of judgment on all the grounds mentioned therein, when the Judge who passed the decree hears and determines the application It is also clear from section 624 that when the Judge who delivered the original judgment ceases to be attached to the same court before the application for review is made, it can only be made on the specific grounds mentioned in that section There are, however, two intermediate stages, at which the Judge who delivered the original judgment may cease to be attached to the same court viz (1) after the application is made and before he orders notice to issue under section 626 and (2) after he orders notice to issue and before he hears the opposite party in support of the original decree and finally determines the application As regards the former, there is a consensus of opinion among the High Courts at Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad that the term made, in section 624 must be likely to signify that the application is brought under judicial cognizance of the Judge who delivered the judgment to be reviewed and is *considered*, if not finally *determined* by him under Sec 626 (12 Madras, Sec 509—10 Calcutta 80 and 4 Allahabad 218) As regards the latter, the substantial question is, whether the term 'made' signifies a final determination of the application by the same Judge that delivered the judgment of which it is desired to obtain a revision

Section 624 limits the scope of Section 623 and restricts the remedy provided by it and unless the intention is clear it ought to be construed, so as to advance the remedy for its ordinary scene, the words "an application shall be made" cannot be taken to mean "no application shall be finally determined" Again Section 624 contains a direction to the party seeking to obtain a review of judgment, and in substance it must be taken to limit the power of the Court to entertain and deal with the application only to the extent to which the remedy is taken away from the party concerned To hold otherwise would lead to this anomaly—that after ordering notice and before finally disposing of the application, the Judge who passed the decree might die or be removed from the Court and the party loses his remedy both by way of revision and by appeal, (which might become barred) It would also contravene the ordinary rules of construction that a provision of law should be so interpreted, if possible, as to avoid injustice to a suitor or as not to leave a court that is once seized of jurisdiction to entertain an application without power to determine it It is no doubt true that Section 624 is intended to give legal sanction to the principles laid down by Privy Council in Maharajah Mohesware Singh the Bengal Government (VII Madras 283 and 304) in which it was observed that a revision was perfectly distinct from an appeal, that the primary intention of granting a revision was a reconsideration of the same subject by the same Judge as distinguished from an appeal which is a rehearing before another tribunal and that a review should take place and before the same Judge that delivered the judgment except in cases of necessity such as the death or the removal of the Judges Whilst taking these observations, as a guide to the construction to be put upon Section 624 regard should also be had to the mode in which legal effect was intended to be given to them by that Section According to the law as interpreted by the Privy Council a revision might take place in case of necessity be no any other Judge upon all the grounds mentioned in Section 623 without reference to the question whether the Judge who delivered the original judgment ceased to be one to the Court before or after the application for review had been made. But Section 624 contemplated the state of things when the application for review is made though the intention is clear not to provide even for cases of necessity, before the court acquired jurisdiction to deal with the application Yet it may well be that the exercise of jurisdiction which once vests in a Court is regarded as a case of necessity Thus, this is the correct view placed beyond doubts by clause 2 added to Section 624 by the Amendment Act 7 of 1888 We concur in the view taken in 10 Calcutta 80 and 13 Calcutta 231 and we are not prepared to follow the decision in I L R IV Allahabad 278 We accordingly answer the question referred to us in the affirmative.

THE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

I Address to Mr Bradlaugh

That only one address on behalf of the Congress representing the opinion of the country be presented and that a committee be formed consisting of Mr Allan, Mr Bonnerji and Mr P M Mehta for preparing the address

II Reform of Legislative Councils

That the following skeleton scheme for the reform and reconstruction of the Council of the Governor general for making Laws and Regulations and the Provincial Legislative Councils be adopted, and that the President of the Congress do submit the same to Charles Bradlaugh, Esq, M P, with the respectful request of this Congress that he may be pleased to cause a Bill to be drafted on the lines embodied in this skeleton scheme, and introduce the same in the British House of Commons —

1 The Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils to consist respectively of members, one half to be elected one fourth to sit *ex officio* and one fourth to be nominated by Government

2 Revenue Districts to constitute ordinarily territorial units for electoral purposes

3 All males above twenty one years of age possessing certain qualifications and not subject to certain disqualifications to be voters.

4 The voters in each district to elect representatives to one or more electoral bodies according to local circumstances at the rate of 12 per million of the total population of the district, Such representatives to possess certain qualifications, and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which to be settled hereafter

5 All the representatives thus elected by all the districts in a Provincial jurisdiction to elect members to the Imperial Legislature at the rate of one per every five millions of the total population of such electoral jurisdiction and to their own Provincial Legislature at the rate of one per million of the said total population, in such wise that when the total number of Parsees, Christians Hindus, and Mahomedans, respectively are in a minority, the number elected to the Provincial Legislature shall not bear a less proportion to the total number of members elected thereto than the total number of Parsees, Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans, respectively, in such Provincial Jurisdiction bears to its total population Members of both Legislatures, to possess certain qualifications and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which to be settled hereafter

5. All elections to be by ballot

III Omnibus Resolution

That this present Congress do hereby ratify and confirm the resolutions passed by previous Congresses as to, (1) the urgent necessity for a complete separation of executive and judicial functions, such that in no case shall the two functions be combined in the same office, (2) the expediency of extending into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force, the system of trial by jury, (3) the necessity of withdrawing from the High Courts the powers first vested in them in 1872 of setting aside verdicts of acquittal by juries, (4) the necessity of introducing in the Code of Criminal Procedure a provision enabling accused persons to warrant cases to demand that, instead of being tried by a magistrate, the case committed to a Court of Session, (5) the highly unsatisfactory character of the existing system of public police administration in India and the absolute necessity of a fundamental reform therein, 6 the expediency of both establishing military colleges in India wherein the natives of India as defined by statute may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian army, and of authorising, under such rules and restrictions as may seem necessary such a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country as may qualify them to support the Government in any crisis, (7) the extremely unsatisfactory character of the income tax administration, especially as regards incomes below Rs 1,000, and the expediency of raising the taxable minimum to this amount, (8) the extreme importance of increasing instead of diminishing, as the present tendency appears to be, public expenditure on education in all its branches, and the necessity in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches the technical, of the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country (9) the impolicy and injustice involved in the late increase of the salt tax in a time of profound peace and plenty, and the urgent necessity for the immediate reduction of this tax, and the re-imposition to balance the deficit thus caused of light *ad valorem* import duties; and (10) the necessity for the reduction of, instead of the continued increase in, the military expenditure of the country

IV Abkari

That this Congress hereby tenders its sincere thanks to Messrs Caine and Smith and the members who voted with them in connection with the debate of the Indian Excise Question in the House of Commons and while fully appreciating what is being done by some of the local Governments towards the improvement of their systems of Excise and Abkari, desires to express the earnest hope that no further time may be lost to give full effect to the resolution of the House

V Public Service Commission Report

That this Congress, while thanking her Majesty's Government for raising the age for the Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination from 19 to 23, hereby puts on record its emphatic expression of the universal disappointment which has been created by the rest of its orders in regard to the Public Service question, the net result of which orders is to place the people of India in a worse position than that previously held, and reiterate the unfeigned conviction that no real justice will be done to India in this matter until the simultaneous holding in India and in England of all examinations for all civil branches of the Public Service in India at present held only in England be conceded

VI Amendment of the Arms Act

That in view of the loyalty of the people the bear despite that the Arms Act II of 1871 as at present administered entails and the humiliation and hardship which it casts upon them, the Government be moved so to modify the rules made under this Act, (1) that all restrictions as to the possession and bearing of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India, (2) that licenses to possess and bear arms shall be liberally and generously distributed wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops, and that thus and all licenses under the rules shall be granted once for all, and be only revokable on proof of misuse, and shall not require yearly or half yearly renewals

VII Permanent Settlement

That the Government be urged to take the subject of a permanent settlement once more under consideration in view to practical action thereon, so that fixity and permanency may be given to the Government land revenue demand without further delay, at any rate in all fully populated and well cultivated tracts of the country

VIII Abolition of the silver duties

That in view of the fall that has already occurred in the price of silver and in the exchange value of the Indian rupee, it is impolitic on the part of the British Government to maintain any hindrances whatever to the consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes, and that this Congress strongly urges upon her Majesty's Government that not only as an act of justice to India (a matter which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of her Majesty's Ministers), but also as an act of expediency in the interests of her Majesty's British as well as Indian subjects, the plate duties should be immediately abolished, and hall-marking be made a voluntary institution

IX Representation of grievances in Parliament

That this Congress respectfully express the earnest hope that in the interests of the people of India, the House of Commons will forthwith restore the right formerly possessed by members of that honourable House of stating to Parliament any matter of grievance of the natives of India before the Speaker leaves the chair, for the presentation in Committee of the Indian Budget Statement, and that Congress earnestly trusts that the House of Commons will in future take into consideration the annual Indian Budget Statement at such a date as will ensure its full and adequate discussion, and it is resolved that the President, Sir William Wedderburn, be authorized, in the name and on behalf of this Congress to sign a petition to the House of Commons in accordance with the terms of this resolution

X Lord Reay's administration

That in view of his approaching departure this Congress do put on record an expression of their high appreciation, not only in the Bombay Presidency but throughout India, of his ability, integrity and impartiality that have characterized Lord Reay's administration, and also the gratitude the whole country feels for the sympathy he has ever extended to Indian aspirations and efforts

XI Settlement of qualifications and the qualifications of electors, representatives, and members

That the subject committee should be empowered to report on the qualifications of the original body of electors, of the elected body, and of the members of the imperial legislature and to forward the same to Mr Bradlaugh in London

XII Appointments of Officebearers

It was resolved, (1) to appoint Mr Hume General Secretary of the Congress, (2) to limit the number of delegates in this future to five per million of the total population of each Congress circle, (3) to appoint Pandit Ajudhia Nath Secretary during the absence of Mr Hume, (4) to appoint Mr W C Bonnerji standing counsel for Bengal, Mr P M Mehta for Bombay, and Mr Arthur Charles for Madras, (5) to admit the appointment of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr Caine, M P Mr Bright Macharen, Mr Ellis, and Mr Dadabhoy Nowroji as a committee to guide and direct the persons, and control the expenditure of the National Congress Agency in England, (6) to appoint formally Messrs Yule, Hume, J Adam Hedley Norton, Surendranath Bonnerji, Manmohan Ghose, W C Bonnerji & Mr Sinha to represent the views of the Congress in England, and address and press upon the consideration of the British public the political reforms which the Congress had advocated, and (7) to raise Rs 45000 for the expenses of the Congress work in this country and in England during the ensuing year, and that the different standing committees shall send their respective accounts to the general secretary within six months

XIII The Next Congress

That it was proposed to hold the 6th Annual Congress at some city in Bengal, to be fixed hereafter on the 26th December 1890

XIV Thanks to the President

That the Fifth Indian National Congress desires to tender its most profound and heartfelt thanks to its president, Sir William Wedderburn, as well for his nearly sacrifice of personal and political considerations involved by his journey from England to India, as for that courteous impartiality and powerfully sympathy which characterised his long and honorable career as an official of this country and have marked his control of the proceedings of this assembly

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the Bombay Reception Committee, the session was dissolved by the giving of three cheers for the Queen Empress, three cheers for Lord Reay, the President, and Mr Hume.

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo. of Propositions to be laid before the next Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners to be held at their office premises on Friday, the 31st January 1890, at 7 30 A. M

I. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of December 1889.

II. Draft budget estimates of receipts and disbursements of Municipal Funds for the official year 1890 91.

III. Application from Mr. Hart, Manager, Binny's Coffee works, for extention of the western boundary of his o l-mill property up the road side.

IV. Letter dated 14th January 1890, No. 1673, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding compensation statement received from the Amildar of Bangalore for lands required for the burial ground, near Jakkarayan tank.

A. SEINIVASACHARLU, B. A.,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 17th January 1890.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 12th Jan.—The Marquis of Hartington, while the guest of Baron Hirsch, at Merton Hall, Norfolk, caught a severe cold which being neglected, developed into congestion of the lungs. The London experts attending him have declared the case serious. The Queen has telegraphed her sympathy.—*C. N.*

Lord Hartington has passed a good night. The temperature is maintained.—

Lord Hartington is laid up in bed with influenza. Both his lungs are affected.—*Reu.*

London, 13th Jan.—Mr. Gladstone speaking at Mr. Hachert Gladstone's lecture on India at Hawarden urged the English electors to secure the same principles of justice, mercy, and equity for India as prevailed in England. He believed the masses in India approved of the British power, which they did not desire to be superseded.—*C. N.*

London, 13th Jan.—Lord Salisbury's ultimatum demanded the withdrawal of all Portuguese soldiers and civilians from the disputed territory in Nyassaland. Portugal is delaying as to reply. Mr. G. G. Petre, C. B., British Minister at Lisbon, has threatened to leave the British Legation at Lisbon, which was attacked by a mob on Sunday.—*C. N.*

Later—Consequent upon the threat of Mr. Petre, the British Minister, to leave Lisbon if the ultimatum is not difinitely answered, Portugal has submitted under protest.—C. N.

Lisbon, 13th Jan.—The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.—*Reu.*

London, 14th Jan.—The attack on the British Legation at Lisbon being trifling. Lord Salisbury has decided to ignore it. C. N.

Lisbon, 14th January.—The Portuguese Ministry has resigned. The mob is excited, and there has been rioting in the streets The Government has apologised for the outrage at the British Consulate. —C. N.

London, 13th Jan.—The London edition of the *New York Herald* states that it is absolutely certain that the British Government will dissolve Parliament directly after the consideration of the Budget, or if a serious opposition arise during the debate thereon.—C. N.

Mhow, 13th Jan.—The Maharani of Dhar died the day before yesterday. Her loss is greatly deplored by the people, with whom she was exceedingly popular.

London, 14th Jan.—The British ultimatum to Portugal was due to a telegram having been received from the British Consul at Mozambique, that Major Pinto's expedition was fortifying certain places in the Makololo country, and hence the change in Lord Salisbury's tone.—*Reu.*

Lisbon, 14th Jan.—The patriotic excitement here continues in connection with the action of Government in the Nyassaland dispute. Senhor Pimental, who is forming the new Cabinet, is Anglophil in his opinions, but he objects to surrender to Great Britain in the Nyssaland dispute without a reference to arbitration. Government has formally apologised for the insult offered by the tearing down of the escutcheon at the British Consulate. Sixty-six arrests were made yesterday, mostly among students in connection with the disturbance on Sunday.—*Reu.*

London, 15th Jan.—Popular feeling runs high throughout Portugal, and each development of the Nyassaland negociations creates greater excitement. Yesterday the British flag was burned in the streets at Coimbra, while at Oporto the mob stormed the British Consulate with stones.—*C. N.*

Lisbon, 15th Jan.—Further demonstrations took place here yesterday. A crowd of students went in procession and veiled the statues of the old navigators Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque as a mark of mourning, Cries of "Down with the English pirates" were raised by the mob.—*Reu.*

Lisbon, 15th Jan.—A new Cabinet has been formed by Senhor Pimental with Senhor Ribeiro as Foreign Minister, and General Guedes de Carvalho E. Menezes, at present Governor-General of the Indies, as Minister for War.—*Reu.*

London, 14th Jan.—The French and Spanish papers attack England for forcing Portugal to yield in the Nyassaland dispute by veiled threats of naval action.—*Reu.*

Berlin, 15th Jan.—The Berlin Liberal Press is attacking Great Britain for her action towards Portugal. The semi-official papers are, however, silent on the subject. —*Reu.*

London, 14th Jan.—Mr. Gladstone while speaking at Hawarden yesterday, said he rejoiced that Englishmen were learning their vast responsibilities towards India, and that although they were unable to dispense with the sword in that quarter, Great Britain must rely on the enlightened principles of her Government to make her rule happy and lasting. Without saying that her rule would be permanent he believed it would be long lived.—*Reu.*

Constantinople, 15th Jan.—Turkish troops have been ordered to Crete to reinforce the present garrison, fresh enactes being shortly expected.—*C. N.*

St. Petersburg, 14th Jan.—Arrests continue to be made in connection with the alleged attempt on the Czar's life. Colonel Voicikoff, of the Imperial Guards, and several other officers have committed suicide. The Czar's brother is expected shortly to be banished from the capital, it is stated for complicity in a political offence.—*C. N.*

Bombay, 15th Jan.—It is now an undoubted fact, though only rumored previously, that the question of constitutional law, whether corrupt Magistrates and Judges might be retained in office, was referred by the Secretary of State to the Lord Chancellor. The peculiarity of the situation was that the Chief Justice here and the three Puisne Judges had not delivered any opinions, and that Lord Reay's Government, adopting Sir Raymond West's minute, advocated the retention in office of the purchasing Mamlutdars, and it must have been as a pledge of his opinion that Lord Reay offered to resign The Lord Chancellor's view was substantially the same as that of the three protesting Judges of the High Court. Thus in remaining in office, and seeing to the actual dismissal of some of the Mamlutdars, Lord Reay must have been fortified by the opinion of the head of the English judicature.

Lisbon, 16th Jan.—Senhor Pimental, the new Premier, speaking in the Cortes yesterday, said that Portugal has right on her side, and England has might. Government, he added, would uphold the rights and honour of the country, and protect its interests as far as possible.—*Reu.*

Lisbon, 16th Jan.—It is announced in the Press here, that the British fleet will arrive in the Tagus to day, and that the British Minister will take his immediate departure. The excitement is intense It is stated that several European statesmen have expressed opinions favourable to Portugal, and have warned Lord Salisbury that his action will endanger the thrones of Spain and Portugal.—*C. N.*

London, 16th Jan.—Princess Maud of Wales is suffering from influenza.—*Reu.*

London, 17th Jan.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the Duke of Cambridge

his heartfelt sympathy with the Queen and the British Army in the loss of Lord Napier of Magdala, one of its ablest Generals and bravest soldiers.—*Reu*

London, 16th Jan.—Mr Ernest Park has been found guilty of libeling Lord Euston and has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Mr. Justice Hawkins in passing sentence, said he hoped the sentence would deter others from publishing atrocious and unjustifiable libels.—*Reu*

The Jury in the Sheriff's Court have awarded £1,000 damages to Mr. Herbert Gladstone against Colonel Malleson, a correspondent of the Allahabad *Morning Post*, for having associated the name of the former with a certain divorce case.—*Reu.*

Allahabad, 16th Jan.—A new map of Upper Burma, in which all the latest information is embodied, will shortly be issued by the Survey Department.

London, 17th Jan.—The English here are so harrassed by public animosity that they propose sending a deputation to Lord Salisbury, urging conciliation Many English employed here have been dismissed.—*C. N*

London, 17th Jan.—The funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala is fixed for Tuesday at St Paul's Cathedral, and in point of magnificence will surpass any similar display since the funeral of the Duke of Wellington The route from the residence to the Cathedral is to be lined by troops, and a thousand officers in uniform, headed by the Duke of Cambridge, follow. The military will also attend at the grave, which will be near the Duke of Wellington's The deceased had wished for the plainest funeral, but the officials are determined that such a brilliant career in the service of the country demanded a fitting display to mark the public appreciation and sorrow —C. N.

London, 18th Jan.—By desire of the Queen Lord Napier will be buried on Tuesday next in the niche in the vault of Saint Paul's Cathedral close to where the remains of Nelson and Wellington are interred The coffin, upon which his Field Marshal's hat, baton and sword will be placed, will be conveyed to the Cathedral on a gun carriage followed by his favorite charger. The 12th Lancers and the Royal Engineers will form an escort, and the Royal Horse Guards and Foot Guards will line the route The pall bearers will include Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, Generals Nicholson, Taylor, Donald Stewart, Peter Lumsdon, Martin, Dillon, and Probyn The service on the occasion will be choral —*Reu*

London 17th Jan.—The Czar has approved of the scheme of construction of a rail way along the shore of the Black Sea.—*C N*

London, 18th Jan.—The Judges and Magistrates have resigned in a body in Crete, where the quarrels and disturbances attended by severe injuries, are again of daily occurrence.—*C N*

London, 17th Jan.—Mr. Talbot, Gladstonian Member for Mid Glamorganshire, and father of the House of Commons, died to-day, aged 87.—*C N.*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 20 1890

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL FAILURES

It is scarcely necessary to state that education has made great progress in India of late years. The Despatch of 1854, as we said in a previous article, was the starting point of this movement. It was the charter that gave the people of this land the right to establish schools and colleges with the help of the State During the past thirty five years, thousands of institutions have been established in every part of the country, and nearly every day sees others added to the number When the movement began it was like the source of a river, it was small and insignificant. Few youths entered the schools, few matriculated, and fewer still took a degree But after a time the numbers increased, the river broadened, and other streams flowed into it. Now it is a mighty power that influences the whole land. Probably no other country ever made more educational progress than India has done, and the movement may be considered as only in its infancy. The system has not as yet reached the great mass of the people, but this it will do in time, and produce the same effect upon them that it has done upon those who have come under its power in the past It will bring about a revolution, a silent one, a revolution that will be good for the country, and will raise it high among the nations of the earth.

There are, however, flaws in the system, like everything else, it is not perfect It requires to be overhauled, and its blemishes rectified The machinery which answered well at first is not strong enough for the increase of work it has now to get through The examinations are so many, the candidates who present themselves are so numerous that the labour of examining the papers is not performed in the manner it ought to be There is a strong impression abroad that the answers sent in by the candidates who present themselves at the different examinations are gone through in a very perfunctory manner, and that it is a matter of chance whether they obtain the marks they deserve or otherwise obtain none at all. All sorts of stories are afloat as to the way papers are examined, and though many of these may be pure fiction, they indicate the opinion the students hold with regard to the examiners, and this is not one that will tend to make them think more highly of the system than they ought to do. Then again, some of the examiners are totally new to the work they have to perform They have been appointed because they had interest with the head of the Department, not on account of their fitness for the work they have to perform We may have some thing more to say on this subject before we finish this article

We have been led to make these remarks on account of the terrible slaughter among the candidates who presented themselves for the Middle School Examination The failures are something fearful—quite abnormal, and there is great grief in consequence. We find that eight thousand and thirty were plucked out of a total of ten thousand and odd, and we feel sure such a slaughter has rarely, if ever, taken place before It is unprecedented, and it is the duty of the Educational Department of Madras to do something to remedy the matter We are told that the Mathematical paper was the cause of the evil, it mainly helped to pluck the candidates as it was beyond their power of answering It is absurd—rather wicked—to give questions to children that are out of their power to grapple with, and the person who sets these questions must either be very ignorant of his duty, or very conceited It is very probable that the latter was the case, it is likely that he wished to show the world what he could do, what an exceedingly clever fellow he was This is, in all probability, the solution of the matter, and if so it is not at all creditable to the examiner or to the Department that allowed his paper to be placed before the candidates The fact seems to be that many examiners are appointed, not because they are capable of performing the duty but because they have interest to get them selves put down in the list This is the secret of the matter, and it reflects small credit on any one connected with the whole business The result is to be seen in the number of failures at the late Middle School Examination. The person to blame ought to be told that he would never be again allowed to take part in any examination, and this would be a check upon the vagaries of examiners in the future

It is hard to imagine the grief this calamity has caused We will not say that all this eight thousand failed on account of his paper, but we are given to understand that most of them did, and we would not like to be in his place Each pupil will imagine he has been shamefully treated, that he has been stopped at the commencement of his career by a blunderer, and he may, from that time forward, lose all faith in the educational system of Government It will appear to him a mere matter of chance whether he passes or whether he fails when he presents himself for a test, and this idea may not be got rid of as long as he lives.

With regard to the case in point, we recommend that something should be done to mitigate the evil that has been brought about, and perhaps the proposal put forward by a writer in the *Madras Mail*, who signs himself "schoolmaster," is about the best we have seen This is what he says —

"That the great slaughter of 8,030 unfortunate lads should have been caused by the want of judgment of one man, the Examiner in Mathematics, is a downright shame The Algebra paper, especially, was much above the standard so much so, that even Matriculation lads could not work more than one or two sums of the four given I would make a suggestion, which I think would meet with the approbation of all concerned, and which should obtain the sanction of the Commissioner Let the candidates who have failed only in Mathematics, be permitted to appear only in Mathematics for the next examination without paying any fee whatever, or, if a fee is to be paid, let it be a small one, say a rupee I think this ought to be in justice to the candidates so unjustly plucked"

We think this would meet the difficulty But the question is forcing itself on the country that the work will before long have to be sub divided, that it is altogether too gigantic, but this part of the matter we must leave for a future issue

Occasional Notes

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, Cochin, who is about to proceed on a tour in Northern India, is expected to arrive in Madras on the 4th proximo.

A find of over three hundred Coins, discovered on the banks of the Ganges near Bhaugulpur in September, 1887, has been made over to the Asiatic Society for examination

The proceeds of ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months, pass duty on Bombay opium amount to Rs 7 06 19,795, or, Rs 44 94 795 better than the estimate Nearly 38½ lakhs of the improvement are due to Bengal

It has now been ruled by the Madras Government that no restrictions are to be placed upon the possession and transport of ganja and drugs manufactured from the hemp plant Cultivators of this plant will be licensed to sell the above to licensed vendors

The Minister of Hyderabad has accepted the honorary rank of Major in the Golconda Brigade. This gives Commandant Nawab Afsar Jung three honorary officers, viz, H H the Nizam, Honorary Colonel, H E the Minister, Honorary Major, and the Nawab Munir-ul Mulk, Honorary Captain

Mr Edison, it is reported, is completing a machine which is to stereotype a news paper by telegraph If this invention becomes so much successfully applied science, it will be possible to print newspapers simultaneously in as many towns as the proprietors desire

The Russian Government purposes to appoint technical Attaches to its Embassies and principal Legations abroad They will report to the Minister of public Works on the improvements introduced into the working of railways and telegraphs, and on practical scientific discoveries generally.

If the theory of a Russian savant be correct the epidemic influenza now traversing Europe is another illustration of the perils that attend our scientific progress. It appears to be a fact that the ailment is perennial among the Bokharan Uzbegs, and this gentleman argues that it has been carried from them to the civilised world by means of the Central Asian Railway

Warrants have been issued by the District Magistrate of Ganjam against two of the temple priests of the Tarla temple near Kasibooga in Kimedi Sub division, who are suspected of having poisoned three worshippers of the temple The men have absconded and were last heard of between Kasibooga and Chicacole They are father and son aged sixty and twenty years respectively, and Tamil Vishnuvite Brahmins of Srirangam

After consulting the officers concerned Government has decided to adopt M Gribble's work on Medical Jurisprudence as the text book for the Judicial Special Posts, Criminal Higher and Lower Grades, and the Standard Examinations for Covenanted Civil Servants Medical Jurisprudence is also to be included as one of the subjects in the Law Test prescribed for Gazetted Police Officers and Inspectors of Police and the Preliminary Examination

The Hindu youth, says the *Madras Standard*, are often accused of ingratitude for the reason they decline to embrace Christianity as their religion in supersession to the religion of their ancestors, after getting their education and education from Missionary Agencies This implies that the Missionary bodies give their higher education on their secretly or implicitly promising to become Christians subsequently Was ever such a promise required by the one and broken by the other? Gratitude is a virtue peculiar to the soil of India The educated Hindus are extremely grateful to them for the learning and education they have received The sentiment of ingratitude is as foreign to the Hindu heart as Biblical Christianity is to the Hindu soil

Mr C L Plunkett, Deputy Collector of Madras, notifies that it is found that all over Madras properties still stand in the names of persons by whom they were first acquired, and that subsequent changes, whether by inheritance, sale, mortgage, have not been intimated to the Deputy Collector and Registrar of Grants, and transfers of registry into the names of the new owners obtained, and as the quit rent notices of demand and receipts have, for the purposes of identification, to be prepared in accordance with the registers in his office, it follows that demand notices and receipts are being issued in the names of persons who died, in some cases, over fifty years ago and that some of the present owners have taken exception to this, overlooking the fact that it is due to their own omission when they acquired the property to have it duly transferred into their own names and registered The Deputy Collector therefore impresses on all owners of property the desirability of taking out certificates in their own names, the cost only amounting to Rs 5 1 6, while the advantage and better title that will be secured is incalculable

Local and Provincial

The Resident.—The Resident returned to Bangalore from Coorg on Saturday last

The Troops.—The troops that went out to the camp of exercise returned to Bangalore last Saturday The manœuvres were very successfully gone through

Public Health.—We are sorry to say the public health of Bangalore is not very good at the present time There is a good deal of fever going about, while colds are very prevalent

The Price of Grain.—The price of grain is high at the present time, more especially in the Civil and Military Station where rice is sold at eight measures for the rupee In the City ten measures can be procured for the rupee

Transfer—The vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Lacey of the Octroi Department as Reserve Police Inspector has been filled up by one Mr Narain Row, Police Inspector, Nagamangala.

Arrival of the Maharani—Her Highness the Maharani arrived at the City Station on Friday evening at 5 20 from Mysore The arrival was private, and Her Highness immediately entered her carriage and was driven to the palace

The weather—The weather still remains cold, especially in the morning. During the day the wind is often very high, and the dust flies about in large quantities Probably this weather will last till the end of this month.

An appeal—*The* man Anathan Sub, who assaulted the Town Magistrate of Bangalore, and was convicted by the Deputy Commissioner has appealed to the Chief Court against the sentence, and the hearing takes place on the 29th of this month

Maharajah's Mills—*Versus* Mr J. W Hayes.—This case which has been hanging fire for many months was brought to a conclusion on Thursday last by the parties agreeing to a compromise. Mr. Hayes, we believe gives up his interest in the Mills for the money sued for, and the Mills relinquish any further claim on him It is a pity the case was not settled long ago If we remember right there have been nineteen adjournments.

The Southern Mahratta Railway—With reference to the remarks of the writer of an article in our issue of the 9th instant we now learn that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company intends to accelerate the train service between Poona and Bangalore As the line was only made last year, it was impossible to have anything but a slow service until the banks were consolidated by the rains and ruptured trains will ere long arrive in Bangalore at 1 30 p m, instead of at 6 30 p m and only passenger vehicles will be attached The jolting of the carriages seems to be caused, not by the road, but by the excessive speed at which drivers sometimes run All Assistants have to report on Monday mornings what trains they have travelled in during the preceding week, and what instances of over driving have come under their notice It is considered that on a metre gauge line, with 41 lb rails, trains ought never to run over 25 miles an hour, who ras on the line referred to, the trains are not infrequently run at 35 to 40 miles an hour to the great discomfort of the passengers—*Madras Mail*

General Summary

The Manhut of Tirupati's Case.—Colonel M Donald Smith, the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay has we learn examined by Commissioner Surgeon General G Bidie and Captain Parnell in respect of the date and value of certain coins which form the basis of the present charge against the Mahant of Tirupati—*Vast*

Cholera in Chingleput—The result of the personal inspection by the District Revenue officials which we referred to in our issue of the 30th ultimo into the state of the crops in the Chingleput District, has been that the crops are reported to have suffered from want of a timely sufficiency of rain The authorities have therefore recommended to Government the remission of the kist payable to Government for the current fasli almost throughout the whole district, numerous villages having already petitioned the Collector for this concession *-Ibid*

Mr Justice Best—Mr J W Best, the Sessions Judge of South Canara, who has been appointed to act as a Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Wilkinson, who has proceeded to Europe on a year's furlough, arrived in Madras this morning from Bombay, on his return from Europe He was sworn in at the High Court at 11 o'clock to day, and will sit on the High Court Bench for the first time on Monday next—*Ibid*

The Middle School Examination—"Schoolmaster" writes—"That the great slaughter of 8,030 unfortunate lads should have been caused by the want of judgment of one man, the Examiner in Mathematics, is a downright shame The Algebra paper, especially, was much above the standard, so much so, that even Matriculation lads could not work more than one or two sums of the four given I would make a suggestion, which I think would meet with the approbation of all concerned, and which should obtain the sanction of the Commissioner Let the candidates who have failed only in Mathematics, be permitted to appear only in Mathematics for the next examination without paying any fee whatever, or, if a fee is to be paid, let it be a small one, say a rupee I think this ought to be in justice to the candidates so innocently plucked"

The Amir and Russia—The usual stories are again being brought into India by the Shikarri traders, that the Amir is engaged in friendly negociation with Russia through the Khan of Bokhara, with whom he is alleged now to be on excellent terms They further assert that while British Indian trade is killed by taxes and exactions in Afghanistan, Russian merchants are allowed free trade in the Herat district. They further state that the Amir continues to spend every penny he can spare on the armament and equipment of his army in order that when every man is armed with the Martini Henry, he may be able to cope on even terms with British troops These rumours must be taken for what they are worth—which probably is merely as an indication of the fact that merchants from this side are very indignant with the Amir's Government on account of *his* exactions, and would much like to embroil him with the Government of India—C & M G

Arrival of the Rajah of Pudukottah—H H. the Rajah of Pudukottah arrived this morning from Pudukottah, via Erode at the Central Station, by the ordinary southwest line mail train, accompanied by Mr Crossley, his tutor, and Mr Raja Sastry, his guardian The train arrived at 7 o'clock, and the following gentlemen met His Highness on the platform—Mr W S Carlaw, Rajah Sir T Madava Row, K C S I, Sir S Ramaswamy Mudaliar, C I E, Mr B Lowry Mr Ragoonath Row, Dewan Bahadur, Mr T V Ponnoo sawmy Pillai, Captain E S Williams, A D C, and Mr S D Simpson His Highness, on alighting, drove to his residence, "Bidar's Gardens" on the Poona malleo Road in one of H Excellency the Governor's carriages, escorted by fifteen troops of His Excellency's Body Guard A guard of honour furnished by the 3rd P L I was present on the platform with colors and band His Highness will remain about a couple of months in Madras, during which time he will probably pay a visit to Bangalore and Mysore.

Interviews with H R H the Prince—His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor granted interviews to a number of Native Princes and Noblemen on Wednesday in the Throne Room, at Government House The visitors were ushered into the presence in the following order—First Group—12 o'clock—Maharaja Bahadoor, of Domraon, K C I E, was accompanied by his Dewan, the Hon Rai Jai Prakash Lall Bahadoor, who acted as interpreter, Maharaja of Bettiah, K C I E, Maharaja of Durbhungah, K C I E, Maharaja of Gidhour Second Group—12 15 P M—Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K C S I Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, K C I E, Maharaja of Dinagepore, Maharaja of Somehurst Third Group—12 30 P M—Shahzada Rohim ud din, Shahzada Bikram Shah, Hon Prince Barrakh Shah, Prince Kamal Kadi Fourth Group—12 45 P M—Prince Jehan Kader, Raja of Mahurbhunj (minor), Kumar Gunanendra Chandra Deb, Barra Thakoor of Hill Tipperah, Maharaja Kumar of Burdwan (a minor), accompanied by his father, Lalla Ban Behari Kapor Fifth Group—1 15 P M—Maharaja of Shusbang, Nawab Bahadoor Syed Ashgar Ali, C S I, Raja Doorga Churn Laha, Hon Raja Rameshwar Sing—*F*

A cold blooded Murder—Yesterday, on the Appellate Side of the High Court before Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer and Mr Justice Parker, Mr Sankara Menon, on behalf of one Malayalam Kaiyuran, appealed against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of South Malabar for the murder of his wife Mr F B Powell, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the conviction. The following are briefly the facts of the case On the 19th of November last, the appellant became intoxicated and went to sleep He awoke in the afternoon and asked his wife, the deceased, to prepare conjee for him. She made no reply and did not do as directed That night the deceased with her children was going to her brother's house when the appellant met her and struck her with an axe handle She fell to the ground and he struck her again with the same implement some five or six blows more. The children returned to their hut and on the following morning complained to their uncle who went to the spot and found the body of the deceased with life extinct Medical evidence went to show that death was instantaneous and that its cause was from fracture of the skull The deceased was in an advanced state of pregnancy, Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and accordingly confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal

A Disastrous Examination—The results of the last Middle School Examination which have just been announced, show that more than four fifths of the candidates have been plucked In other words, about 8,030 unfortunate lads have suffered, owing chiefly to the severity of the paper in Algebra and Euclid When the paper was given out it was felt by both students and teachers, that it was unduly long and difficult, but it was hoped that the Examiners would be lenient in marking the answers In 1888 the public had to complain of the passages given in Tamil Translation, with the result that the Commissioner interfered on behalf of the candidates But this year the disaster is worse Lads of about twelve or thirteen years old have been bewildered by a question-paper far above their standard and writing capacity, and have been plucked by the thousand for their inability to secure the required minimum The only remedy lies in the Commissioner's hands, for by reducing the minimum (which is 20 per cent of the total number of marks to, 15 or even 10 per cent) he would do justice to the crowd of lads who have failed only in this one subject A joint note to him from a few heads of schools would greatly strengthen the recommendation—*The Madras Mail Observer*.

Extracts.

The *Standard*—Of the many things which tend to create and cherish a low impression of Christianity in the mind of even the ordinary Hindu, the Salvation Army is one Whatever its effects may be elsewhere, in India it seems to work against Christianity itself. Its history has nothing but tales of mirth Its conduct and its *modus operandi* in its attempt to propagate Christianity do not commend themselves to the serious consideration of a Hindu, and I think the same opinion is held by seriously thinking missionaries too Its barracks contain more the fun and frolic of an opera house than the earnestness and solemnity of a prayer-hall. Can it ever, then, shed a halo of austerity and rigid morality over that religion, such as would create sympathy in the Hindu mind? This latter feeling will never be engendered by mere externals as dressing like the Hindu, shaving the heads like the Hindu, and wearing caste-marks on the foreheads like the Hindu. These may make them hypocrites in the eyes of the Hindu, on the contrary, Though the Salvation Army may lead a stray poor Hindu into its ranks by hook or by crook, it is secretly undermining the honest attempts made for the forced growth of Christianity in this foreign land.

The *Standard*.—India will not be fit for what the Congress demands until and unless the whole mass of its varied population embraces one common religion—Christianity If this argument—one of the many—of the opposition should be more openly declared, what will our Mussulman and Parsee friends, now said to be on the side of the opposition, say and do? Will there be any opposition at all then? Certainly not Now, as a matter of fact, Christianity will never flourish in the soil of India as a religion India is its stepmother That religion may please the fancy but never the soul of the intelligent Hindu There seems to be something inherently defective or unattractive in the faith. Why does the intelligent youth of India who, with ravenous zeal devours the sciences, the arts, the literature and the philosophy of the West, shun that religion only? It is the nominal religion of a majority for it is an easy going religion, entailing no kind of labor bodily or mentally, on its adherents, and demanding no penances and no ceremonies such as those which characterize the other chief religious of the world When the youth of a country cannot love it—love it for its own sake, there is no hope for its growth or prosperity in the future India will never allow herself to be Christianized, Her religion stands on the rock of truth and has the capacity of satisfying the varied longings of the human soul and of solving problems which other religions despair of What then of the argument?

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE

The *Gujarati*.—The present constitution of the Social Conference is anomalous, and if its resolutions are to be taken as any genuine indications of the march of social opinion, it must be placed on a better footing Let the leaders of advanced social thought, as well as the advocates of orthodoxy, have full opportunity of meeting each other, and expressing their views publicly. As things stand at present, the Conference may consist even of ignorant schoolboys, who may vote away any proposition in any way they like The gathering that had assembled at the Social Conference, though memorable on account of the presence of ladies for the first time on such an occasion was certainly inferior to that which took part in the deliberations of the National Congress From the dubious manner in which the meeting expressed their acceptance of the propositions placed before them it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the sentiment prevailing among those present regarding the matters taken up by the Conference, and we have no means to determine what decided opinion would have been delivered by the delegates if they had cared to attend its deliberations. The English papers have announced that the resolutions were carried unanimously, while many people entertain the belief, however wrongly, that the promoters of the Conference did not wish to ascertain the feeling of the community, but simply impose certain reforms upon the Hindoo public by the suppression of genuine expression of popular views and feelings, and thus producing an impression that the community was prepared to accept legislative interference We are sorry such a view of the proceedings of the Conference should have got abroad, as it will ultimately hinder rather than forward social reform.

MR SURENDRANATH BANNERJI'S PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO PRINCE VICTOR

Calcutta, Jan 9

In connection with the proposed permanent memorial to H R H Prince Victor, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, waited yesterday forenoon upon the Prince at Government House—Rajah Sir Sarendra Mohun Tagore, president, General Committee, Mr Stevenson, of the firm of Messrs Graham and Company, president of the Executive Committee, Rev Mr Clifford, and others. Mr Stevenson said Your Royal Highness,—The gentlemen who have the honour to join the deputation represent a numerous and influential portion of the local community who have resolved to raise a permanent memorial in honour of the visit of your Royal Highness to Calcutta, and who have subscribed a large sum of money for that purpose. In considering the matter of permanent memorials, preference has been given by us to the idea of a leper asylum of a charitable and philanthropic kind, because such an institution may probably, we think, commend itself to your Royal Highness as not unfitted to permanently mark in a small measure the visit of your Royal Highness to the capital of your future Indian possessions, and because we have been greatly impressed by the noble work which your illustrious father has been and is doing in England for the benefit of lepers throughout the whole Empire We should like to be permitted to add our mite in furtherance of that good work, and the object of our visit this morning is to ask your Royal Highness to favour us and those we represent by graciously granting us permission to associate the name of your Royal Highness with our leper asylum project in Calcutta His Royal Highness thanked the gentlemen for waiting in deputation on him, and he was gratified to find that they were trying to raise a permanent memorial in honour of his visit He could not overlook the fact that his father had always taken the very deepest interest for the benefit of lepers throughout the empire, and more closely of late. He was glad to allow his name to be publicly associated with the movement in favour of a permanent memori-

which has been inaugurated by them. He had, he said, the deepest sympathy with the movement. Mr. Stevenson thanked the Prince for his gracious reply according to the deputation's request, and Raja Sir Sarondra Mohun Tagore thanked the Prince for the kind reception given to the committee. The deputation then withdrew.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT PETITION RULES.

The following rules for the submission and receipt of petitions and other papers of the same class addressed to the Government of Fort St. George are published for general information :—

Persons having cause of complaint against any servant of Government, civil or military, shall in the first instance, seek redress from the officer in whom the local authority is vested, who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect. If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Revenue or Court, or superior civil or military authority, by which the local authority is controlled ; or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no intermediate authority.

2. The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Revenue or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers or orders of those authorities respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

3. In order to enable Government to maintain the foregoing rule, without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will understand that a party affected by an order is entitled to have, on application, a copy of the order, which should contain full details of the grounds of the decision. This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment.

4. Government will receive petitions only from principals ; addresses running in the name of a vakeel or agent will receive no attention. Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

5. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases ,—

(1) when a petition is illegible or unintelligible :

(2) when a petition contains language, which, in the opinion of Government, is disloyal, disrespectful or improper :

(3) when a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor-General in Council, or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case :

(4) when a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim :

(5) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference :

(6) when a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final :

(7) when a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded :

(8) when a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations :

(9) when a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.

6. As the Right Honorable the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will also remain unnoticed.

AN INTERVIEW WITH "THE MEMBER FOR INDIA."

In accordance with the arrangement made last Tuesday, our representative waited upon Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., at his temporary residence in Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, yesterday morning, for the purpose of an interview. The hon. member for Northampton, at the time his peace was disturbed by the interviewer, was dividing his attention between perusing the morning papers and his post, and quietly applying a soothing lotion to a crowd of huge mosquito bites which covered his hands. Notwithstanding his sufferings occasioned by the mosquitoes and the trying heat—for it was a very sultry morning —Mr. Bradlaugh was extremely courteous, and chatted away pleasantly enough on general matters ; but when it came to discoursing on things definite on which the "National Congress" have been deliberating during the past few days, he observed a somewhat strange reticence, and remarked, "In my present state you will get nothing from me but by squeezing, for I am disappearing rapidly. The only things that last are the mosquitoes." The squeezing" was duly administered, and the subjoined is the net result of the operation :—

"As to the Congress," said Mr. Bradlaugh in reply to a leading question, "I must say that I was most favourably impressed. The fact that it is possible to get men from as far off as Quetta and from right down South, and to get them anywhere near one another in discussing things, and to get them to do so with so much moderation, seems to me a most hopeful sign. For instance, you had opposing views on the point alone—the question of the constitution of the Electorate under my Bill, and presumably all three sets of people had reason for maintaining their particular views, yet they discussed the matter reasonably. They discussed it, I think, very creditably, and then accepted the views of the majority, which, I consider, is a very hopeful business. Of course, I have dealt with the Congress from a Parliament point of view. If those associated with it were disposed to resort to methods which I thought illegal, it would prevent me being able to treat it at all from a Parliamentary point ; but I see no sign of that. Of course, it is quite true that on a huge continent like this, with such an enormous population, you get in certain districts matters which press very hardly on the people, and those who deal with such matters perhaps express themselves in stronger language than those who do not feel the pinch ; but you find that in all great movements, and you cannot judge a movement by what you may think the special extremeness of the language of one or two men. You must judge it by its general tendency and by the declarations of its huge majority. You would not think, for example, of judging the whole press which is printed in the English language by *Town Talk*. That would be unfair to journalism generally, and yet it is a conceivable proposition that some very good man might say that all expressions in journalism should be stopped except under censorship because *Town Talk* is published. I should consider this a ridiculous proposition, and I should think it equally ridiculous to say that the Congress is seditious, because some individual may or may not have been extravagant in the way he expressed himself on matters on which he felt deeply. You can get an illustration of the same thing in Ireland. It is much easier to be moderate in the House of Commons if you are talking there about an eviction than it would be if one of your constituents whom you know personally had been the person evicted, and if you yourself had been present while he was turned out into the road. I think the Congress movement has the enormous advantage, if it has no other, of attracting the attention of the English press and the English public to the consideration of Indian questions. I do not agree that all Indian official Government has been bad, but I do think that when executive control is limited to a narrow class—numerically narrow I mean, or perhaps the word limited would be better—to a limited class, naturally that class considers itself almost infallible, if not quite, and is not only jealous of any criticism, but it regards criticism very much as the Pope might regard any criticism of one of his Bulls. In one case it is political heresy against which hard names are used, and in the other the poor wretch is excommunicated. I have been rather amused by the answer given by the *Times* and some of the Conservative papers which during the autumn wrote of the Congress as being practically dead, because it was unable to raise a few hundred rupees. Well, I imagine the fact that over Rs. 60,000 were subscribed suddenly on Saturday evening ought to prevent a repetition of that sneer at any rate.

Speaking of the resolutions passed at the Congress, Mr. Bradlaugh said : "I think they have a good educational effect both ways ; but if you ask me do I think the Government of India will pay the same attention to them as to a Secretary of State's despatch, I do not think they will. But in my opinion it is impossible to ignore—and I do not think the Government of India would try to ignore, and I know they should not ignore—the moderate expression of opinion in favour of objects which are certainly not unreasonable as I understand the word. I may be wrong, for I have no means of checking official proclivities ; but, as I understand it, three Viceroys have been in favour of the enlargement of the Councils. So from that it seems a very small step, comparatively, as to whether the enlargement shall depend partially upon selection by the people or wholly on the selection by the Executive Government."

A question having arisen as to the Volunteer movement with special reference to the admission of members of the native community, Mr. Bradlaugh replied : "I do not think I have sufficient knowledge to express an opinion on the matter. But I may say that I am content to deal with matters which seem of immediate importance. I have, however, a very strong opinion that the present regulations as to arms should be modified, and I will take one illustration which came to me entirely outside the Congress. It came to me from a personal friend—an Englishman. He told me that it frequently happened that while the people were in the forests cutting timber from Government, dacoits came down upon them, and they being unarmed, the encounters were of a very unequal nature. This, of course, may be a small matter, but still I think it shows the necessity for a more liberal distribution of arms."

Alluding next to the resolution of the Congress on the abolition of the duties on silver plate, he said : This is a small matter. The duties should most certainly be abolished, and I think beyond the shadow of a doubt this is one of the things which is very likely to be almost immediately effected. There may be some technicalities in the way in England ; but leaving those alone, there should not in the mind of any reasonable person be two opinions on the subject. The duties are small and harassing, and are attended with no advantage to any one, and with many possible disadvantages to all. I think we should do everything in our power to encourage the fullest utilisation of silver for manufacturing purposes."

Questioned regarding the Income Tax, the hon. member observed : "At present all financial matters involve great difficulties for an outsider like myself. We have such small and incomplete opportunities of considering and discussing Indian finance, in consequence of the late date at which the Budget statement is introduced, that I would rather refrain from expressing any opinion on matters of finance except that I am utterly opposed to the large disbursements that have taken place in modern times for what I should call annexation, and I think the home charges are far too high. But I would rather express no opinion as to how the revenue should be raised, because I do not think that my knowledge is sufficient to entitle me to do so. I am against all increase of the Salt Tax, and I should be in favour of its reduction. Of course, if you reduce the revenue in one way, and do not reduce your expenditure at the same time, you have got to raise it in some other way ; therefore, the problem is not merely met by saying you would reduce it."

After a little further conversation of a general character the interview terminated.—*The Times of India.*

SURRENDRANATH BANNERJEE'S SPEECH.

The *People's Friend*.—The following is the full text of Mr. Surrendranath Bannerjee's speech, which concluded the Congress proceedings on Saturday the 28th December :—

Surrendranath Bannerjee said,—Brother delegates, I rise to move a purely formal matter which affects the constitution of the Congress, and the arrangements which it will be necessary for us to make, consequent upon certain changes which are likely to take place in the course of the year. I will place this resolution at once before you, and I am sure it will be carried with acclamation. It is a sort of omnibus resolution in its own way : I will now make a few remarks on this resolution. It will not require many words from me to recommend it to your unanimous, I was going to say enthusiastic, acceptance. The first part of it refers to the fixing of the number of delegates, and I think it is important that the number should now be fixed. We have already shown what we can do in respect of organisation. It has abundantly been made clear to us to the life and vitality animating the whole of the Congress movement. In the first year of the Congress there were 70 members present in Bombay ; in the next year the number came up to 400 in Calcutta ; in Madras the number again doubled itself to 800 ; at Allahabad the number reached 1,800 ; and in this fifth year of the National Congress we have more than 3,000 delegates. If this state of things were to be allowed to go on, the largest hall which we can erect would not accommodate the delegates, who would be thronging from all parts of the Empire. We have shown our capacity and our powers of organisation. The vitality of the movement is manifest, and now I think it is time that we should so organise the Congress that it will be available for the practical purposes of deliberation and business. And therefore it has been resolved to fix the number at one thousand. Then we have the appointment of the General Secretary in the person of my distinguished friend behind me. Mr. Hume is going to England. What for ? Not for pleasure, not for enjoyment, not for recreation, not for the purpose even of regaining his health ; he goes as the trusted leader of the Congress movement [Loud Cheers] to guide and instruct that deputation that will accompany him. You have done your work upon Indian platforms, you have done your work in this country, and now you must appeal to the instincts of the English nation, not merely to the sense of the English Friends who are always ready and willing to assist us, but to the instincts of your own countrymen who will meet you on the English thrones and upon English platforms. I think this will be the rudest shock of the grandest ideals that ever flashed across the minds of any patriot or philanthropist ; India standing before the bar of England's opinion, and there through her own accredited delegates, chosen to be the representatives of the nation in this august assembly, pleading her cause, demanding redress of her grievances ; or for, no matter, no grander spectacle has ever been presented to the gaze of mankind. Rome, Greece, America, the greatest nations in the world have nothing to show equal to this spectacle in magnitude, in solemnity and in majestic grandeur. Next comes the question of our Indian Political Agency. It cannot be doubted that this agency has rendered most memorable service to the people of this country. If there is at the present moment an awakening of interest in the minds of Englishmen in reference to Indian matters, it is due to the indefatigable labours of that Political Agency controlled and guided by our distinguished Chairman and his colleague ; it is therefore our duty to support that Agency. It is not enough to vote thanks—that we can do easily enough ; it is necessary that we should follow this vote of gratitude to the English gentlemen who have been enlisting themselves in our cause in a substantial mode of our interest. (Cheers.) You are therefore called upon to pay—very little indeed considering the magnitude of the work and the vastness of the Indian population. You are two hundred millions of people. Every individual member of that two hundred millions pays one piece you would have thirty lakhs of rupees to send in. Can we not all pay a piece (Yes, Yes.) Yes, we may be urged to the Congress that it may be possible to the humblest cottager, and demand of him his contribution on behalf of the grand national movement. It is not right that from year to year your Secretary should pay ten or fifteen thousand rupees. I think it scarcely creditable to the patriotism of my countrymen that this should be repeated from year to year. I therefore hope and trust that from this time forth there will be no difficulty whatever in raising the necessary contributions for the support of the Indian Political Agency. Gentlemen, we must learn the lesson of self-sacrifice. It is not enough to make long speeches, to pass resolutions in this Congress ! We must learn to sacrifice ourselves for the good of the country. England paid twenty million pounds for the enfranchisement of Negro slaves. Will you not pay fifty thousand rupees, not for enfranchisement of slaves but for your own political enfranchisement (Cheers.) If you are not able to do that, the National Congress is a meaningless demonstration which cannot lead to those great results that have been expected of it. But I hope and trust there will be no difficulty. Let us organise, and then let us raise the necessary funds, and the National Congress will have fulfilled those noble missions which belong to and bear on the political re-organisation of this country. [Loud and continued cheering.]

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo. of Propositions to be laid before the next Meeting of the Municipal Commission to be held at their office premises on Friday, the 31st January 1890, at 7-30 A. M.

I. Cash account current and monthly returns for the month of December 1889.

II. Draft budget estimates of receipts and disbursements of Municipal Funds for the official year 1890—91.

III. Application from Mr. Hart, Manager, Binny's Coffee works, for extension of the western boundary of his oil-mill property up to the road side.

IV. Letter dated 14th January 1890, No. 1673, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding compensation statement received from the Amildar of Bangalore for lands required for the burial ground, near Jakkarayan tank.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITIONS.

I. Letter from S. Babu Row, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, dated 19th January 1890, applying for a piece of land to the west of Kumbargundi for the purpose of a model farm.

II. Application from one Seshiengar for a piece of land on the Fort glacis.

III. Application from Mr. Khazi Nazar Hussein Sheriff Sahb, Secretary, Mahomedan Girls School, for a temporary grant-in-aid from Municipal Funds towards the above Institution.

A. SRINIVASACHARLU, B. D.,
Vice-President,
City Municipal Commission.

21—1—90.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Lisbon, 19th Jan.—The Vigilance Committee have denounced the receivers of British goods. Anglophobe meetings are being held everywhere. Portugal expects a favourable reply to its Note to the Powers asking for intervention.—*C. N.*

St. Petersburg, 18th Jan.—The Russian official journals declare that England is bound to arbitrate in the dispute with Portugal.—*C. N.*

London 19th Jan.—Sir Robert Anstruther Dalyell has died suddenly.—*Reu.*

London, 20th Jan.—Lord Salisbury is going to the Continent to recruit his health.—*C. N.*

St. Petersburg, 19th Jan.—Colonel Pevtsoff has reached the Thibetan plateau. The country is mostly desolate and unpeopled, but the southern portion is well watered and wooded.—*Reu.*

Bombay, 20th Jan.—Mr. A. O. Hume will probably leave for England on the 7th March, returning in about six months.

It is intended to hold the next National Congress at Dacca.

Poona, 19th Jan.—A fatal accident occurred at the Wanowrie Range last Friday, while some sepoys of the Native Infantry Regiments were practising. Two native boys were behind the target, picking up spent bullets. One boy was struck near the heart, and died instantaneously. The other was hit on the thigh, and died on the road to the Hospital.

Allahabad, 19th Jan.—A telegram has been received in India stating that influenza has broken out in an epidemic form at Teheran.

St. Petersburg, 19th Jan.—The Russian Government has concluded a loan with French, German and English Bankers for twenty millions sterling, of which thirteen millions goes towards conversion.—*Reu.*

St. Petersburg, 20th Jan.—The Russian Government will in the Spring construct the projected double line of rails to the western frontier, and will establish three military depots in connection therewith.—*Reu.*

London, 21st Jan.—Thirty-nine Polish and German noblemen residing in Russia, have been banished.—*C. N.*

The German Government has sanctioned the construction of a canal connecting Berlin with the Baltic.—*C. N.*

Allahabad, 19th Jan.—The official survey of the progress of education during the year ended 31st March last shows that the total number of pupils of all the schools in the country, public and private, amounted to 3,544,000, giving an increase of 83,000 on the previous year. The total expenditure was nine lakhs more than in the previous year. The receipts from fees, subscriptions and endowments increased by over six lakhs.

Allahabad, 20th Jan.—The Government of India will gradually carry out certain of the recommendations of the Railway Conference of 1888, the India Office having accorded general sanction to them.

Lisbon, 22nd Jan.—The popular excitement regarding the Nyassaland question runs high. Several Portuguese subjects holding British decorations have returned their medals to the Minister. Boycotting the British merchandise continues.—*C. N.*

Fighting is reported to have occurred in Crete, many soldiers and insurgents being killed and wounded.—*C. N.*

London, 23rd Jan.—Mr. Goschen addressing the Electors of St. George's Hanover Square, yesterday, said he regretted the dispute with Portugal regarding the Nyassaland question, but it was due to the encroachments of the Portuguese agents over the territory to which Portugal had no shadow of right. The British Government supported by the confidence of his countrymen would, he said, carry the matter to a successful conclusion. As regards the budget he deprecated any immediate hopes being indulged in, but he would be rejoiced if he was able to relieve taxation in any way.—*Reu.*

Mr. Gladstone speaking at Chester, said he regretted the difficulty that had arisen with our ancient ally, Portugal, but he declined to discuss the subject until he was cognisant of the details of the case. He attacked Turkish oppression in Crete and Armenia. He believed the movement in favour of Scotch autonomy was growing.—*Reu.*

Lisbon, 22nd Jan.—The boycotting of British goods continues to increase. The hotels here are crowded with foreign commercial travellers pressing other merchandise. Rumours circulated here state that the English have seized Quilimane.—*C. N.*

London, 23rd Jan.—The late Mr. Talbot M. P., has left £5,000,000 sterling in his will.—*Reu.*

London, 24th Jan.—Enormous damages to property and shipping is reported from all parts of the Kingdom, the result of the gales prevailing during the last few days. Numerous towns have been flooded.—*C. N.*

Berlin, 23rd Jan.—Emperor William has ordered the arming of all the German Cavalry with a hollow steel shafted lance.—*Rue.*

Allahabad, 23rd Jan.—An additional 72 miles of the Bengal Nagpore Railway was opened for goods traffic yesterday, between Purulia and Chakradharapur, making in all 120 miles opened since 15th December. There now remain only 140 miles to be laid to complete the main line between Nagpore and Asansole.

Agra, 21st Jan.—To-night the Taj was illuminated with the electric light for the first time. One light of immense power was placed on the center dome, and four lesser lights on the minarets, which gave a beautiful view of the building. The Garden was hung with colored lights, and the fountains were in full play producing a very pretty effect. The Prince arrived accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, spent some time in going over the Taj and Garden.

Agra, 22nd Jan.—The Prince and party left by special train early to-day for pig-sticking at Rhartpore, and had excellent sport. Five boars were killed, one of which was ridden down from the start to finish by H. R. H., who also secured the first spear with another. Captain Harvey's horse was accidentally killed by a broken spear in the ground being driven into it.

London, 24th Jan.—Mr. Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at Blackpool yesterday, said that by the year 1894, 161 ships, including those lately completed would be added to the British Navy. Moreover ten older ironclads were being moder-

mized He denied that there was any truth in the adverse report circulated concerning the guns of the *Benbow* and *Victoria*

There has been a tremendous tide along the South Coast of England, which was caused by the heavy gale that prevailed, it has swamped the esplanades at Brighton, Hastings, and Sandgate, and done much damage —*Reu.*

Several vessels of the Atlantic Lines suffered terribly in the gales, and report having seen an immense icefield while crossing the Atlantic.—*C N*

London, 25th Jan.—The Marquis of Hartington contemplates visiting India directly he is sufficiently recovered —*C N*

Mr Bradlaugh arrived at Plymouth last evening much improved by the trip, but still weak —*C N*

London, 24th Jan.—The Emperor William presided to-day at a Conference of Ministers held for the discussion of measure dealing with Socialism in Germany —*C N*

A meeting has been called at Lisbon to consider the national defences of Portugal It has appointed a Committee of 120 citizens and officers to watch their interests in regard to Nyassaland —*C. N*

London, 25th Jan —The Greek reserves have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service. It is believed the order is in some way connected with Crete —*C. N*

Bombay, 25th Jan —The Government of India has sanctioned the enrolment of Parsis as Volunteers in the local battalion, and the Government's resolution has been received here sanctioning the measure, which has received the support of the Bombay Government and the Commander in Chief

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 27 1890

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE CONGRESS

The last mail to hand brought out papers giving opinions on the Indian National Congress, and, as might have been expected, there is a good deal of diversity of opinion on the subject But reading over the criticisms one cannot help coming to the conclusion that while the objections are simply reiterations of those that were given forth in former years, those in favour of the Congress have some thing fresh to say, and are not ashamed to say it Here is the difference between the two sets of writers on the subject, and it is a great difference The objections have a family likeness about them, they appear as if they were all derived from the same source, as if one hand had had some thing to do with all of them The Baboo is the prime mover in the business, he ought to be avoided, the people are so split up into sections that they can never unite for any purpose political or otherwise The word National is objected to. We are told —

"National it is not, in any sense of the term, and never can be until the many races of India are welded into one And when that happens—the date seems far distant—it will not be the subtle Bengali, or the "benighted" Madrassi, or the keen trader of Bombay, who will take the lead The great warlike races of the North West watch the present absurd agitation with contemptuous amusement, but were it to lead to any practical results, they would be quick enough to put the pottering Baboo into his proper place."

If there is nothing in the movement as some of the critics would have us believe, why, we ask, should they make so much of it? "Let it die the death," we should say, let it sink into insignificance, but from their tone it is easy to perceive that it is not such a powerless affair as they profess to make, in other parts of their lucubrations they give vent to fears, and those of a strong kind The Congress, if permitted to, will bring about the disintegration of the Empire, will bring blood shed upon India, and other calamities too numerous to mention But the stock assertion against the Congress is that the movement is altogether premature, the people do not understand what it is about, and they are willing to wait till they do This we are told, and a great deal more Here is what one paper says on the subject —

"Whatever may be conceded to native wishes in the distant future, it is the unanimous opinion of the most competent authorities upon Indian affairs that the time has not come yet, and that to encourage attempts at Hindoo predominance at the present time would be not only intensely distasteful to the other peoples of India, but also be fraught with peril to the very existence of our Indian Empire"

It must be said that the "other people of India" do not show their distaste to the movement, or if they do it is done in a very peculiar manner. Delegates came to Bombay last month from all parts of the land—from the brave tribes of the north as well as from the more timid people of the south and they were all of one mind with regard to the movement. This does not look as if they objected to the Congress, and we wonder how the critics will get over this fact when they hear of it But the distribes we have noticed are harmless or nearly so, but one London journal inserts a leader on the Congress that is malicious in the highest degree. Here is what is said —

"Quite seasonably the great Indian pantomime, in which Baboos figure as patriots, begins on Boxing Day The performance appears to have been given with all the old properties Delegates—how elected and whom representing no man can say—were present in thousands, while no English gentleman previously connected with India had been secured to give a putative character of loyalty to the proceedings But the real work of the Congress does not usually take place at the assembly itself The talk there is comparatively moderate, being mainly distinguished by irrepressible verbosity Very different is the tone of the pamphlets and fly sheets which, whether or not issued with the official sanction of the Congress, invariably appear simultaneously and are distributed by the hundred thousand, far and near Their purpose is, unquestionably, to fill the native mind with a sense of profound discontent, by representing British rule as tyrannical, unjust, and hateful altogether Yet, the annual Baboo talking match has some advantages Now and again some speaker will put his finger on a genuine grievance, while occasionally the way has been pointed out for the introduction of legislative reforms that are really needed"

This is the rabid kind of writing that is given to the world by some of the English papers, but we are happy to say that most of those who object to the movement use more guarded language than the one that gave insertion to the words we have quoted We have only given a few of the objections brought forward, there are plenty more, but they are all of the same kind, and we will not stop to answer them

We now turn to the other side of the picture, and here we find a long array of journals of the first class speaking in most enthusiastic terms of the Congress held last month, and of the movement in general As some of our readers may not have the opportunity of seeing these papers, we will give a few extracts from them, and these will be sufficient to show what the spirit of the conductors of these papers is like and the line they are likely to take should the affairs of this country be brought prominently forward. Here is what one says —

The fifth Indian National Congress, which assembled at Bombay on Thursday and continued in session until Saturday evening, was specially distinguished by the further step taken towards the realisation of the main object aimed at by the promoters of these annual assemblies—the institution of the representative system in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. Hitherto the Congress has not gone beyond expressing a desire for this and other changes, and forwarding copies of the resolutions in which it was embodied to the Governor General, and through him to the Government at home Now, however, it has been agreed to ask Mr. Bradlaugh, who was present, to draft a Bill providing for representation and to submit to the House of Commons Parliament will therefore have to take into serious consideration next session the whole question of the Constitution of India In doing so, some considerable searching of conscience is certain to arise, and the House of Commons will have to think of the manner in which it intends in future to deal with Indian affairs. It seems as sure as anything can be that closer attention must be paid to them, or else a larger amount of legislative authority must be given to the people themselves

This is good, and there is more to the same effect in the article from which we quote Here is something more —

"The leaders of the Indian National Congress movement fulfil at least one condition of success—they themselves have faith in the ultimate issue. And, indeed, the limitations of their programme should be some assurance of victory The reforms they propose are moderation itself There is no mention of Parliamentary Government of Ministerial responsibility to Indian opinion, or of a wide popular suffrage These Indian agitators, whom it is the fashion for Conservatives and Anglo Indians to nickname revolutionaries, only ask that a proportion of the Legislative Council shall be elected by limited constituent bodies and that private members of the Council shall share with the Government the right to initiate subjects of debate These two proposals constitute the bulk of India's demand upon England, and have the further recommendation that they are no novelty in Indian government They only embody what was the existing practice prior to the Mutiny, and the prejudices of the Mohammedan minority will not be in the long run permitted to blind Englishmen to the justice of the modest appeal"

The writer of this thoroughly grasps the question, and he is to be congratulated on being able to do so It is not every one who has been in India who is able to do this We could go on multiplying extracts, but this article would grow too long, so we will content ourselves with giving one more —

"The assembly of the Congress shows that while those who have commissioned delegates to attend it on their behalf are taking an intelligent interest in problems which affect the welfare of India's teeming millions, the Government, conscious of its strength, is not jealous or suspicious of a movement which is worthy of the traditions and professions of a people who have been foremost in the cause of freedom

But it is instructive to note how some of the Tory press seek to depreciate the Congress, and to discount its aims One journal suggests that its resolutions will hardly be satisfactory as giving a true representation of public opinion in India, when various populations have not joined in sending up the delegates. Thus, though one large section of the population is in advance of another in recognising a need for reforms which commend themselves to western minds as reasonable its declaration of opinion is to be treated as of no moment because other sections of the population hold aloof from its deliberations. Somehow or other it is difficult to satisfy these Tory scribes, who would seem to expect to see a national movement spring suddenly into existence instead of slowly developing When a national movement takes the form it has done in Ireland in sending to the Imperial Parliament an overwhelming majority in favour of a particular policy various flimsy pretexts are put forward why it should be refused and rejected A National Congress in India, assembling year by year, will no doubt gain increasing influence and tend to check anything like injustice on the part of administrators At any rate, its deliberations and resolutions will enable the governing race to know something of the needs and desires of a large section of the population"

If these extracts are read carefully we must come to the conclusion that those in favour of the Congress are stronger in argument than those against it

Occasional Notes.

A movement has been started in Poona to organise a strong Committee for the purpose of raising subscriptions to erect a memorial to the retiring Governor

While the Leper Bill is yet before the Supreme Council, the Government of Bombay has wisely declared "black leprosy" to be a contagious disease, and provided for the arrest and detention of all vagrant sufferers

The Villupuram Guntakal Railway having been declared by the Government of India to be a State Railway, is to be known as the Villupuram Guntakal State Railway, and is to be entitled to the same privileges as regards exemption from tolls, taxes, &c, as other State Railways

One of the native papers lately suggested that prayers should be offered to the Almighty to-day on behalf of Mr Bradlaugh when he was ill, which upon another native paper said rightly enough, "but Mr Bradlaugh believes there is no God to which deity therefore is the prayer to be offered?"

Sardar Bahi Bakhsh and Mahammad Fazal Bahi, merchants, of Murree and Rawalpindi, have loyally offered to Government six bungalows belonging to them in the Rawal Pindi Sadar Bazaar for sale and utilisation of the proceeds towards the protection of the country in case of war between Russia and England

An Ukase was published on the 10th ultimo, which made the use of the Russian language compulsory in law courts in the Baltic provinces of the Empire Another Ukase compelled the use of Russian in the deliberations of Municipal bodies Finally it is decreed that no language but Russian should be used in the schools from the 1st instant

Truth writes —"Lady Reay, following the example of Lady Dufferin, has kept a journal during her five years sojourn at Bombay, which she intends to publish next autumn Lady Reay has accompanied her husband on all his tours through Western India, and as she is a keen observer and a clever woman, her book ought to be very interesting"

The Russian Minister of War, General Vannovski, has sent pressing orders that the building of detached forts round Batoum in the Black Sea, is to be carried on with the utmost activity, and it seems that the whole of the credit of two million roubles allotted by the Council of State for the enlargement of the commercial port of Batoum is to be expended on military works

It is dangerous for Civil servants to agitate in Italy, writes a home contemporary Some seventy nine *employes* in the Treasury at Rome recently sent in a petition to the Minister Giolitti to ask that some aged members might be pensioned off, of whom they enclosed a list As answer Signor Giolitti stopped the salary of all the seventy nine who had signed the petition for two days, as a fine

A few days ago it was noticed that, in order to show his loyalty to Prince Albert Victor, Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur of Calcutta has offered to distribute gratuitously five thousand copies of a photograph of his Royal Highness. He also offered to bear the entire cost of erecting a statue to the Prince at Prinsep's Ghat, but when the proposition was laid before His Royal Highness, he regretted that he was unable to accept it.

THE Armenian inhabitants of a District in Turkey lately despatched a deputation to Persia asking for permission to emigrate to Persian territory, as they could no longer endure the oppression of the Turks in that district. The Persian Government assured them, in reply, that they would be favourably received, and would have land granted to them, and also agreed to advance them money, without interest, to enable them to cultivate their land

GENERAL A. Hardie, commanding His Highness the Gaekwar's regular troops, has paid a brief visit to Bombay where he had an interview with Lord Reay This officer belongs to a family which for a hundred and twenty years have held high rank in the service of the Gaekwars The first of the family so employed was M Jean Raymond, an adventurous French man, brother of the M Raymond who held a position in the service of a former Nizam

Truth says —"It has been practically settled that the Duke of Connaught is to be the next Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, instead of his going to Aldershot, as was originally proposed The proximity to Osborne will render this arrangement very acceptable to the Queen The Portsmouth command is a particularly suitable post for a member of the Royal family, as the expenses connected with it are so great that it can only be held by an officer possessed of considerable private means"

IN Bali, an Island in the Indian Archepelago east of Java, the burning of widows still goes on, notwithstanding treaties with the Netherlands India Government They are burned along with the corpses of their husbands The latter's slaves also share the fate of the deceased masters of his holding high rank The total number that has now forfeited life at these widows to death A short time ago three wives of a Rajah at Bangli, were thus offered up in N I Government apparently lacks power to prevent these horrors

'HER Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Panabokke Sumanawikrama Karunatilaka Abhaya wardhana Bhuwanasekara Jayasundara Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda Ratemahatmeya to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon" When the speaker calls Mr Panabokke Sumanawikrama Karunatilaka Abhaya wardhana Bhuwanasekara Jayasundara Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda Ratemahatmeya to order he will be allowed a day's sick leave and a free Surgeon

THE German Emperor, during his stay at Constantinople, was, it is stated, most favourably impressed with the efficiency of the Turkish military forces His Majesty is reported to have expressed himself in military circles at Berlin to the effect that, in his opinion, the Turkish army was in an excellent state of organisation and well able to meet the military requirements of the empire A war against Turkey, the Emperor said, would in future be a bold and difficult undertaking, and any Power might well hesitate to expose itself to the risks of such a venture

THE rice merchants and rice millers of Rangoon are not happy It seems the Burmese has discovered a system of increasing the weight of his paddy by wetting it with salt water, which has not the immediate deleterious effect on the grain that fresh water has The merchants have asked for special legislation on the subject After consulting district officers the Financial Commissioner has replied that Government is not prepared to specially legislate to protect the merchants or to give them a system of registering Burmese paddy boats, which would cause considerable expense

COMPLAINTS have come at times from Murree, Mussoorie, and other Hill stations, of the way in which they are overrun at times by the hordes of followers which native Chiefs bring with them to the hills Those would be remedied, thinks a contemporary, if all Hill stations could be put, like Simla, on the "most favoured station" footing With regard to Simla the Government's practice is to keep the numbers of such followers as small as possible, and the Agent of the Chief concerned is required to report beforehand what the number of the following will be No ruling Chief, moreover, is allowed to visit Simla without the express consent of the Supreme Government

Local and Provincial

THE DEWAN—The Dewan returned from his tour to Bangalore on last Wednesday evening

THE MARKET SHOW—The City Market Show will take place next Tuesday morning 28th January, at eight o'clock

MR MEENACHAIYA—This gentleman will return to this place at the end of the month, but he will not take up his duties as he has obtained a short extension of leave

MR ANANDA ROW—This gentleman, Chief Secretary to the Dewan, returned from Madras to Bangalore on Tuesday morning, and has taken up the work of his office

THE WEATHER.—There has been a decided change in the weather during the past week It has become much warmer, and evidently we are not far from the setting in of the hot season

COLONEL MACRATH—There is a report to the effect that this gentleman will take leave to England in March next, and that Mr Hewetson will act during his absence as President of the Municipality, Civil and Military Station

WORK WITHOUT WAGES—Mr Cholvirayer, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, having claimed the acting allowance payable to him, during the time in which he was in charge of the Hosuru District Treasury when Mr Mungapathi Naidu was on leave, he was informed by the Mysore Government that no allowance was due to him, as the Treasury duties form part of the duties of Assistant Commissioners —*Evening Mail*

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS—While regretting that we have been misinformed as to the wholesale plucking of candidates in the mathematical papers of the above examination, we are glad to be able to say that the results are not likely to prove so disastrous as was anticipated by our informants Until the results are officially announced however, we shall refrain from further comment on the matter, though we may state that while the failures are no doubt very numerous they will be found to be not more so than in some previous years —*Id*

General Summary

CHOLERA—We regret to learn that cholera has made its appearance in Park Town (John Powers) On Tuesday last a native, who had been attacked was taken to the General Hospital, where he died and yesterday evening a Eurasian lad, named Lawrence, was conveyed to the same place in a precarious condition, from the same disease —*Mail*

THE APPEAL REGARDING THE GORDON STREET RIOT CASE—This appeal which is a postponed for hearing last week has been adjourned till Friday next The question to be argued is, What is a recognised place of worship? Col Weldon and the Police are interested in the case, as the issue of this will affect their conduct in having granted a license to the Hindus, who expressly intended passing the mosque with music —*Id*

THE MARKET OF IMPOSTS CASE—The examination of the witnesses for the defence was continued till yesterday 20th instant, at the Sessions Court at Chittur, by Mr Gideon P Johnstone Barrister-at-Law, who now appears for the Mahant The case was at the close of the day adjourned for further hearing to the 26th for the examination of Captain Puckell, and some sowcars from Bangalore This will probably be concluded on Monday, and Counsel for the accused will address the Court next Tuesday —*Id*

AN ATTORNEY SUSPENDED—Our readers will remember that Mr Laing, Solicitor of the High Court of Madras, was called upon some time back to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of attorneys for alleged unprofessional conduct in the matter of an insolvent His case came on before a full Bench, consisting of their Lordships the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Parker, Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer, and Mr Justice Shephard Their Lordships after hearing Mr Norton, on behalf of Mr Laing, yesterday suspended him from practising for six calendar months

AWFUL STUPIDITY AND MISERY—Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row writes to us —"I refer to what is implied in the plucking of 8,000 boys in the late Middle School Examination The misery relates to the unfortunate boys, the stupidity to the man who caused it I doubt so much misery was ever before so needlessly caused Algebra and Geometry! Would it have paid half an anna to those boys in their lives? What an amount of insanity! God save our boys from such Examiners and from such an educational policy! The world would have been much better if those 10,000 boys had been taught the 3 Rs in their own vernacular and, in addition, taught simply to read and speak the English language as it is found in the English translation of Barga's Children's Friend Oh Congress, Oh Governors and Viceroys! Where is your common sense gone?"

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS FATHER—A case in which a father is accused of poisoning his child has been under investigation by the Palna Magistrate of Pookasi, in the Tinnevelly District, the facts of the case being briefly as follows —A man, living in the village of Sevalarkolam about four years ago suspecting his wife of infidelity discarded her, and after the separation, she gave birth to a child, a boy who has been with the mother since On the 6th instant, the husband of this woman contrived, through the agency of another lad, to convey some plantains to the boy which the lad received and ate Within half an hour he began vomiting and purging, and in a very short time died Subsequently it was ascertained by examination of the stomach of the child, that he must have been poisoned by the administration of corrosive sublimate, this poison having been found in the stomach by analysis

THE MYSORE GOLD MINE—*Argus* writes to the *Mining World* —"Permit me to direct the attention of your readers to the good opportunity at present offered for investment in Mysore Gold Mine shares, the price of which has now been enhanced to a very low level This Company, during the last nine months, has distributed amongst its shareholders handsome sum of £91,875, being at the rate of 70 per cent per annum on the paid up capital of £175 000 That this dividend will be not only maintained but even increased, is assured by the circular just received by the shareholders intimating that the reserves of ore which in March stood at 33,575 tons amounted at the end of October to 47 498 tons There is no reason to doubt that this 47 498 tons of ore in sight will yield the same proportion of gold at the March reserves have done, namely, 1½ ozs per ton, it therefore represents an asset of £235,000, less the cost of working

HINDU WIDOW RE MARRIAGE—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* —"A most interesting and pleasing incident occurred this morning (23rd) at the Central Station, on the occasion of the reception of Shrimati Shivapriya, the daughter of Mr G Subramanya Iyer, Editor of our local contemporary, the *Hindu* It will be remembered that this lady was recently re married at Bombay to Mr M Ramaswami Ayer a barrister of Madras, the ceremony being performed in the orthodox Hindu style, at the Widow Re marriage Hall of Mr Mulhardas Raghoram this, before a large number of sympathisers with the Hindu widow re marriage movement The bride, who is about thirteen years of age, and the bridegroom, who is six years her senior arrived this morning from Bombay, accompanied by the bride's father and some friends On alighting from the train, they were met by a large assembly of friends, among them being Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao Peshkar, and a number of native members of the local Bar A native band was in attendance, and played as the newly married couple alighted from the train The party then proceeded to the waiting room, where the ceremonial, consisting of trays of fruits and flowers, and a costly silver bowl before, was presented to the couple by Messrs P M Sivaganga Mudaliar and S Goornasami Chetty, after which the bridal pair, accompanied by the bride's father, drove off amid acclamations of the crowd and the strains of the band to their residence at Triplicane"

Extracts.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT DALYELL.

The death of Sir Robert Austruther Dalyell K C I E, C S I, &c, at the comparatively early age of 59, will come as a blow to his many friends in Madras To-day we shall do no more than briefly summarise his career, but we hope in an early issue to pay a more lengthy tribute to one who is peculiarly deserving of praise from all who have the interest of this Presidency at heart. Deceased was the eldest son of the late John D lyell, Esq, of Lingo, Fifeshire, and of Tickmarin, Kildare, and Jane Austruther, eldest sister of the late Sir Ralph Austruther, Bart, of Balcaskie. He was born in Edinburgh in 1831, and was educated at Cheltenham and Haileybury Colleges He entered the Madras Civil Service in 1851 He early showed a marked ability for acquiring languages, and two years after he landed, he gained a special reward for passing an examination in a third vernacular. He was appointed in 1861 Under Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and three years later he published a sketch of the land tenures of Southern India In 1866 he received the special acknowledgments of the Madras Government for preparing a revised edition of the Standing Orders of the Board, and was especially thanked by the Secretary of State for India for his services during the famine of 1866 in the Northern Districts In 1868 he became Chief Secretary to Government, and a Member of the Board of Revenue in 1873, in which year he was specially employed to enquire into the excise Administration in various provinces of India, and was commended in 1874 by the Secretary of State for India for his report on the subject In the same year he was selected by the Viceroy for a two years' term of duty in the Viceregal Council as the representative of Madras, and was reappointed to this office in 1875, and again in 1877 During a considerable part of 1875-76, he acted as Chief Commissioner of Mysore, where he dealt successfully with the widespread distress which afflicted the country previous to the terrible famine of 1877, and had much importance work connected with the impending transfer of the province to its native ruler When on furlough, in England in Nov 1877, he was nominated a member of Her Majesty's Council of India, in London, at an unusually early age and at the expiration of his leave, fifteen months later, he resigned his appointment in India. He retired in 1879 and in July of the same year he was made a Companion of the Star of India In 1883-84 Mr Dalyell became Vice-President of the Council, and in the following year the University of St Andrews accorded to him the honorary degree of L L D in recognition of his civil services in India. He was a J P and D L, for co Fife, was on the Committee of the Health Exhibition of 1884, and on the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 He was created K C I E in 1887 —*The Mail*

MR GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY

OVER 1000 LETTERS AND 500 TELEGRAMS

On Sunday, the 29th ult, Mr Gladstone celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birthday In the morning he attended church at Hawarden with Mrs Gladstone and several members of his family, and read the lessons. Mr Gladstone is in good health, and was much gratified at receiving so many letters and telegrams of congratulation One of the earliest messages was from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Lord Granville, Lord Rosebery, Lord Ripon, Sir W Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and other politicians wished him "many happy returns of the day" From nearly every Liberal organisation in the land, and from Europe, America, and the colonies, came pleasant greeting, acknowledgments of his labours for the welfare of the people, and desires that his life might be spared to bring happiness and prosperity to Ireland Among the messages was one from Crewe, where the railway employes complain of undue interference with their political liberty "The persecuted Liberals of Crewe send you heartiest greetings May your valuable life be long spared to champion the cause of political liberty and freedom" The gifts, of which there were many, included a pair of silver lamps from the Manchester Reform Club. Sir Joseph Weston forwarded a couple of albums containing views of old Bristol, and Mr Agnew sent a proof engraving of a portrait of Earl Spencer Books and Christ-

mas and birthday cards were very plentiful, and among other gifts were a set of blankets of needlework from a Welsh girl in America, boxes of biscuits, and a large collection of caskets, stamphoxes, slippers, flowers and other miscellaneous articles. The gifts were arranged in the library, and during the afternoon were inspected by Mrs. Gladstone and other members of the family.

The volume of congratulatory letters and telegrams had in no degree diminished on Monday, and the postal officials at Hawarden had ample occupation all day in transmitting the numerous telegraphic congratulations to the Castle. In all during the three days over 1,000 letters and 500 telegrams, in addition to many parcels, were delivered at the Castle.

The Khedive wrote from Abdin Palace, Cairo .—" Dear Mr Gladstone,—I have the pleasure to offer you my sincere congratulations of the happy occasion of your birthday. I trust that many years may see this day come round, and ever find you in the enjoyment of health and prosperity with your noble family. Allow me, dear Mr. Gladstone, to wish you ' A Merry Christmas, with a happy and prosperous New Year '—I am, dear Mr. Gladstone, your friend. Mohemet Tewfik "

Lord Tennyson telegraphed :- " We all thought of you yesterday, and pray that all the best of blessings may be yours "

Mr Gladstone has addressed to the public journals the following letter of acknowledgment :—

" TO THE EDITOR."

" SIR,—I am under a necessity even more imperative than heretofore which obliges me to invoke your friendly aid in conveying my warm and grateful thanks to those who have honoured me on the occasion of my eighteith birthday with the expression of their congratulations, their good wishes, and their prayers on my behalf, or who have presented to me varied and valued memorials in token of their interest in the day. It has not been possible, down to the present time, to count the arrivals, which are still in progress ; but it is not less just than gratifying to say that they are not restricted by any limit of age, condition, country, or political party. I am also well aware how many there are on such occasions whose silence only means that they are reluctant to add to mass the physical condition of which might, they think, be unmanageable I am further conscious that these congratulations are due to the immense predominance of generosity and indulgence in the estimation of parliamentary and public labour, and to the large access of sympathy due to the unexpected and unusual prolongation of my period of service I will only add how sorry I am to offer so scanty and general an acknowledgment of so great a debt, how I hope that this kindness may help to make me watchful in avoiding error, and how heartily I return all the good words and sentiments which have been so largely showered upon me I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant (signed), W. E Gladstone.

" Hawarden, Dec 30 "

THE CONGRESS FUND—THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The *Hindu* —To the thousands of delegates and visitors that had assembled in the *Mantap* at Byculla during the closing days of the year 1889, Saturday, the 28th December, will ever be a memorable day. They would not in, without the least effort on their part, the most lively recollection of the enthusiasm that pervaded the entire assembly just as Babu Surreudra Nath Banurjea had exhorted the delegates to subscribe to the Congress fund. While the Congress was sitting in Bombay, nothing was so eagerly sought after by Native India as the telegraphic messages to the daily papers in re the items of Congress news And the satisfaction and agreeable surprise which the announcement, unexpected as it was that within a few moments' notice Rs. 65,000 had been subscribed caused in them, defies description. It could only be felt and enjoyed. And as soon as every delegate returned from Bombay, groups of impatient men gathered around him to hear from his own lips the manner in which the sum was subscribed and to verify the several exciting anecdotes that had found their way in public prints to regard to it. And their commendable curiosity was more than satisfied when the delegate, conscious of the scene he had enjoyed, described with all the lucidity he could command how a Sanyasi, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, ascended the platform to make a present to the Congress of his upper garment, how low-paid clerks offered half of a month's salary, how Mr Norton went about with a hat in his hand to collect subscriptions, cheering each contributor with his inimitable wit and humour and infusing into him a little of that enthusiasm and earnestness of which Mr. Norton is always so full. The narration of that evening's proceedings produced a profound conviction in the minds of our country men that the Congress was thenceforth a reality. They applauded the event. While on the part of the subject, it is but due to our more intolerant contemporaries to observe that they had, unconsciously *albeit*, rendered a valuable service to the Congress. Their publication of a part of Mr A. O. Hume's letter and their sarcastic comments on it had depressed the people not a little. But they had the effect of preparing the minds of the delegates for the spontaneous outburst of feeling, in favour of a Congress fund, that was visible on the afternoon of Saturday. And they undoubtedly increased the pleasure which the public experienced when they heard of the willing response which the call for money of the promoters of the Congress had evoked. A fund inaugurated under such favorable auspices is to us full of promise. An excellent beginning has been made It is now the pleasant duty of our countrymen to redeem at their earliest convenience the promise they so readily made at Bombay .The object of the Congress Committee is two-fold , to form the nucleus of a Congress fund and to meet the expenses of the Political Agency in London for this year The necessity for the first must be apparent to all. A permanent fund is the very lifeblood of any successful instrument And it is especially so in regard to national movements like the Congress which has to fight a long and arduous battle for years together, nay for generations, under good and evil report, amidst the growing difficulties naturally attendant, in such a country as ours, as it is at present situated, on an undertaking of so vast a magnitude. The idea of a permanent fund for the Congress is no new one The desirability of founding it has impressed itself on all thoughtful minds since the first meeting of the Congress As regards the second, the Agency is all important to the success of our cause In England lies our ultimate hope It is the voters of England that can materially influence the members of Parliament. And it is to that august tribunal, " the mother of parliaments" that the whole nation looks to the realisation of its cherished hopes of political enfranchisement. In short, England is the final arbiter of India's destiny, and our efforts, however strenuous, if confined to India, without the agitation being carried to the heart of England are so much labour lost Further, this year the Agency in London has to incur additional expenditure. The representatives chosen in the Congress meeting to go to England to enlighten the British public on Indian questions will be there in the next spring in all probability The convening of meetings and arranging a thousand other details to make the campaign a successful one mean a dose it outlay. Therefore there is no time to lose. The Madras Standing Congress Committee must be unable to expedite the remittance of the modest sum of Rs 5,000 which it has pledged to remit for the present year And the same remark applies to all individual subscriptions thereby promised, as per list which we publish elsewhere It would be a mistake to suppose that the Presidency of Madras would have discharged its duty by merely contributing what it has agreed to contribute. That is but the minimum of what she must and not the maximum of what she might and can The delegates that were present at Bombay form but an infinitesimal portion of that large and patriotic body of men all over the Presidency that have a heartfelt interest in the Congress and are in a position to subscribe to its funds Our Presidency is, and is one of the favoured parts of India, poor in merchant princes and enlightened Zumindars that could confer, if they had only the will, quite a fortune on the Congress But it must be said to the credit of the small number of our wealthy citizens, both European and Native, in this Presidency that have identified themselves with the Congress that they have on this occasion conducted themselves as is consistent with their dignity. But the masses of the people are yet to be appealed to. The Congress can never become a really popular institution till its objects are understood by the people, till they feel for it as their English educated brethren feel, and till they show their appreciation of it by making what sacrifice they can on its behalf House to house collection is no novelty in this presidency Some of our mufussil towns have already taken the lead in this direction. A reference to the accounts of the Congress meetings held in the Districts would show that the idea was familiar to some subcommittees. All that is required to be done now is that the plan must be adopted by all the Sub Committees throughout the presidency and worked systematically. Our readers will be glad to learn that arrangements have been completed for the investment of the Congress Fund in as satisfactory a manner as is possible Two accounts have been opened, with the New Oriental Bank Banking now in the name of Mr A. O Hume, the General Secretary, a floating account to carry 2 per cent interest on the average balance, designated the English Agency Fund, into which all subscriptions and collections will be first paid All sums paid towards this fund into the Calcutta or Madras branches of the New Oriental Bank shall be transferred to that of Bombay without charge As subscriptions flow in and accumulate, they will be transferred in round sums of Rs. 10 000 to the second or National Congress Fund, where it will stand, as a fixed deposit for one year certain and after that subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 per cent. interest, in the names of Messrs W C Bannerjea, the Hon. Pundit Ajoodhianath, the Hon Pherozsha Mhora, Rai Bahadur P Anandacharla and Mr. A. O Hume The accounts of the Agency in London is similarly a committee composed of some of the most distinguished English gentlemen of our day Under these circumstances, the arrangements leave nothing to be desired except that the fund should swell to magnificent proportions as befits its usefulness In conclusion we have only to remind our fellow countrymen that this presidency has now a reputation to lose Their power of organisation their moderation and their sound common sense have raised them in the estimation of the people of other parts of India And as payment of money is the surest test of sincerity and patriotism, we hope they will screw their best to take a leading part in collecting funds for the Congress It is of course needless to point out that those who labour on behalf of the Congress but pave the way for their own prosperity and that of their posterity It is their look out to avail themselves of the liberty of speech and action they enjoy under the benificent sway of Great Britain for the attainment of those rights and privileges which are the indispensable concomitants of free citizenship and which would render Britain's rule in India three blessed Duty to themselves and gratitude to British supremacy alike require that they ought to exert their utmost to reform the administration of the country so as to fall in with the traditions and instincts of the British nation and the requirements of the Indian people All our countrymen must admit that in view of the heavy sacrifice of time, money and talent made by British statesmen and Anglo Indians on our behalf on behalf of the consolidation of the British Empire, the help which the former are called upon to render to the cause of reform sinks into insignificance We hope they will rally round it in all seriousness, ignoring all social animosities, local jealousies and petty prejudices and thereby afford a fresh testimony to the existence and growth of those first glimpses of nationality on which the regeneration of our motherland, the haven of all our hopes and ambitions, rests

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Sir William Wedderburn writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* —

Every one admits that England owes a duty to India At present India is altogether unrepresented The 200 members of our Indian fellowcitizens have less direct power than one British elector in the management of Indian affairs. The electors of Great Britain are therefore responsible for the lives, prosperity, and happiness of the millions of India How can this great trust be best discharged ?

The sins of England towards India are not those of commission, but of omission Whenever, at any time in history, the English people have intervened in Indian affairs, it has been an interference for good, either to confer some boon or to bring some great official offender to justice Nothing can be more creditable than the desire of the English people that India should share with them all the benefits of freedom and progress that they themselves enjoy For all this India is profoundly grateful. The fault is not in the principles but in the practice The sin of omission consists in this, that England does not herself look to the fulfilment of this trust, but hands it over to official agents whose professional interests are in direct antagonism to the interests of the people of India. Ordinarily the interest of the taxpayer is opposed to the interest of the taxgatherer. The interests of the Indian taxpayer are peace, economy, and reform - all of which are distasteful to the civil and military officials, who are practically the uncontrolled rulers of India. To them wars, like that of Burmah, bring annexations, new appointments, distinction, promotion. And how can we expect them to desire economy, which means reduction of high salaries, or reform, which means restriction of their arbitrary authority ? Here in England, where the taxpayers are, nominally at least the masters, they find it difficult to control the great spending departments. What can be expected in India, where the position is reversed, where these great departments are the masters, and the only duty of the taxpayers is to pay the taxes that are demanded from them ? I do not blame the civil and military services for following their natural professional instincts , but I say it is a breach of trust on the part of the people of England blindly to hand over Indian affairs to men whose interests are antagonistic to those of the Indian people.

Perhaps it will be thought that some control is exercised from England over the officials in India. But there is not the case The only appeal lies to the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Secretary of State knows nothing about India, or is practically in the hands of his Council a secret and irresponsible body recruited from the innermost circles of the Indian there against whose doings the appeal is made. As regards control things are much worse since 1858 when the Crown assumed the direct administration of India, for when the administration of India was with the East India Company the proceedings of this privileged corporation were watched in Parliament with great jealousy, and every thirty years, when the charter was renewed, an opportunity occurred for a full parliamentary inquiry and complaints and grievances This opportunity is now lost, and there is no day of reckoning for official misdeeds

What is the natural result of this autocracy and uncontrolled administration of India by the great spending departments ? The natural result is grinding taxation and extreme poverty The average income in India is three half pence a day, and from this the taxpayer has to pay in proportion double the taxation paid in wealthy England.

Now what is the remedy for this state of things ? In what direction should the English people look in order to learn how to fulfil their trust towards India ? Hitherto the complaint has been that the millions of India are dumb —that we have no means of knowing where the shoe pinch Others Happily now this impediment no longer exists. India has at last found a voice—thanks to education, to freedom of the press, and to freedom of public meeting These great boons, nobly bestowed by England upon India, have not been bestowed in vain. And we now have the Indian National Congress, a great assembly drawn from all provinces of India, making known to the people of England the grievances and needs and aspirations of the Indian people This constitutional movement is being conducted with prudence and moderation The proposed extension of the Legislative Councils is altogether reasonable, and their petitions generally ask for nothing new, but only the fulfilment of pledges already given by Parliament and the Crown Indeed, all that they ask would, if granted, tend to make the people more contented and prosperous, thereby strengthening the foundations of British rule If they have the co-operation of the Indian people the English people can control their official agents and discharge their trust towards India.

Educated India fully realises the fact that an independent Indian Government is an impossibility. The choice lies between England and Russia ; and I they have no wish to exchange the freedom and education they enjoy under England for the darkness and despotism of Russia. Since the sympathetic administration of Lord Ripon, educated India has accepted British rule as the national rule. And the meaning of the Congress movement is that having so accepted the British Government as their own they desire to make it in every way beneficial to the people both of India and England

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 26th Jan.—Mr. Bradlaugh has arrived at his home In an interview with a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he said he had benefited immensely by his trip to India, but he still suffered from petty ailments. He spoke most warmly of his reception in Bombay, and said that the varied and representative character of the Congress had more than ever convinced him of the ignorance of Englishmen about India and its affairs —*Reu.*

Washington, 24th Jan.—The text of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and America, which is still before the Senate, has been published, and expressly excludes extradition for political offences —*Reu.*

Hyderabad, 26th Jan.—The Nawab Mumtul Mulk died this morning The funeral takes place this evening.

Allahabad, 20th Jan.—The Secretary of State has accorded Mrs. Arthur Crawford and her daughter subsistence allowance, the former of £300 and the latter of £70 a year

Calcutta, 27th Jan.—After a lingering illness Mr Robert Knight, the veteran Editor of the *Statesman*, died at Calcutta this morning at half past five,

St Petersburg, 27th Jan.—The Railway from Samarcand to Tashkend will be commenced in May, and will cross the Syrdaria at Khojend —*Reu*

Calcutta, 28th Jan.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Wilson Captain Hearsey's attorney applied for admission of a plaint in a suit brought by his client against Mr. Allen, of the *Pioneer*, for defamation Captain Hearsey claims Rs 50,000 damages for libel. After a lengthy consideration his Lordship admitted the plaint.

The funeral of Mr Robert Knight takes place to-day at half past five Most of the Calcutta dailies appeared in mourning with appreciative obituary notices. The *Statesman* closed its office to-day.

London, 28th Jan.—A Mansion House Fund to raise a *memorial* to *Lord Napier* of Magdala has been opened. £1,300 has been subscribed —*C N*

Telegrams from Mozambique report that the Portuguese are rapidly obeying to the agreement.—*C N*

A Vienna semi-official paper says that several friendly Powers have urged England to arbitrate.—*C. N*

Soldiers at Lagos have burst out of barracks, removing the doors and shouting "Death of England," and cheering Major Pinto.—*C. N.*

Lord Hartington starts for Cairo on Friday —C. N.

A Teheran telegram says that the mob hooted outside the palace on Thursday, consequent upon the Shah having accepted the translation of the Bible presented by Sir H. Drummond Wolff. The disturbance was quickly suppressed, and the Legation Guards were doubled —C. N

Calcutta, 28th January.—The funeral of Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the *Statesman* was very largely attended. Nearly all the editors and staff of the local journals were present. The Judges of the High Court and Small Cause Court, professional men, European and Native officials of the Civil and Military services, the whole of the staff of the *Statesman*, and a large circle of family friends, paid their last tribute of respect.

Lahore, 27th Jan.—The following is the Prince's reply to the Lahore Address :—"I tender my warmest thanks for the cordial address which, coming on behalf of the community of the Punjab, gives me peculiar gratification and interest, as it shows how united is the vast and varied population of this Province in loyalty and devotion to the Queen Empress. I cannot give you a better idea of the immense interest and sympathy which exists in the mind of our beloved Sovereign towards her Indian subjects, than by telling you that notwithstanding her inability to visit the Indian Empire, which she has never ceased to deplore, Her Majesty has by the greatest diligence acquired some knowledge of the Hindustani language. Other Provinces may be richer than the Punjab, but none can boast as the Punjab can, that it is the bulwark of defence against foreign aggression. As the Punjab is one of the greatest recruiting grounds, so it is also the home of a large portion of the Army, and it is gratifying to think that at Murdki I shall see a force of Cavalry such as is seldom brought together in any part of the world. At Lahore itself I see signs of prosperity and vigorous civilisation in the new buildings which are opening up on every side and in the loyal demeanour of the contented and manly population"

London, 29th Jan.—Princess Christian is suffering with influenza at Wiesbaden.—C. N.

London, 30th Jan—Princess Victoria of Teck is suffering from influenza.—C. N.

London, 29th Jan.—A conference of the leaders of the Liberal Party is to be held at Mr Gladstone's residence on February 8th.—C N

Berlin, 30th Jan—It is reported that cholera has broken out in the Caucasus.—C. N

London, 29th Jan—A Lisbon telegram says the Duke of Palmella has subscribed £40,000 for the purpose of building an ironclad.—C N.

The Portuguese are straining to acquire all possible territory before the Zambesi boundaries are delimited.—C. N.

Washington, 29th Jan.—Mr. Windom's Bill authorising the issue of treasury notes on the deposits of bullion has been referred to *the Finance Committee.—Reu.*

London 30th Jan—It is reported that the execution of 40 drunken sailors for shouting "Long live the Emperor," in Brasil, is untrue. Nine sailors were killed in a drunken brawl.—C N.

Calcutta, 30th Jan.—The actuals of the next *Budget* statement will probably show a surplus of something like 120 lakhs, or about ten times the surplus of the forecast.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

It is well known that the money paid in pensions by the Government of India amounts to a large sum. So large is it that many think the time is not far distant when some great change must be made. It is said that the finances of the country cannot stand the drain, that a large deficit will be caused, and this will force the hand of the Government. The question may be asked whether the rule of the country would suffer if pensions were abolished, and the answer would be that it would not. It is thought that the same class of men would enter Government service as at the present, there would be the same competition when a post was vacant; the same desire to figure as a servant of the State. Such being the case, people naturally ask why the Government should guarantee to give a man a pension when he retires from work. Of course, those now in receipt of pensions must continue to have them paid; those who have entertained the service of Government with the promise that they would be paid a certain amount per mensum; when they ceased to work must also have the terms of their agreement carried out, but there is no reason why the promise of a pension should be made to those who now enter Government offices. They might be told that they would receive their monthly stipends, but nothing more. They must not look forward to any gratuity from Government when they retired. Should this plan be adopted we feel sure the Government would not lack candidates for the several posts that might fall vacant. There are so many young men in need of something to do, that they would gladly take up the work in an office even if there was no pension looming in the distance. They would be content with the pay that might be given. There is no doubt on this point, for if a situation is advertised in an office, otherwise than belonging to the State, there are numerous applications sent in, and many—if not most—of the senders have passed University examinations. They would be far more anxious to obtain Government employment, and would not stop to ask about a pension.

An alternative has been proposed. It has been said that the servants of Govern-

ment might be allowed to contribute towards their pensions, in the same way as the civilians do now Such a system would however, entail a large amount of work, a seperate department would have to be organised, and, after all, the result might not be satisfactory. It would be a rather hazardous experiment, and we question whether the Government could care to make it The complications would be many and great, the delay in granting the pensions after the death of those who ought to receive them might be great, and thus dissatisfaction would be caused There are now many Companies that give annuities to subscribers after a number of years, and the employes of Government might join these, and thus obtain what could practically be a pension

We have been led into making the foregoing remarks on account of a claim that has been put forward by certain members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service residing in England Their pensions are now paid at the current rate of exchange, such would receive a certain number of rupees if he draw his pension in India, and he receives the same at the rate of exchange that rules at home. This they look upon as a hardship, and are agitating to be paid in sterling—two shillings for the rupee They profess to think that a promise was made to them that they would be paid at the rate they demand, but unfortunately for them such a promise was never made It is true there are some ambiguous expressions in one or two despatches of the Secretary of State, but there is nothing like a direct guarantee or a promise that pensions should be paid in sterling. The agitators have tried their best to make capital out of the expressions referred to, but they have completely failed Government has done everything that is covenanted to do, and it ought to resist all the attacks made to draw money from it. We find that up to 1862 the pensions of Uncovenanted Civil Servants were only payable in India, and when it was determined to pay them in England, it was distinctly said that the Government only undertook such payments as an agent for the transfer of the money from India to England at the rate of exchange of the day It has faithfully fulfilled its part of the agreement, and therefore has done everything that could reasonably be expected of it. Had a promise been given that pensions should be paid at the rate of ten rupees to the pound, the Government would have been in duty bound to carry out the promise to the very letter But, as we have said, it never hell out any such hope. It simply said it would pay the pensions in rupees, and this it is doing

If the Government were to yield to the demands of the agitators it would do a great wrong to India The tax payers' money could not be given for a purpose it was never intended, a section of the community would be treated in a way it did not deserve, others would have a right to complain Besides, a gross injustice would be committed with regard to the members of the uncovenanted service who elected to receive their pensions in this country Those who resided in England would receive more than they did, the result being that dissatisfaction would arise If those who complain wish to receive their pensions in full, they can return to India, nobody compels them to remain in England, they elected to go home, we fail to understand what right they have to complain Many of them had not to suffer from the depreciated rupee while they were in India, they enjoyed the full benefit of the rupee, and now that it is not worth what it was they should be content to suffer the loss without giving vent to unmanly complaints, such as they are now making The money paid in pensions in England is lost to this land, it is taken away never to return, and yet those who receive it want more We trust the Secretary of State for India will consider the good of the millions of this land, and not the good of a few individuals who put forward claims to which they have no right. It is the good of the many that should be considered, not that of the few, and the agitators both here and at home should be told once for all that their claims are inadmissible and cannot be listened to. The matter is one that might well be taken up by the Indian National Congress, the interests of the taxpayers are at stake, and should be protected Mr King, the Champion of the Uncovenanted service is now in India agitating the matter, there should be a counter agitation

Occasional Notes.

THE last Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shows that the amount paid over to the Nizam's exchequer by the British Government as surplus revenue for 1888 89 exceeded 17 lakhs.

ACCORDING to a London correspondent, a proposal is under consideration by the Indian Council to convert all the narrow gauge lines of railway in India to broad gauge lines, at a cost of twenty millions sterling!

OUT of 2 054 candidates who appeared for the First Examination in Arts in Madras held in December 1889 only 339 have been declared to have passed, or 17 ½ per cent The plucking this year has been unprecedented.

IN consequence of the settlement of the Burdwan adoption case, and the payment of Rs. 13,00,000 to the Dowager Maharani the Court of Wards has asked the permission of Government to have recourse to the hoarded treasure of the Raj

AS cholera is prevalent at Palni and its suburbs, Mr E Tuener, District Magistrate of Madura has issued a notice warning the public of the risk they are likely to undergo by resorting in large numbers to the ensuing Pusnu festival at that town

ACCORDING to present arrangements, says *Truth*, Prince Albert Victor is to leave Bombay, on his return to England on March 29th He is to attend the German autumn manœuvres this year, which are to be held in the neighbourhood of Mayence

THE coming number of Mr Y N Ranade's magazine, *English Opinion on India*, will contain an article by Mr. W Digby, Secretary of the Indian Political Agency, on the subject of sending a deputation to England to urge the cause of the National Congress

MR HODGKINSON, Commissioner of the Pegu Division, will shortly be placed on special duty in Upper Burma, to revise all criminal convictions, and in consultation with district officers, arrange for the release of as many prisoners as can safely be released

The prohibition of slavery in the Ottoman dominions is a satisfactory sign of the times A law has been sanctioned by the Sultan putting an end to the traffic in human beings so far as the Empire is concerned, and making persons engaged in it liable to one year's imprisonment on a first offence, and two years on a second

THE circulation of a pamphlet in Bengali containing sweeping condemnations of the Hindu religion, issued by some European Christian Missionaries, has created much sensation among the Hindus in Dacca They contemplate appealing to the local authorities to prevent the publication by Christian missionaries of pamphlets attacking their religion

THE object of the new East African Mail Steamer Subvention Bill just passed by the Reichstag is to establish a strong opposition to the British India and coast Line steamers. It is proposed that the new line of steamers shall start from Hamburg, and after calling at Aden, proceed along the coast to Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay, perhaps even going as far south as Natal

THE Calcutta *Englishman* writes —"Another case of live goat flying, was up a Court the other day The goat flyer, who was on right rod handed, was fined Rs. 20 with the alternative of two months' imprisonment When will it be shown by the imposition of a real penal nent for this offence that the nefarious trade is obnoxious in the eyes of law and humanity?"

IT is notified the badge of a deceased Companion of the Distinguished Service Order belongs to his estate Thus is a new departure, for the badge of the Garter, the Bath, the Star of India, the Michael and George, or the Indian Empire belong to the State, and on the deceased of the holder, whether he is Knight or Companion, is has to be restored by his executors to the State.

THE cavalry manœuvres at Muridki came to a close on the 20th instant. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* considers that General Luck has every reason to be satisfied with the magnificent show made by the men whose interest he has so much at heart The improvement that has taken place in the native cavalry in the last fifteen years is beyond belief, and he doubts if for real work they can be surpassed by any cavalry in the world

THE following military order has been promulgated —" The admission in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps of selected Parsees is sanctioned on the condition that they sufficiently understand the English language, adopt the uniform of the corps, and are willing and able to shoulder its duties." The order was communicated by the Adjutant of the Poona Corps to Mr Dinshaw Hormasji Khambatta, who is diligently worked for the enrolment of his coreligionists as Volunteers.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by Babu K L Mookerji, M A, B L Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, in conjunction with some of the Secretaries and Principals of private schools and colleges in and near Calcutta, for the purpose of establishing a Private Board of Education to represent the grievances of such schools and colleges to the Calcutta University and to Government for consideration and redress A meeting will shortly be held to establish the project on a sound basis

On the 19th instant a native girl who had managed to gain admittance to a passenger train without a ticket from Multan, on arriving close to Chunga Manga station on the North Western Railway, jumped off the carriage through the window to avoid payment As the incident occurred about one mile from the station, the guard stopped the train to pick her up, and brought her to Lahore, where she is now being proceeded against for attempting to defraud the Railway

AN innovation in playing cards has been introduced this season by some great ladies in France Instead of the ordinary rather blank and mane countenances of King, Queen and Knave the new packs show the portraits of certain reigning monarchs, their consorts and great men revolving round them Instead of the King and Queen of spades, the Emperor William of Germany and the Empress appear, the Knave of suit being Prince Bismarck In French the Knave is always called the Valet

THE recent match in America of obtaining a cross between the buffalo and cow for draught and agricultural purposes is extending even to Europe It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne intends trying the experiment on his estates, and is making arrangements to import a number of Californian buffaloes to cross with his West Highland cattle It is surmised that the experiment will not prove easy of accomplishment, as it has not yet passed out of the experimental stage in America

OUR correspondent says, the *Madras Mail* telegraphed to day (31st January) from Chittoor, that the trial of the Mahant of Tirupati has concluded to day The Sessions Judge, having briefly summed up the case, both the assessors gave it as their opinion that the charge was not proved The Judge totally disagreed with them terming the assessors' verdict as a most perverse one He said it was of such a nature that even if it was given by a jury the Judge would have no hesitation in exercising his legal powers of referring the case to the High Court No reasonable man who had sat in the Court through this protracted trial, could have the slightest doubt of the prisoner's guilt The Judge entirely disbelieved the story told for the defence, and convicted the prisoner, of the offences charged He sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment At the request of prisoner's counsel, the Judge ordered the first month to be simple, to enable the prisoner to appeal The Court was crowded with spectators to hear the sentence The Judge promised to deliver a written judgment on Monday, when the prisoner will be brought up

Local and Provincial

A NEW MUNSIFF —Mr Vydilingam, Translator in the Chief Court, has, we learn, been appointed Munsiff of Chickballapoor

THE WEATHER —The weather has been rather changeable during the past week, but upon the whole, the heat is on the increase

THE PUBLIC HEALTH —The public health is fairly good though there are some cases of fever and cold, owing, probably, to the changes in the weather

THE MAHARAJAH —It is expected that His Highness the Maharajah will return to the capital in about a fortnight His Highness will accompany him

THE RESIDENT —Sir Oliver S John British Resident returned from his tour last Tuesday evening by the ordinary train from Mysore A salute of fifteen guns was fired on the parade ground

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB —This institution has "found a local habitation" in "Sydney Park" near the Museum It will be opened soon, and we are glad to learn that it has every chance of success

THE MATRIC RESULTS —A correspondent writes —There is rumour afloat that the results are overdue on account of the answer papers of the candidates concerned undergoing a revision on the ground that they have been rather scarcely dealt with by the examiners originally If the report is well founded I do not see why a similar immunity should not be shown to the numerous unfortunate examinees, who were so heartrently plucked in the recent Middle School examination

THE MARKET SHOW —Last Tuesday's Market Show was a great success The exhibits were many, the fruits and vegetables were good, and there were many kinds The Maharajah was present for a short time, and went round to see the things exhibited, and seemed much pleased with the display There were many spectators present, both Europeans and Natives, and all were much pleased with what they saw The Volunteer band was on the ground, and played at intervals

Legal Intelligence.

THE FIRST CROWN COURT CASES

His Lordship the Chief Justice, to-day delivered judgment on the two appeals connected with the trials and convictions by Mr Sultan Maideen Saib the Presidency Magistrate, at the Black Town Court The cases, it will be remembered arose in connection with a marriage procession that had to pass Varlah Mottappan or Govindan Street in July last Chinnoo Mudi, and two other Mahomedans, in the first case were accused by the Worshipful to pay a fine the first and did Rs 25 cash, and the second Rs. 50, for having caused a breach of the peace, in a public thoroughfare at night, while in the second, D Rangaswamy Chetty and four others were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 50 each Their lordships, the Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Parker who heard the appeals last Friday

refused to interfere in the first appeal. In the second they remarked that there was no evidence that the Mahomedans on that day, and at the time in question, had congregated for prayer, or were actually at prayers. They must therefore acquit accused of the graver charge of disturbing a religious assembly at worship, and finding them guilty of the minor charge only, of riot, reduced the fine to Rs. 15 each. In the judgments in both cases, their Lordships animadverted upon the unnecessary delay that had occurred at the Magistrate's Court in the trial of the cases.

SESSIONS COURT OF NORTH ARCOT.

[Before Mr. H. H. O'FARRELL, Acting Sessions Judge.]

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI'S CASE.

CHITTOOR, 29th Jan.—On His Honour taking his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock this morning, N. Subramanyan, Barrister-at-Law, who, with Mr. R. Baliaee Row, High Court Vakil, appeared on behalf of the Mahant, proceeded to sum up the case for the defence. Mr. P. Subramanya Aiyar, Attorney-at-Law, representing the complaint in the absence of Rai Bahadur S. Subramanya Aiyar, C. I. E. who has been detained on business in Madras, and who is expected to be present to-morrow to reply on behalf of the prosecution. In addressing the Court and the two assessors, Mr N. Subramanyan said that neither the prosecution nor the defence, whatever the result of the case might be, could say that they had not had a fair and full trial, for the case had received the most careful and patient hearing, both at the hands of His Honor and of the Assessors. He said that the several changes of counsel for the defence must have struck the Assessors as somewhat peculiar, but it was not for him to explain why there had been such changes as himself felt the very heavy responsibility which rested upon him at the present moment and he would have much preferred it, if his learned friend Mr. Johnstone, had been able to address the Court and Assessors on behalf of the defence. But Mr. Johnstone having taken ill suddenly, he, (Mr. Subramanyan) had been sent here to perform that duty. There were two charges against the Mahant, viz (1) that he on or about the 26th July 1887 misappropriated certain gold coins belonging to the Devastanum of the Tirupati temple, i.e., that he converted certain coins belonging to the Devastanum to his own use; and (2) that he, being a trustee, has done this in contravention of the provisions of the law applicable to religious institutions such as the Tirupati temple. At the beginning of this trial, Mr. Nelson had appeared and argued before His Honor a point of law, and had contended that the defendant was not a trustee. That, however, was purely a point of law, and His Honor would, no doubt, direct the Assessors on that point. If that contention was a good one, then the whole case must fall to the ground. The great question, Mr. N Subramanyan said, which the Court and the Assessors had to consider was, whether the facts spoken to by the prosecution are the true facts. Nearly forty witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, some of whom had endeavoured to establish that the defendant himself took the gold coins The defence, on the other hand, absolutely denied that, and said that the gold had been taken by somebody else in the Mahant's absence. If the case for the defence was believed, then the whole case must fall to the ground But if the Assessors were not disposed to believe the case for the defence, that did not prove that the case for the prosecution was true. It was for the Assessors to say, whether the prosecution had affirmatively and completely proved the guilt of the accused. If the prosecution had not done that, the benefit of any reasonable doubt which might arise in the minds of the Assessors must be given to the accused, and he should be acquitted, even though they might hold that the story told for the defence was false. A very large mass of evidence has been recorded, and the trial had lasted several days. It was not advisable that the learned counsel should read the whole of the evidence which had been recorded on both sides, but confine himself to dealing merely with the salient points in the evidence for the prosecution. Before, however, doing so, he remarked that it was important to bear in mind the fact that several of the prosecution witnesses threw bore the greatest animus to the accused. Some of them had admitted that they were dismissed by the Mahant long before this complaint was brought, but others had denied that fact and had ingeniously attempted to make out that they had resigned the Mahant's service and assigned all manner of frivolous excuses for so acting. They admitted that they were once in the Mahant's service, and that they were not in his service now. There were certain facts in the case which were admitted by the defence. It was admitted that in 1873 certain coins were found in the *Homakundam* of the hill temple at Tirumalai, that those coins were brought to this (Cuttoor) Court, and that after an enquiry had been made into the matter by the Court, the gold coins were handed over to the then Mahant who had six new copper vessels made, in which he placed those coins. Those were the identical vessels produced in this case. Nothing more was heard of these coins until 1887, when the new *dwajastumbam* was set up in the Tirumalai Hill temple There was no evidence to show when the Mahant for the first time entertained the idea of burying the coins under that *dwajastumbam*. But one of the prosecution witnesses, Narasimha Chari, had told the Court that the question was first mooted to him on the 25th July. That witness had played an important part in the case, and a great deal depended upon his statement. Narasimhah Chari, the learned counsel said, was one of those who had been discomissed by the Mahant long before this complaint was brought, and he had practised alchemy or the art of converting the baser metals into gold. The learned counsel pointed out how this witness had denied having written a letter, which, when first shown to him, he had admitted to be in his handwriting, and remarked that this witness' evidence ought to be received with great caution and care. Narasimha Chari in his evidence had said, that on the 23rd July 1887, he received a letter from Mahant, asking him to get some *pins*. The letter bore no date. The word *pins* did not necessarily mean copper, but the witness had said that he himself did not exactly Suderstand what was meant by the word *pins*, and consequently he went to the Mahant to enquire what it was that the latter wanted, and the latter had replied that he wanted uncurrent copper coins. Not a single witness had been called to corroborate this statement. In fact, the learned counsel observed, almost all the prosecution witnesses had said that whenever they spoke to the Mahant, no body was present. This was rather a curious circumstance, for the Mahant always had a number of persons attending upon him—a fact which every body who knew anything of the Mahant was well aquainted with. In fact the prosecution had failed to produce corroborative evidence, where such evidence might easily have been produced, and which ought to have been produced. Narasimha Chari had not told them who it was who brought the chit in question, and though he had admitted that the order to supply 12 maunds of uncurrent copper coins was a very unusual one, yet it had not prompted him to ask the Mahant why he wanted such a quantity of copper. Having received the order on the 23rd July, Narasimha Chari had said that on the following day he spoke to Yellapya Chetty and Papu Chetty about the coins, and asked them to supply the required quantity. Even these men did not enquire why such a quantity of copper was required, though they admitted that the order was a strong one. On the 25th July Narasimha Chari, according to his evidence, told Somayya to go to Papu Chetty and Yellappa Chetty, and fetch the coins. The order was given openly at the Cutcherry, at a time when several people were sure to be there, and yet nobody had been called to speak to it. Somayya having brought the coins, Narasimha Chari paid 6 annas for cooly hire. It was important to notice that no voucher had been produced to prove that payment, though Narasimha Chari had said that he kept very full accounts. Though this witness had spoken to having paid cooly hire, yet he did not appear to have paid Papu Chetty and the other man for the copper coins which they had supplied. Both Narasimha Chari's and Somayya's evidence was left uncorroborated on the most material points, even where one would naturally expect corroboration. Somayya, who was also one of these who had been dismissed by the Mahant, had spoken to having got the coins from Papu Chetty and Yellappa Chetty, and to having taken the bags of coins to the Mahant's residence. Nobody had been called to say that he saw Somayya carry the bags into the house. It was rather strange that Yellappa Chetty had not been called as a witness for the prosecution. He had been called by the defence and had said that he sold the coins not to Somayya, but to some other person. The statement of several of the witnesses for the prosecution had not been corroborated, where they could have easily been. Regarding Papu Chetty, a sowcar, the learned counsel observed that it was rather strange that that witness' account books had not been produced to show whether Papu Chetty had sold any copper coins. The evidence was exceedingly meagre and very improbable. If it was a fact that the Mahant did purchase copper coins to substitute for the gold, much stronger evidence would have been forthcoming than that adduced by the prosecution. Coming to the next question, viz., the carriage of the copper from Lower to Upper Tirupati, the learned counsel pointed out what he urged as being a glaring omission, viz., the absence of any evidence whatever to prove that the parcels of gold and copper had been actually carried into Kasal Doss' room on the morning of the 26th July. There was not a tittle of evidence to show who the men were who had carried the bags of copper, nor was anybody called to the fact of any heavy bags leaving the Round Road. It was not for the defence to prove a negative, but it was for the prosecution to prove affirmatively the facts upon which they base their case. The defence had produced documentary evidence to show who the six men were who carried the six vessels containing the gold, but that the Mahant had sent any bags of copper to the *Dhole* room, the prosecution had utterly failed to prove. Except the bare statement of the witness Kasal Doss, there was absolutely no evidence that the seven bags of copper and the six bags of gold, or that the whole of the thirteen bags had been taken to the *Dhole* room. To get into that room the bags must pass three guards, and if the copper bags were really taken into that room, the men on guard must have seen it, and they could have been called to speak to the fact. The whole case for the prosecution, the learned counsel submitted, was that the bags of copper and the bages of gold were taken into the *Dhole* room, and that the substitution of copper for gold was made in that room on the morning of the 26th July. If the evidence on that point failed, the whole case against the Mahant must collapse. Not only was there absolutely no evidence to prove that the whole thirteen bags were taken into that room but there was no evidence that the Mahant had entered that room on that occasion, except, of course, the bare uncorroborated statement of Kasal Doss. The Mahant could not have gone to that room without being seen by a number of people, but yet nobody had been called to speak to his seeing that the Mahant go into that room. If the Mahant did go to that room, that fact might very easily have been proved. The learned counsel proposed to deal very fully with the evidence of Kasal Doss, for the whole case depended upon how far the Court and Assessors were disposed to give credence to that evidence. Kasal Doss was one of those whom the Mahant had dismissed, and he had expected to succeed the late Dharma Doss, the Mahant, for he was the senior *chela* or disciple of the late Mahant. Mr. Subramanyan remarked that it had been found difficult to obtain from this witness a direct answer to any of the questions put him. having read this witness' evidence in detail, and dealt with each point in it, the learned counsel observed, that the story that had been told by the prosecution was, on the face of it, a very improbable story, and if the statement of Kasal Doss was correct, the Mahant must have taken Kasal Doss into his confidence. It must not be forgotten that Kasal Doss was one of the four persons against whom the Mahant had filed a counter-complaint, which had been dismissed. Coming to the events which were said to have taken place on the morning of the 27th July, the learned counsel commented on the Mahazar which had been signed by a large number of sensible men, who by that act had testified to the fact that the vessels contained all gold coins. It was very curious that not one of those who were present on the occasion, and who signed the Mahazar had suggested that the contents of the vessels should be poured out and properly examined before the Mahazar was signed. Such a suggestion would not have been any reflection upon the Mahant who did not produce the vessels from his box, but only upon the temple officials in whose charge the vessels had been left. The evidence of Gopal Row, also a dismissed servant of the Mahant, was next criticised, and the learned counsel proceeded to point out several material discrepancies in the other evidence for the prosecution, and the improbabilities of the prosecution story. As to the Mahant's presence at the hill temple when the *dwajastumbam* was being set up, three of the prosecution witnesses deposed that the Mahant remained near the *dwajastumbam* from the time the work commenced in the morning at 7-30 A. M. up to 3 o'clock without even going away to take his breakfast. That story was exceedingly improbable, and was unworthy of belief. Evidence of the kind given by several of the prosecution witnesses was very easily made, but it was impossible for the Mahants to rebut such evidence. But was the evidence probable on the face of it? As to the quantity of gold which was said to have passed through the Mahant's hands, the learned council said that much of the evidence on this point was not open to the suggestion of being false. The numerous documents filed as Exhibits in the case were next dealt with seriatim.

The 30th January.—The further hearing of this case was proceeded with again today, His Honor taking his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock. Rai Bahadur S. Subramanya Aiyar, C. I. E., High Court Vakil, assisted by *Mr. P. Subramanya Aiyar, Attorney-at-Law* conducted the prosecution; and Mr. N. Subramanyan, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Mr. R. Balajee Row, High Court Vakil, appeared on behalf of the Mahant. Local interest in the case appears to be flagging, for there were but a few spectators in Court today. Mr. N. Subramanyan resumed his address to the Court, and the Assessors, on behalf of the accused, and took objection to the admissibility of several of the documents filed as exhibits by the prosecution. A long discussion ensued, and His Honour finally decided to exclude some of the documents objected to. The learned council then referred to the gold, which was said to have passed through the Mahant's hands, and in connection therewith commented on the evidence of the 13th, 14th and other witnesses, Venkatagiri Iyer &c., He pointed out that some of the gold coins which the Mahant was shown to have sold, were different from the kinds of coins which formed the treasure found in the Homakundam of the Tirupati Hill temple, and he laid some stress upon the fact that the sales of gold were made openly and without any secrecy. As to matters of account, the learned council urged that his client was entirely at the mercy of the Devastanum officials whom he had dismissed, and who had given evidence for the prosecution, and commented upon the very lax manner in which the temple accounts were kept.

The learned counsel, referring to Kasal Doss evidence, remarked that that witness, who had for many years been the Kotari, and who well knew the size of money bags, had said that the gold coins which the Mahant had taken away, were sufficient to fill twelve bags capable of holding Rs. 1,000 each. Gold occupying the space of Rs. 12,000, would weigh about 22,000 tolas. Whereas the actual amount of missing gold was about 15,000 tolas—a difference of nearly 7,000 tolas.

Turning to the evidence for the defence, the learned counsel argued, that the defence set up was that the Mahant did not go up the Tirupati Hill until 3 or 4 o'clock on the evening of the 26th, the six vessels being entrusted to Narasimha Chari. The bearers who had carried the palanquin in which the Mahant travelled, had been examined as witnesses for the defence, and they had deposed to the former fact. Some of the other witnesses for the defence had disproved the statements made for the prosecution regarding the purchase of copper coins by the Mahant, and several of those who had signed the Mahazar had, for the defence, deposed that the contents of the vessels had been poured out and properly examined before they signed that document, and they had further stated that immediately after the Mahazar had been signed, the Mahant left the hill at about 9 o'clock to go to Renigunta, leaving the vessels in charge of the four persons against whom the Mahant had preferred a counter-complaint of making away with the gold, who were said to have been in the Parimala room alone with the vessels, the door of the room being shut. Several witnesses had spoken to seeing the Mahant at the Renigunta station at about 1 o'clock. If that was so, the Mahant could not have been present at the time the *dwajastumbam* was being erected in the Tirumalai temple. They also had been told by three goldsmiths that they (the latter) had melted some gold coins for Narasimha Chari, for Gopal Row, and for Harihardas Doss, and other witnesses had proved that copper coins had been supplied to Narasimha Chari and to Gopal Row. It had also been established that the Mahant's disciples presented gifts to

the Mahunt whenever they went to do *pujah* at the temple: Haribhaju Doss himself had told the Court that the disciples often gave him presents too, and that he had in that manner accumulated a small fortune. One of the witnesses for the defence, Kanto Doss, who, at the early stage of the case, had made an affidavit against the Mahunt, and who had acted as *kotari* for a year and a half, had stated that during the time he had acted in that capacity, the *pujah* presents made to the Mahunt amounted to three quarters of a maund of gold. Thus it had been proved, that the Mahunt possessed a large amount of gold, the dealings in connection with which was not now in question. The fact that the Mahunt was proved to have possessed large quantities of gold irrespective of the treasure in question, was, Mr Subramanyam submitted, a complete answer to the present charge. In conclusion, the learned counsel told the assessors, that unless they believed the statement made by Kusal Doss for the prosecution, the mere fact that the Mahunt had had dealings in gold with several persons was not sufficient to warrant the latter's conviction in the present instance. If the object of the Mahunt was to make away with the missing treasure, he could, knowing that he was absolute master in the temple, have sold the gold, and used that he had spent it on the *dasparambara* in the same manner in which he was said to have spent other money. Mr. Subramanyam submitted that the prosecution had failed to bring home the charge to the accused, and he asked that the assessors would acquit his client. The Mahunt being an ascetic had no relations to provide for, and therefore there was no motive to prompt him to commit the fraud alleged. If he wanted money he could very easily have obtained it in an open way. On the other hand, it had been proved that Haribhajan Doss and the others had suddenly acquired fortunes for which they could give no very satisfactory explanation as to how they had become possessed of such property.

The learned counsel concluded his address at 4 P. M., when Rai Bahadur S Subramanya Ayyar replied on behalf of the prosecution. He submitted that there was no doubt that a gigantic fraud had been perpetrated on the Tirupati Hill—a clever, ingenious, and well planned fraud. Over two lakhs of rupees worth of gold had disappeared, and it was for the Court and Assessors to say whether the prosecution had completely proved the facts upon which the charge against the Mahunt was based. Further, there was, he contended, good reason for bringing the charge. Though an ascetic in theory, the Mahunt lived in great style, surrounded with great pomp, and had, to all appearances, unlimited means at his disposal. A great feature in the case was that the prosecution evidence had been adduced from a source which could not be questioned, and much of it had been got from documents found in the Mahunt's own possession. It was admitted on both sides that up to the 25th July 1887, the treasure was all right The pots in which it was said to have been placed were deposited below the flagstaff, and remained there until they were recently dug up by the Police. On being dug up, the pots were found to contain old copper coins with a little gold sprinkled on the surface. The question, therefore, was, how did this come about? There was no room for supposing any occult agency. It must have been done by the Mahunt in the manner alleged by the prosecution or by the prosecution witnesses as alleged by the Mahunt. The defence therefore felt that it would be necessary to make out that the substitution took place between 9 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. Were the proved facts consistent with the story for the prosecution, or with the story for the defence? The magnitude of the fraud required great opportunities, a strong motive, and much resource The learned counsel submitted that in this case, if the story for the defence was not believed, the story for the prosecution would receive strong support from that bare fact. He then proceeded to examine the two stories briefly, and urged that the evidence against the accused, when considered with the conduct of the accused, was very strong indeed. The Mahunt knew that that was so, and hence it was he that had endeavoured to shift the blame from his own shoulders on to the shoulders of four of the principal witnesses for the prosecution who were proving the case very strongly against him The accused had done all he could to prevent the unearthing of the vessels, and had even admitted to the Head Assistant Magistrate that the vessels contained only copper. Was that the conduct of an honest trustee, to whom was entrusted the property of the temple, on learning that a big fraud had been perpetrated? The Mahunt had gone up before the High Court to stop the excavation, and when that tribunal had declined to interfere with the Magistrate's order, the Mahunt had filed a civil suit against the Magistrate seeking to obtain an injunction restraining the latter from proceeding with the work. The learned counsel contrasted that conduct with the conduct of Haribhajan Doss, who was one of the persons against whom the Mahunt had preferred a complaint. This person had assisted the prosecution against the Mahunt and when he found that money was wanted to prove the fraud he undertook to bear, the expenses of the excavation for the search and production of the vessels from beneath the flagstaff. Was that the conduct of a man who had been a party to so monstrous a fraud? As to the allegation made against four of the prosecution witnesses, that they had made the substitution of copper for gold between 9 and 11 A. M. on the 27th July in the inner Parimala room, the learned counsel submitted that it had not been proved that any copper had been taken into that room that day or any other day, and it had not been proved as to how the stolen gold had been conveyed out of that room. A fraud committed under circumstances such as those alleged by the defence ran very great risk of being promptly discovered, and the story for the defence was altogether so improbable that it was not worthy of belief. It was not fair for the defence to say that even if their story was false, it did not prove that the prosecution story was true. The vessels were examined by the Mahunt on the morning of the 27th, and the seals were found intact. The vessels were sealed inside and outside, and were locked with Chubb's patent locks, the keys of which were kept by the Mahunt himself. The defence theory was annihilated by its own evidence. It was not alleged that the substitution had taken place while the vessels were being conveyed up the hill. How then was the substitution brought about and where did it take place? The prosecution charged that the substitution was made by the Mahunt himself in the matt before the vessels were sent up the hill on the 26th July. The only witness who had spoken to the actual substitution by the Mahunt was Kusal Doss. The learned counsel said he would not ask the Court or the Assessors to convict a person on the uncorroborated testimony of any single individual, but urged that Kusal Doss statement had been corroborated in the strongest possible manner on the most important points, and it was greatly supported by probabilities.

General Summary.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.—As a preliminary to the competitive examination for the Statutory Civil Service, which is about to be held in Madras, the candidates were requested to submit themselves yesterday for examination to a Medical Board Twenty-two candidates appeared, and of these five were pronounced fit, and one doubtful, but no less than sixteen, or 72 8/11 per cent, were rejected on various physical grounds.

RELIGIONS IN INDIA.—The India Office has just issued a statistical abstract of great value with relation to British India. The religious statistics are of considerable interest. While 187,937,468 of the population are classified as Hindoos, only 5,418,895, are Buddhists. Mahomedans number 53,121 595, and Christians less than a 25th of that number—1,863,895. There are 6,426,511 Pagans, 12,000 Jews, and 85,397 Parsees. The Church of England claims 164,467 natives, 27,742 Eurasians, and 73,539 Europeans. The Catholics are stated at 250,195 natives, 24,507 Eurasians, and 32,079 Europeans. In Bombay there are 1,154 members of the Church of England, 5,857 of the Scottish, Church 16,431 Episcopalians, 115,515 Catholics.

A HANDSOME GIFT.—A charitable institution known as "Matheresai Lakmithay Hatti" exists at Vellore in the North Arcot District, for Mahomedan students, who apply themselves to theological and philosophical studies in Arabic. It is specially reserved for the study of the Islam religion, and the Professors are selected from the most learned classes. The students are provided with food, clothes, and the necessary books Wealthy members of the Mahomedan community from different parts of the Madras Presidency have largely subscribed towards the fund, which amounts now to Rs 60,000 The building alone cost Rs 12,000. Another munificent donor has now appeared in the person of Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudeliar, C I E of Madras, who has bought landed property worth Rs 3,000, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 500, and made a present of it to the Institution

THE MADRAS BUDGET.—The Government of Madras has submitted its budget estimates of revenue and expenditure in 1890 91 to the Government of India The current official year opened with a credit balance of 65-31 lakhs The revised estimates of receipts and charges amount to 271-07 and 282 57 lakhs, respectively The former include a Minus entry, under 1, *Land Revenue—Adjustments*, of 17 50 lakhs, on account of the special contribution to Imperial funds, the latter include payments connected with the Ganjam famine amounting to 4 50 lakhs. But for the contribution above mentioned, there would, the Government remarks, notwithstanding the unexpected famine debits, have been a considerable surplus D educting the first of 11 22 lakhs from this provincial balance, the latter is reduced to 53 79 lakhs, which will represent the closing balance of 1889 90 The revenue of 1890-91 is estimated as shown below in abstract at 397 25 lakhs, the expenditure at 258 42 lakhs —

Revenue	*Lakhs*	*Expenditure*	*Lakhs.*
Principal heads	284 24	Direct demands	47 80
Interest	15	Interest	99
Civil Department	1 76	Post Office	1 07
Misc Items	2 01	Civil Department	125 58
Public Works	2 27	Miscellaneous	23 71
Adjusting heads	1 83	Pensions	9 05
		Public Works	64 89
		Adjusting heads	1 72

ESCAPE FROM SNAKE BITE.—The following paragraph is from the *Asian*:—"The little daughter of the Director of Public Instruction in Berar had a narrow escape the other day at Dahiwala The facts are as follow Daisy Green (under 12) playing about the compound pulled a snake out of a hole by the tail (course) —it bit her hand, but could not strike properly, having no room. It was also found afterwards that it had (most providentially) just killed a frog, and Mrs. Green at once sucked the part where the fangs had struck Daisy, tied below the bite, cut and cauterised—the little child bearing it almost bravely, and kept Daisy walking up and down as fast as possible, giving her a liquor glass of rum and 20 drops ammonia whenever paralysis seemed coming on. Strange to say the rum did not in the least intoxicate the child showing the virus of the bite. Mrs Green took, her remedy from 'Medical Guide to Anglo-Indians' Afterwards a snake doctor came and he put on a snake stone, which dropped off in 5 hours with a little black spot of what was said to be the venom Now, at any rate—after three days—the child is well, except for a swollen hand and a little internal bleeding. It is important to record the incident as a guide to parents in the event of any similar experience of a snake biting a child"

A NEW BOOK.—"India, Past and Present," illustrated with a Map, Explanatory Woodcuts and Collotype Views, Portraits, Archæological and Ethnological Subjects, from forty photographs by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta, &c; Lala Deen Dayal, of Indore; S. Hormusjee, Bombay; Madame Scaramanga, Bombay; and other well known professional and amateur photographers in India, Europe, and America has just been published As far as circumstances permit, the author has followed the plan of his former treatises on the Danubian States. The first part consists of an historical review illustrated by photographs of numerous archæological and ethnological remains and scenes of historical events. The second treats of many important, social, and political matters, which are at present agitating the Indian community; such as the Indian National Congress, of which the author gives a brief history, with an account, from personal observation, of its meeting the year before last at Allahabad; the much-debated Missionary question; Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Land Tenure and Taxation; Native Industries; the Condition of the Masses; Medical Reform; Superstitions and Idolatry; Home Life of the Hindoos; the Subjection and Seclusion of Women; Native and English Journalism, Municipal Institution, the Political Relations between India and England, and their probable future; with many other social and political matters of which the author's long and varied experience renders him a competent judge. The second part also is illustrated with photographic views and with portraits of eminent public men and women in India and England, as well as with explanatory woodcuts; and the value of the whole work is greatly enhanced by a copious Bibliography of India, specially contributed by Sir W.W. Hunter, K C. S. I, &c., the well-known historian and author of "The Imperial Gazetteer of India."

Extract.

THE LATE MR ROBERT KNIGHT.

The death, at about the age of sixty-four, of Mr Robert Knight Editor of the *Statesman* of Calcutta, which we announce to day with much regret, removes, from the ranks of the journalism of India, *Ingen* who had in his day exhibited quite remarkable talent, and who once occupied a very prominent position as a financier and politician. He came out at an early age to this country, and after a short residence in the Mofussil, he gravitated to Bombay, and rose step by step to the position of Editor and joint Proprietor of the *Times of India*. His technical knowledge confer ed on that journal the distinction which it still retains of being the best printed paper in the country, and his extraordinary energy and versatility enabled him during the cotton crisis of nearly thirty years ago to do eminent service, which was eventually recognised by the presentation to him by his friends of a very handsome testimonial when he severed his connection with the Western Presidency. He then went to Calcutta, started the *Statesman* and purchased the *Friend of India*. His skill in financial criticism speedily attracted the notice of Lord Northbrook, himself an eminent financier, shortly after his arrival as Viceroy, and as finance is not the strong point of the Government of India, the Viceroy determined to secure for the State the advantage of Mr Knight's genius He therefore offered that gentleman the position of Extra Under Secretary in the Financial Department Mr Knight accepted the offer, and was permitted to continue his connection with the Press Unfortunately he reserved to himself the right to criticise very sharply the action and policy of the Government in his journalistic capacity, while so discharged with much zeal his duties as a servant of that Government Lord Northbrook submitted to this for some time, but at last was provoked into requesting Mr Knight to make a choice between journalism and Government employment His Excellency disclaimed any intention to place restraint on the expression by Mr Knight, as a journalist, of his views of the Government's action, but he pointed out the inconsistency of severe criticism emanating from one who was a public officer Mr. Knight thereupon resigned his appointment, and recovered full liberty of opinion Had he chosen otherwise, and determined to give the Government the full benefit of his ability, he would most probably have rapidly attained eminence in the Financial Department, and he might even have become Finance Minister in the place of the *pseudo* financiers who have done their best to occupy that position His special capacity was rather thrown away in the Press, for the public at large did not share his taste or figures, and did not appreciate his ingenuity and patience and financial exposition. As editor of the *Statesman* he always exhibited a lively sympathy with the aspirations of the natives of India, and he gave the Calcutta public the benefit of a protracted and close acquaintance with the administrative history of this country since the Mutiny epoch Advancing years did not make any great impression on him, and until lately he retained much of the vivacity of his youth.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 2nd Feb.—Lord Harrington starts for Cairo on Thursday next.—C. N.

London, 3rd Feb.—Messrs. Caine, McCarthy, and McLaren have undertaken to back Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill to amend the Indian Councils, in the form laid before the House of Commons. It will propose that the six provinces shall create an electoral body, four fifths to be elected from qualified voters, the remainder by co-optation.—C. N.

St. Petersburg, 1st Feb.—Russia has decided to establish immediately a Naval station in the Baltic near Libau, at a cost of thirteen millions of roubles.—*Reu.*

London, 3rd Feb.—Two English clerks in Lisbon having been dismissed from employment, are now destitute in the streets and unable to return to their homes.—C. N.

Paris, 3rd Feb.—The French expenditure for the year 1889 is thirty-six million francs in excess of the revenue.—*Reu.*

Bombay, 4th Feb.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit has made an offer of a lakh of rupees to the Bombay Government, for establishing a Leper's Home in this Presidency, in commemoration of Prince Albert Victor's visit to Bombay. The offer is now under consideration, and it will probably be accepted.

Calcutta, 5th Feb.—A large fire broke out yesterday in the business quarter behind the Mint. Sixty shops selling grain and spices, and several dwelling houses were burned to the ground. Property of an estimated value of over one lakh of rupees was destroyed.

London, 5th Feb.—Terrible distress prevails in Russia, Austria, and Poland, owing to the failure of crops, and famine is feared.—*Reu.*

Lord Wolseley, speaking last evening at Aldershot, said that he was confident that the British Army was better than the Army of any other country. At the same time he assured his hearers that even greater efficiency than ever would be strenuously enforced.—C. N.

Lord Salisbury presided at a Cabinet Council yesterday.—C. N.

The plot against Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers at Sofia has proved to be the work of Russian agents. Many officers and civilians have been arrested.—C. N.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

MR. NORTON ON THE CONGRESS.

Those who were present at Mr. Norton's lecture enjoyed a treat. This gentleman is an orator such as India has rarely known. He is eloquent and what he gives forth is good. There is no worthless verbiage about his speeches, every word tells, and tells well. But this is not all. Mr. Norton represents the new principle now growing up in India, he is a representative of a new order of things. The sign of this new principle is the Indian National Congress, an organisation that is growing every year and must in time gain the day. The speaker told us how the Congress had increased in power and influence from the time it first met five years ago when there were only seventy delegates, to last year when the number of those sent up was eighteen hundred. This shows progress, and this, we may be sure, will last. The opponents of the movement gave out that it could not last. It was ephemeral—the work of a day. Time is telling a different story, the Congress is becoming a reality, and those opposed to it must have to acknowledge this before very long. It is a power in the land, and will have to be reckoned with.

We have said that a new principle is at work in this land, and we have not far to seek for the cause. Education is at the root of the matter. The despatch of 1854 gave an impetus to the country that it will never lose. This was the beginning of the movement that has now attained such large proportions. Hundreds of thousands have been taught in our schools; they have passed out and joined the ranks which are now at work in the world, and very naturally they are not satisfied with the privileges meted out to those who went before them. The Congress is the outcome of the work set in motion thirty six years ago, and this outcome is just what might have been expected. A new order of things was ushered in and we see the result of it, but not the whole.

Mr. Norton explained to the audience the reason why officials are opposed to the Congress movement. They imagine it will take from them some privilege to which they are entitled, some right which has been given them by heaven. In former times these officials got on better with the people than they do now, for the simple reason that the latter looked up to the former with reverence and awe. These feelings are gone, others have arisen, but the authorities cannot understand the changed situation. They think they are living in the olden times, they imagine the people are the same as of old, and cannot believe that any change has been brought about. The officials look upon it as a grievance that the inhabitants will not look upon them as their fathers looked upon their predecessors, and this is very absurd. In former times the Government was said to be paternal, now the children have grown up, and they have a right to be treated as those who are grown up. The officials are grooved, as Mr. Norton said, because people in the present day will not believe in their infallibility, but are determined to view them according to their merits. This the official mind cannot comprehend, and thinks that the course of nature and providence is all going wrong.

The speaker dwelt at some length on the condition of the Councils of Government of India and the Presidencies, and pointed out where they required modifications. These Councils, as at present constituted, represent no portion of the community except the members themselves. All who are in them are nominated by the Government; as a rule they know little—perhaps nothing about the people, their wants and their aspirations, but they make laws for them with the result that some of these are of a remarkably crude kind. Not only this, but some of them are downright cruel. Mr. Norton instanced the Forest and the Salt laws, but others could be mentioned. The Income tax is an impost most unsuited to India, and if there had been a real council, and not a sham, it would not have been put upon the people. The way in which the laws are brought about was pointed out, and it is not at all creditable to the Government of the country. There is no discussion; a law that may affect the interests of multitudes may be passed in ten minutes, and may be the work of one man. It may bring misery to thousands, but this is not thought of, the law must be passed, and passed, it is. With a larger number of members and those more representative, better laws and regulations could be sent forth, and the statute book would be free from some of the blots that it now contains.

The opponents of the Congress movement desire to make out that the change required would be little less than revolutionary; it would clog the wheels of Government, and eventually stop them. Now what are the facts? Mr. Norton told us what they were; the Congress desires that half the members of the Councils should be elected and the other half nominated by Government as at present. This does not look very revolutionary, on the contrary it is very moderate, and the Congress ought to be thanked for its moderation. It would rarely happen that the Government would be outvoted, for it could always command the services of the nominated members while some of the elected might also vote for it. But to prevent any thing of the kind the Congress proposes that the authorities should have a veto, so that if a measure was passed in Council, and was disapproved of at head quarters there would be no reason why it should become law. It might be thrown out, and neither good nor harm would be done. It is in the matter of discussion that a vast amount of benefit would accrue, the crude legislation of the present day would not be heard of; the authorities would be compelled to listen, and they would understand what the country really required. Besides, as the lecturer pointed out, if the elective system were once allowed it might be gradually enlarged, and in time, most, if not all, of the members might be chosen by the people. It is required that a beginning should be made however small, and this might be enlarged till it became worthy of the name of a Legislative Council. The Congress must not cease its labours till this beginning has been made, and when

it is made, it should strive for an extension.

The opponents of the Congress say that those in favour of it desire to take away the power from the Executive. This is altogether a misrepresentation, the delegates have never expressed the slightest wish to meddle with those who carry on the executive duties of the state. They wish to have a voice in the legislation, and they are quite right in their view of the matter. We trust Mr. Norton will be induced to pay another visit to Bangalore, and give the people the pleasure of another address on the Congress, and we can assure him he will have plenty of hearers. The subject is one that interests the whole community, and all wish to know something about it.

Occasional Notes.

The Lahore paper learns that the loyal offer of 1,200 Cavalry for imperial defence from Mysore has been accepted by the Imperial Government, and will be put in training at once.

The Czar has given his approbation to a project for constructing a second line of rail on all the railways in Poland, especially on those bordering the western frontier. The works are to be begun in the spring.

Colonel Olcott arrived at Madras last week from Colombo, by the Messageries Maritimes s. s. *Niemen*. Two Japanese gentlemen arrived by the same steamer, and are the guests of the Colonel at the Adyar.

In response to an influentially signed petition, the Sheriff of Bombay has convened a public meeting to be held at the Bombay Town Hall to morrow afternoon, for the purpose of arranging a suitable reception for Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

Truth says:—"On their homeward journey from India, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to remain in Canada for a month, and they are expected to arrive in England during the last week in June, when they will go direct to Windsor on a visit to the Queen."

It is reported that the Shah has conferred his highest Order on his Minister Emin Sultan, and by so doing is considered to have given a token of friendship to Great Britain, Emin Sultan being the staunch advocate of a cordial understanding with the British Government.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have been given to Raja Rao Bahadur Singh, of Tikari, for having contributed Rs. 25,000 to form a nucleus of 10% Trust fund for the purpose of establishing a lady doctor in Gaya. The total amount now subscribed amounts to Rs. 28,000.

The last report of the Dehra Dun Forest School shows that sixty-nine students attended the school, of whom fifty were in Government service, twelve were private students, and seven were deputed from Native States. Rangers' certificates were granted to twenty-one students during the year.

A Hyderabad correspondent writes that the Salar Jung family estates and jaghirs will be administered by Government, the son of Sir Salar Jung and the daughter of Munir-ul-Mulk becoming wards of the State. It is probable that Captain Beauclerk will be associated with a Mahomedan talukdar to take charge.

Shahjahanpur was recently visited by a hailstorm, and no less than forty-two villages in the vicinity have been more or less injured, amounting in many to the total destruction of the crops. In some localities the hail stones which fell were larger than pigeons' eggs. The area affected is about eight miles in length by three in width.

The Maharajah of Ulwar has, in consequence of his recent illness, been advised to take a sea voyage. As at present arranged he will leave his capital by the 1st of next month, and will proceed to Australia, whence he will return after a sojourn of three months. He will be accompanied by Surgeon-Major Faulkner, the Agency Surgeon, and a Political officer.

Swarms of locusts, appeared in the beginning of January in the Tanuku and Rajahmundry Taluks of Godavery District, and have damaged the standing crops and trees. Swarms have also appeared, and done some damage to the crops in the Ganjam, but those that visited the Godavery District, appear to have come from the Nizam's Dominions, and not from the latter district.

In the Madura district, where education is advancing by rapid strides and almost all the inhabitants, both town and rural, take a lively interest in it, there are no less than 11 night schools with an attendance of between 600 and 800 pupils, whose ages range from twelve to thirty. These schools are specially intended for the labouring classes, whose daily occupations preclude their attending the day schools. Instruction is imparted in the night schools between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.

A few days before Munir-ul-Mulk's death, when his recovery was still anticipated, Sir Asmi Jah wrote to assure him that the Nizam's Government had no intention of deviating from the arrangements made by the Nizam for the payment of the first Sir Salar Jung's debts up to the 30 lakhs it had undertaken, nor any wish to cast reflections by the proceedings on any member of the family. He added that he hoped the result of the Debt Commission would be profitable to the Nawab himself, as the result of a full inquiry might be to show that the debts were really less than they were represented.

Several instances have recently been brought to the notice of Government, in which Uncovenanted gazetted officers have lent, either directly or through relatives or other agents, large sums on high interest to landowners of the provinces and districts in which they are serving. The Government of India has decided that the practice is to be discontinued. Under Regulation XXXVIII of 1793, Covenanted Civil Servants and natives of India in Government employ generally, are prohibited from doing so, and it has now been resolved that this Regulation should also be made applicable to the Uncovenanted Services.

Local and Provincial.

Mr. Rice.—This gentleman is now out in the Chickmagalur District intent on archæological discoveries.

Matriculation Examination.—The results of this examination came last week and they are very disappointing. Only about twenty-one per cent passed in the Bangalore centre.

The Weather.—The weather has been rather hot during the past week, though sometimes the mornings were pretty cool. We have not yet got into the hot season, but we are not far from it.

The Daily Post.—This paper has changed hands. It is now the property of Mr. Richmond F. Hayes, having been transferred to him by Mr. J. W. Hayes to whom it has belonged for a long time past.

Our Roads.—The roads, both in the City and the Civil and Military Station, are in a very bad state. There are large holes in them, and the springs of carriages are most sorely tried. But the Daily Post is of opinion that the roads are in a remarkably good order, and that they require no mending, our contemporary must have been struck with road blindness, if there is such a disease.

How wind gets into the heads of our rising young men. The Munsiff of Sagar, himself a Brahman, advertises for a clerk and adds "a non-brahman will be preferred." What does it mean. How would he have fared if those that gave him the post had given preference to a double barrelled non-Brahman? There is no end of individual idiosyncracies.

Derailments on the Madras Railway.—Derailments have been rather frequent, of late, on the Madras Railway. Yesterday the 2-15 p.m. train was derailed at the Pettah, and it took several hours before the mischief could be rectified, causing much delay and inconvenience to traffic. We are told, that the line was in perfect order, so that the derailment must be ascribable to other causes; it is said that the tight guessing wheel, lately introduced, is at fault. This matter should be inquired into, as constant derailments are a cause of annoyance to every one concerned.

Suicide.—A native lad, Loganathum, aged about 20, the son of Mr. Soobroy Moodhar, Agent of the Government Hindu Bank, residing in Swiss Chetty's Garden Street, committed suicide last night by hanging himself. The young man was a student, and recently passed his Middle School Examination. He appeared last December for his Matriculation Examination and it is assumed that he put an end to his life on learning last night that he had not passed the Examination. His *Modus operandi* was to place a rafter across a well, to which he attached one end of a rope, and with the other end he made a noose and fastened it round his neck, when it is supposed he let himself down and swung till he died.—P. S.

RECENT EXAMINATION IN MADRAS

B A Examination of 1889 99

The following are the details of the B A results (in the Language Branch) for 1889 —

Colleges, &c.	Class I.	II.	III.	Total
Madras Christian College	2	37	50	89
Presidency College, Madras	2	29	31	62
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	1	12	17	30
Kumbakonam College		10	13	23
Rajahmundry College		11	11	22
Central College, Bangalore		7	14	21
Mahomedan College, Vepery		12	7	19
St. Peter's College, Tanjore		4	4	8
S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly		4	2	6
Calicut College, Tellicherry		2	2	4
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore		1	1	2
Private Study		9	6	15
Total	4	178	158	340

F A. Examination of 1889

The results of the recent F A. Examination have been disastrous in the extreme. We give below the results according to stations. They show that only 17 5 per cent, of the candidates sent have passed. We shall have much more to say on this subject in our next issue.

Station.	Rgts.	No. I Class.	II Class.	Total
Andres ...	546	13	94	107
Anantapur ...	3	0	3	3
Bangalore ...	102	3	25	28
Bellary ...	5	0	2	2
Bellampore	12	0	2	2
Calicut ...	121	0	17	17
Chicacole ...	21	0	4	4
Coimbatore ...	55	0	11	11
Cuppoorum ...	5	0	0	0
Cuddalore ...	47	1	7	8
Bankalum ...	30	2	3	5
Guntoor ...	21	0	1	1
Hyderabad ...	8	0	0	0
Jaffna ...	3	0	0	0
Kamool ...	1	0	0	0
Kumbakonam ...	138	0	24	24
Madura ...	56	0	9	9
Mangalore ...	66	1	5	6
Masulipatam ...	21	0	6	6
Mysore ...	41	0	9	9
Nazareth ...	5	0	0	0
Nagapatam ...	23	0	3	3
Nellore ...	2	0	0	0
Ootacamund ...	1	0	0	0
Palamcottah ...	64	1	4	5
Palaghat ...	30	0	0	0
Parvatipur ...	3	0	0	0
Pudukotai ...	13	2	10	12
Rajahmundry ...	97	0	7	7
Salem ...	23	4	1	5
Shimoga ...	12	1	4	5
Tanjore ...	74	0	12	12
Tellicherry ...	1	0	0	0
Trichinopoly ...	236	5	39	44
Trivandrum ...	71	3	12	15
Tuticorin ...	19	0	3	3
Vellore ...	5	0	2	2
Vizagapatam ...	40	1	3	4
Total ...	2,053	37	322	359

—*Journal of Education*.

Legal Intelligence.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI.

Before their Lordships the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker and Mr. Justice Shephard, to-day, Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Mr. Balajee Row, Vakil, moved that his client, Bhagwan Doss Jee, the Mahant of Tirupati, be admitted to bail, pending an appeal to the High Court, against the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Judge of North Arcot Mr. Norton argued that the Mahant was not a Trustee of the temple in the legal sense of the term. The learned counsel further argued, that the Mahant had followed the example of his predecessors in utilising the temple funds. The following petition was filed:—That on the 3rd February 1890 your petitioner prays that pending the disposal of this appeal by the High Court he may be released on bail on such terms and in such sums as the court may deem fit and just for the following reasons.—(1) Because pending the confirmation of the sentence against him there is reason to doubt the propriety of his conviction on the ground, that he is not a trustee (2) Because your petitioner is ready and willing to abide the result of his appeal, and because his religious and temporal affairs forbid any apprehension that he will not surrender, or be forthcoming in the event of his appeal proving ineffectual (3) Because your petitioner is bound by virtue of his office and position to perform certain daily devotions, and to go through certain daily rituals, the suppression of which must inflict grave injury upon a large following of worshippers and devotees (4.) Because in his present position he is unable to obtain the funds necessary for the proper conduct and prosecution of his appeal.

Their Lordships held that notice should be served to the Government Pleader, and that they wanted time to look into the judgment. The case was adjourned to Monday next.

The Mysore Gazette.

Notifications by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Bangalore Saturday, 8, February 1890

The 27th January 1890.—No. 292.—It is hereby notified for general information that a third Class Telegraph Office was opened at Shimoga on the 8th January 1890.

The 31st January 1890.—No. 303.—Mr. M. Annaji Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted two months privilege leave with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 304.—Assistant Surgeon P. S. Achyuta Rao of the Hassan District is granted three months privilege leave from the 3rd February 1890, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. S. Krishnaswami Iyer is appointed to act for Assistant Surgeon P. S. Achyuta Rao during his absence on leave or until further orders.

No. 315.—Mr. Venkat Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for three months with effect from the 25nd December 1889, under Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, (6th Edition).

The 17th January 1890.—No. 291.—Intimation has been received that Third Class Combined Post and Telegraph Offices were opened at Arsikere and Birur on the 16th November 1889.

The 1st February.—No. 307.—Mr. Pranji Bakhji is appointed Police Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, on probation for 3 months with effect from the 11th January 1890.

No. 308.—Under Section 46 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. S. Venkata Rao Nonagar, B. A., M. L., Legislative Secretary and Inspector-General of Registration, is granted privilege leave till 31st March 1890 from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 309.—Mr. C. Minakshaiya, Barrister-at-law, Government Advocate, is appointed to act as Legislative Secretary in the place of Mr. S. Venkatavaradanagar, B. A., B. L.

No. 310.—Mr. C. Minakshaiya, Barrister-at-law, Legislative Secretary, is appointed as a temporary measure to be Inspector General of Registration and *ex officio* Registrar of Companies.

No. 311.—The following temporary transfers of Assistant Commissioners are ordered:—

1. Mr. Nanakal Rao from Bangalore District to Mysore District.

2. Mr B. G. Krishnasingar from Hassan District to Bangalore District.

No. 312.—Mr. B. G. Krishnasingar Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted 19 days' privilege leave from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 313.—K. Ramanujiengar, Amildar 1st Class, is appointed Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, and posted to the Hassan District.

Muhammad Raza, Deputy Amildar of Gubbi, is appointed Officiating Amildar 5th Class to be in charge of the Chamarajpatna Taluk.

No. 314.—His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to direct that the Sawars of the Silahdar Regiments be allowed compensation batta on account of dearness of horsegram (Kaddu) at the following rates from the 1st February 1890 for a period of one month.—

When the selling rate of horse-gram falls below a minimum rate of 16 seers per rupee, the batta shall be computed at the difference between that rate and the average selling rate during the month as certified to by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the allowance to each Sawar being at 2 seers per diem.

The 3rd February 1890 No. 317.—It is hereby notified that a Government Telegraph Office was opened at the Chickmagalur Post office on the 20th January 1890.

The 4th February 1890 No. 319.—For Clause II, paragraph I of Forest Department Notification No. 281 F dated the 7th January 1880, excepting certain officials from the operation of all prohibitions and duties contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, No. XI of 1875, insert the following revised clause:—

(I) All Revenue Officials, Engineers and Subordinates of the Mysore Public Works Department and Postal Runners in frontier or wild Districts, where the superior Departmental Officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

The 4th February 1890. No. 320.—Mr. H Srinivasa Rao, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tumkur District, is granted ten days' privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 321.—P. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Kadur Taluk, was granted privilege leave for 26 days in extension of the two months' leave of the same description granted him in Notification No. 546, dated 13th October 1889.

General Summary.

HANDWRITING TEST FOR MATRICULATES.—The Handwriting Test for Matriculates will be held as usual, on 3rd Phalguna 1889, and afterwards it will take place with the Upper Secondary Examination in May 1891, 1892 and 1893.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.—The Government of India have invested those officers appointed as Cantonment Magistrates, and stationed in their regiment, with the power to pass Bills for the payment of mess and band subscriptions at half rate.

THE MAHANT'S SUCCESSOR.—A correspondent writes:—"For diverse causes and reasons Ringaraya Dasya Mahanta of Hathiram Matt Tripathi has nominated and appointed Mahabir Dasya his senior Chela or disciple, as his successor in office. This was done on Saturday 1st February 1890, by a registered document. This nomination invests him of all the rights and privileges pertaining to Hathiram Matt unto Mahabir Dasya.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—In consequence of the inconveniences to which petitioners are subjected by having to wait frequently for hours, and sometimes the whole day at Revenue Offices, before they are granted a hearing, Mr. G. W. Fawcett has issued a notice specifying the hours at which petitioners will be called in the several offices (Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, and Bunk Shanbhogs attached) of the District. It is the interest of the public it is hoped that a similar procedure will be followed in all the other districts, where such a system is not in force.

SALE OF OBSCENE BOOKS.—Yesterday, at the Chief Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, before Mr C. G. Gopusawmy Iyer, Saravana Moodely was charged with selling, on the 24th January, at Chintadripet, copies of books entitled "The Kokagram" with obscene pictures in them. Sawmynathen, the Sub Inspector of the Intelligence Department deputed to detect the sale of obscene publications, with the assistance of two others traced to the defendant the sale of the above book. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced by His Worship to three week's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 25, in default to one week's further imprisonment.

REWARD TO MUDDAPALAM RAILWAY.—In May last the inhabitants of Muddapalam submitted a memorial to the Governor General in Council, praying that either the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, or the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, whose terminus at Bezwada, might be extended to the port of Muddapalam. We hear that the Government of India has received the memorial with favor, and has requested the Madras Government to ask the Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway Survey to make the necessary inquiries for estimating the prospects of an extension from Bezwada to Muddapalam, and to favor the Government of India with his opinion on the proposed extension.

THE TRAGEDY AT TIRUPATI.—The Mahant of Tirupati who was, after his conviction at Chittoor, lodged at the Sub-Jail there, was removed to the Vellore Central Jail on the 4th instant, to which place he was allowed to proceed in his own carriage, but was strongly guarded by a Police. While at the Chittoor Sub Jail he was provided with a separate cell, and accommodated with a cot and a bench. He had leave to the Deputy Collector at that station to take custody and lodgment in the Treasury there, his cash chest containing about Rs 18,000 in gold coins, notes, etc. Since his entrance into the Vellore Jail he refused to eat anything or sip fruit, or to drink anything but water. His orders of the above sentence be confirmed by the High Court on appeal, he will be brought to Madras for incarceration in the Madras Penitentiary. On the 1st instant when in jail, he nominated as his successor Atma Bala Das, a young man of 25 about twenty-five years, and in doing so formally relinquished all his rights in the Tirupati Devasthanam and mutt at Tirupati. It is likely that this nomination will be contested in the Civil Courts or in the Madras High Court. An application is about to be made to the High Court that the Mahant may be released on bail pending his appeal.

AN ANGLO-GUZERATI MARRIAGE.—Curiosity, and curiosity only, last night attracted hundreds of Europeans, Parsees, and Hindus to the Gaiety Theatre, where such a combination of the 3 is very rarely present. They had been attracted to the spot by a Salvation Army announcement that an Englishman would be united in marriage to a Gujerati girl. Both these persons are "officers" in the army, the meeting called Staff Captain Laul Singh—in the days of sin he was known to his fellows as Wood—and the woman Lieutenant Phul Bai. He is a recent importation from England, she comes from Borsad in Gujrat. If the hall was crowded, the stage was equally well filled by about sixty "soldiers, men and women, in full war-paint. At half past eight o'clock the bridegroom and the bride arrived from the headquarters of the Salvation Army on the other side of the road. The happy pair were received with a good deal of noise. The Army band played, and the Salvationists cheered; but from the hundreds of unregenerate people who sat in the body of the house, there went up scoffs, hisses, and other expressions of derision. They were evidently not pleased with this crude attempt to unite England to India. The misdemeanour of course was less of like a native, and his head was shaven. After the singing of many songs, the leader who calls himself Major Ajeet Singh, married the two people according to the ritual of the Army. Then the work of prayer and exhortation went on until ten o'clock.—A. I.

THEFT OF A RAJAH'S JEWELS.—A correspondent writes from Bourres on the 23th ult.:—"His Highness Ramarao Gira, the Rajah of Pittalpuram, of the Madras Presidency, and also a member of the Madras Legislative Council, owing to his failing health had come to Bourres for a change of air, and been residing at the garden house of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram at Annad Bagh. The Rajah, who has somewhat improved under the treatment of Dr. Vouis, invested in some articles of jewelry for daily use, and had been accustomed to place them in a small tin case on his table. Some one walked off with the precious parcels containing Rs 5,000 worth of jewels, two nights ago. Who this person is has not yet transpired though the Police are making anxious enquiries after him. The Rajah had intended making a long stay in Benares, for he has purchased two bungalows in the Civil Station for Rs. 35,000, but now he expresses his intention of returning to his more peaceful Pittalpuram."

HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—On the 2nd instant Rajah Sir T. Muthia Row, K. C. S. I. wrote to Mr. A. C. Parthasarathi Yadu Garu, the Secretary to the Marriage Association:—

"I shall feel much obliged to you for inviting the attention and consideration of the members of your Association to the subjoined memo. Kindly inform me if they assent to the general correctness of the statements made in the memo. If not, which statement is erroneous, and to what extent. My object in thus troubling you is, I need hardly state, not to raise any needless controversy, but to assist the ascertainment of truth."

"*Memo.*—What are the chances of a Brahmin widow remarriage I meet in the present state of affairs. The chance of a widow consenting is one to a hundred. Part of a man consenting to marry her is one to one hundred. The chance of the parents consenting is one to one hundred. The result then is one to one hundred × one hundred × one hundred which is equal to ten lacs. Allowing for errors, the result may be one to five lacs. Would it not, therefore, be better to attempt easier and more practical social reforms such as would reduce the chances of widow hood. I refer to my advocacy of later marriages, that is to say, after the girl has attained her tenth year in preference to much before as at present.

THE ATCHISON CHIEFS' COLLEGE.—His Highness the Raja of Nabha paid a visit to the Atchison Chiefs' College Lahore, on the afternoon of the 30th January. After most of the students had been introduced to him, he expressed himself much pleased with all that he had seen, and also expressed a wish to present a sum of Rs. 100 to be distributed to those workmen who were at the time of his visit actually engaged on the work of the College, and also a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be expended in any way the Governor of the College might decide for the benefit of the students in the College. The Raja of Nabha is in many ways a model to our native rulers; and in no respect more so to the constant interests which he has shown in the Atchison College, which now numbers 70 students. These may soon rise to 80, as there is some hope that His Highness the Raja of Nabha will send some boys from his State.—C. & M. G.

Extracts.

The Hope.—Mr. K. L Nulkar, the newly appointed member to the Supreme Legislative Council, has read a very excellent and much-needed little sermon to the "Social Reform" faddists of the Bombay side, who are not altogether without a handful of supporters in our part of the country. Mr. Nulkar does not believe in "social reform" by passing resolutions at Conferences, sometimes imploring the aid of the legislature, any more than some people believe material reform to be possible by means of resolutions at Congresses that end with a begging bill to the English House of Commons. Personal effort of a kind more practical and sustained than is needed to pass resolutions is essential to all reform, social or material, and the example of useful lives carrying out ideas of reform in themselves is indispensable in both. Mr. Nulkar writes to the *Bombay Gazette* in this trenchant fashion:—

"SIR,—Being credited in your columns with having been one of the active leaders of social reforms as advocated at annual gatherings, called "Social Conferences." I think it right to ask you to allow me to disclaim the honour. While sympathising with this among other activities of the times I have often doubted the soundness of their direction, and sometimes feared evil consequences to the very cause which the leaders of these Conferences have at heart, from some of the crude and ill-considered propositions placed by them before these gatherings. Such was undoubtedly the case with some of the Resolutions which appeared to have been hastily conceived, carelessly put forward, and as precipitately withdrawn at the recent meeting. The blind opposition of some of the reactionists may furnish an excuse for impatience on the other side, but it is often forgotten that what is really wanted is not so much precept as example. The venerable Dewan Bahadur Raghu Nath Rao did good service by proving to the Shastris of Poona, on the 7th instant, that social customs and Puranic authorities are to be discarded when opposed to the Vedas and Smritis; but possibly he forgets that he might prove too much by these constant references to his too archaic authorities. I am no believer in social reforms by limited or unlimited joint companies or associations, with or without the help of the legislature. And it may even be doubted if it would be right for legislature to lead such aid. Pernicious customs grow in societies as parasites, excrescences, under unhealthy conditions, gradually and imperceptibly taking deeper and deeper root; and they must be attacked individually, but as gradually. This can only be done effectually by setting examples, preferably on the lines of least resistance, taking care that the policy of 'least resistance' does not degenerate into utter inaction or supineness. It is astonishing to consider the number of customs, habits and practices, good, bad and indifferent, which educated Native communities have adopted or allowed to creep into them during the last thirty years, without let or hindrance from their neighbours; and yet such a self evident monstrosity as the personal disfigurement of young widowed girls—which could be got rid of by any one of us in his family without incurring any real penalty, social or religious, beyond some harmless criticism such as has to be borne for any slight change in our dress,—has been magnified into a question for legislative action on the part of Government! Not that it would be wrong if the Government took it up. But it strikes one that instead of making these social Conferences a kind of a holiday for the exhibition of forensic feats, they should be used as a sort of social court of record at which each member or sympathiser should be expected to report, with positive proof, real examples of social reform which have been set by him during the past year in his own person, or with respect to his own children relations or wards, the control over whom is vested in him either by law or custom."

Many of our Congressmen in Bengal do not believe in any good coming out of the Social Conference annually held after the meeting of the Congress for reasons similar to those put forth by Mr. Nulkar. We are one of those who believe that the gatherings of the Congress and the business done there are open to the same kind of criticism. Not that we think Congress and Social Conferences altogether unnecessary; but we believe that they should be something more than "field days for the exhibition of forensic feats"—should be, in fact, "a court of record" of things done during the past year, and intended to be done during the coming year, for the substantial benefit of the country, rather than a Committee-room for "resolutions" that end with the passing.

MR GLADSTONE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

At Hawarden on Jan. 23 Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., delivered a lecture on India. Among a numerous company present were Mr. and Mrs Gladstone. The lecturer dealt with the social, historical, and religious events of the country for a great number of years past. He then traced the struggles between rival European nations for dominion in India, showing how the English, first landing as merchant adventurers, obtained rights from the Great Mogul, came into conflict with the French and eventually drove them out of the country and established themselves as supreme. He then dealt shortly with the leading events of the present century, ending with the Sikh war and Mutiny, and showed how

after the mutiny the British Government abolished the historic Mahomedan empire and succeeded in name and in subs ance to the supreme dominion of India In conclusion, he said we had a mighty work and untold responsibilities in our Indian Empire In one sense we hold India by the sword, in another we hold it by our just govern ment In truth we hold it by both, and if we kept straight and acted fairly by the people we had for the present nothing much to fear

Mr Gladstone, on seconding a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said —

I think that your minds are thoroughly well filled by that to which you have been listening and by that which you have seen The lecturer has carried you from the beginnings of history to the present day He has carried you from one end of the world to the other, and he has then presented to you the whole role and all the scenes of Indian life so that the demand upon your capacities is quite serious Notwithstanding there is one addition I should like to make to you I rejoice in the lecture, because it is quite time that you, that we, that all the people in this country should come to understand the enormous responsibility under which we have come—I will even say personally and individually come—with respect to the welfare of the people of India No country since the beginning of the world ever undertook such a charge as that charge which we have laid upon ourselves with reference to the happiness of between two and three hundred millions of people in the Indian Empire, forming one-fifth part of the human race Without paying any attention to or reckoning the races of the dominion of Her Majesty, it is a vast charge, and two things have happened which have entirely altered the position of the people of England with regard to it Fifty years ago it would have been a matter of legitimate curiosity and interest, but very little more But in the first place the people have been enfranchised and have acquired the control of their Parliament, in the second place, the Parliament which you control has taken out of the hands of the East India Company the whole of the business of governing India, and has now made your responsibility direct. Let everyone determine to do India all the good he can, let everyone determine that the same principles of justice and mercy and equity which he wishes to see prevail in the government of this country shall likewise prevail, so far as his vote may affect the issue, in India. The lecturer has most properly referred to the sword as one of the instruments by which we hold India, but I rejoice to think that it would be impossible for us to hold it by the sword alone We could not dispense with military power, but it is only, depend upon it, by the enlightened principles of Government, and by the constant extension of those principles, that you can hope to make your Indian Government permanent and happy When I say permanent, I do not undertake to answer for all the ages that are to come, but I believe it is quite possible that that empire may be long lived I believe that the prospects have improved from generation to generation, and almost from year to year There were certainly, amid the magnificent performances of the last century and the early part of this century, many transactions which ought to raise the blush upon the cheek of England, but principles of right are remembered by those who now govern India, and I most confidently say that I believe that the tenure of power in that country by England is upon the whole approved by the great masses of the population, and that there is one thing which is perfectly unquestionable—that there is no portion of that population which would wish to see the British power dislodged in order to bring in any other power from any other portion of the world To give you an idea of what the mere trade with India is, though I have not recently referred to figures, I think that I am not very far from the mark when I say that your trade with India at this moment is as great as your trade with the whole world was at the beginning of the present century Enormous as is the field for enterprise and wealth, still more remarkable is the field for courage and for virtue and for showing that the Christian profession of this country is not a mere name, but that we hope to recommend Christianity to the good will and favour of the people of India by showing the fruits that it produces in the lives of those who profess it I most cordially second this vote of thanks I must own—though I am not qu te an impartial judge—I do think it has been deserved (Applause)

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON INDIA

The Prince of Wales took the chair at the Royal Institution on Jan 11, when Professor Max Muller delivered the inaugural address in connection with the School of Modern Oriental Studies established by the Imperial Institute in union with University College and King's College, London Lord Herschell, as chairman of the Imperial Institute, explained the origin of the new school

Professor Max Muller, in beginning his lecture, said that for more than thirty years he had been looking forward to what he saw inaugurated that evening In this matter the English Government has done less than the Russian, French, or German, although our goods supplied the markets of perhaps, 1,000,000 000 Eastern people He went on to comment on the advantages of the study of modern Oriental languages Not in commerce alone did it make itself felt. Many surprises might have been saved to the English army in times past if the Intelligence Department had been better instructed England could not live isolated She must be able to expand if she was to exist at all Referring more particularly to India, the professor said —

For ruling India in harmony with the wishes and the highest interests of its inhabitants, and at the same time with a due regard for the heavy responsibility incurred by England in becoming the guardian of that enormous Empire we want young men who are able to do more than merely chatter Hindustani or Tamil If we look once more to the lectures provided in the Oriental Seminary at Berlin we shall find that they are not confined to teaching Oriental languages, or how to write a commercial letter, how to draw up an official document, and how to draft a political treaty In every department the professors have to lecture on the history, the geography, the literature the manners, customs, laws, and religions of the principal nations of the East This is the kind of knowledge which is absolutely necessary for those who are destined to rule over a population nearly ten times as large as the population of England, a population not only speaking different languages but thinking different thoughts, believing in different religions, nourished by different historical traditions, and divided by different aspirations for the future It is sometimes supposed to be not altogether easy to govern England, Scotland, and Ireland, because on certain points their interests seem divergent It is said that English statesmen do not understand Ireland, Irish statesmen do not understand England, and Scotch statesmen do not understand either (Great laughter) And yet these three countries speak a common language, have a common religion, and in spite of occasional jars and bickerings, would resent with a common indignation any insult offered to their common honour, any invasion of their commonwealth Think then, what a task is imposed on that handful of young Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, who are sent out every year to govern India, and how much depends on their being well equipped for that task The history of England's taking possession of India is more marvellous than any story of the 'Arabian Nights,' and what is the most marvellous in it is the apparent absence of any plan or plot from beginning to end No English statesman was ever so hare-brained as to conceive the plan of sending out an expedition for the conquest of India But though there was no plan or plot, nowhere in the whole history of the world is there a higher purpose more visible than in the advance of England towards the East It was the innate vigour of the Saxon race, its strong political instincts, its thirst for work, its love of enterprise, its craving for progress, that drove its sons across the sea and made them the founders of new empires in India and the colonies There was no plan or plot, but read the history of the English Empire in India, and you will find that the readiness, the presence of mind, the self reliance the endurance, the heroic bravery in moments of supreme anguish of Englishmen and English women, and, taking it all in all, the political wisdom and moderation of the best of India's rulers and statesmen, would supply materials for a perfect epic, more wonderful than the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" And as in the "Iliad" and the "Odssey" the old poet shows us behind the human heroes the Greek gods fighting their battle, though unseen by mortal eye, the true historian also must try to discover, behind the conflicts of races and rulers in India, the working out of higher purposes, though at the time behind the grasp of the human mind (Cheers) The great historical drama, of which we are witnessing the last act in India, began thousands of years ago, when the Aryan family separated, one branch moving towards the north west, the other towards the south east Let us not waste our time on questions which admit of no scientific solution as to the exact spot of the original Aryan home Nothing new and true has yet been advanced against it having been "somewhere in Asia" For us however, it is enough to know that our ancestors and the ancestors of the Hindoos had once a common home that they lived in the same pastures, spoke the same language, and worshipped the same gods Their blood may have been mixed, and by mixture may, we hope, have been improved But stronger than the affinity of mere blood is the affinity of language and thought which makes English men and Hindoos brothers indeed The ring that was broken thousands of years ago is now being welded together once more The world is becoming India European The young men whom England sends to India should greet the Aryan inhabitants not as conquerors meet the conquered but as brothers meet brothers, as friends It is generally said that India has been conquered by England, but the true conquest of India, it seems to me, is still to come The true conquerors of India, of the heart of India, will be those very men whom our new School of Oriental Languages seems to me for their arduous work (Cheers) No doubt they have to acquire the spoken vernaculars, but in order to understand the people, in order to take a deep human interest in their own work, in order to sympathise with—nay, to love—the people with whom they are brought into daily contact they must do more There ought to be a real plan and plot in this new conquest There ought to be a will, for we know that where there is a will there is a way Our new conquerors will have to study the ancient literature of India which is still the heaven of Indian thought They must gain an insight into the ancient religion, which is still the best key to the religious convictions and superstitions of the present day They must enter into the spirit of the ancient law of the country before attempting to reconcile native customs with the principles of modern legislation They must learn to appreciate the beauty of Indian literature before measuring it with the standard of our own poetry or condemning it unheard If our young statesmen go out to India half acclimatised already to the intellectual atmosphere in which they are to spend the best part of their lives they will not look upon the country as an exile and on its inhabitants as mere strangers, they are brothers They are made of the same stuff as we ourselves I have never been in India, but I have known many Indians, both men and women, and I do not exaggerate when I tell you that no one of them need fear no comparison with the best men and women whom it has my good fortune to know in England, France, or Germany Whether for unselfishness or devotion, to high ideals, truthfulness, purity, and real, living religion, I know no greater hero than Keshub Chunder Sen, no heroine greater than Ramabai, and I am proud to have been allowed to count both among my best friends (Cheers) You may say that those are exceptions No doubt they are, and they would be exceptions in Europe as much as in India Mount Everest is an exception, Mount Blanc is an exception, but still we reckon the highest mountain ranges by their highest peaks, and we have a right to measure the sublimity of a whole nation by its best men and women (Cheers) Looking for, these men and women and you will find them if not in the great towns, yet in the countless villages of India The great towns in India, more than in Europe contain the very dregs of Indian society, and it is from them that our opinion of the character of the Hindoos has been too often formed And yet what does Elphinstone say, who new India, if anybody ever knew it —"No set of people among the Hindoos," he says, "are so depraved as the dregs of our own great towns The villagers are everywhere amiable, affectionate to their families, kind to their neighbours, and, towards all but the Government, honest and sincere" What does Bishop Heber say —"The Hindoos are brave, courteous, intelligent, most eager for knowledge and improvement, sober, industrious, dutiful to parents, affectionate to their children, and formerly gentle and patient, and more easily affected by kindness and attention to their wants and feelings than any people I ever met with"

Sir Thomas Munro bears even stronger testimony He writes —"If a good system of agriculture, unrivalled manufacturing skill, a capacity to produce whatever can contribute to either convenience or luxury, schools established in every village for teaching, reading, writing, and arithmetic, the general practice of hospitality and charity amongst each other, and, above all, a treatment of the female sex full of confidence, respect, and delicacy, are among the signs which denote a civilised people, then the Hindoos are not inferior to the nations of Europe, and if civilisation is to become an article of trade between England and India, I am convinced that England will gain by the import cargo"

These are the unprejudiced opinions of men who knew the Hindoos, their language, literature, and religion thoroughly, who had spent their lives in the Civil Service and had risen to it to the highest rank Who after that will dare to say that the Hindoos are a nation of liars and hypocrites, and that no English gentleman could ever be on terms of intimacy and friendship with such niggers? (Cheers) I have hitherto spoken chiefly of Hindoos, of those who are still under the sway of their ancient native literature and religion, and who speak languages derived from or strongly impregnated with Sanscrit But what I have said applies with equal truth to the Mahomedan inhabitants of India No one can understand them can sympathise with them, can influence them who does not know their religion who cannot read the Koran and the classical works of Arabian literature We have no right to look often their feeling are hurt by the free and easy, by the ignorant way in which we speak of what seems to them Not Hindoo likes to hear himself called idolatry, no Parsee can bear to be called a fire worshipper In the same way a Mahomedan objects to hearing his religion called Mahomedanism, or Mahomed spoken of as an impostor Mahomed was no more an impostor than any of the founders of the great religions of the world (Cheers) And nothing marks the progress of an enlightened study of religion, of the science of religion better than the bright future which an eloquent and large hearted bishop of the Church of England has lately given of Mahomed in his Bampton lectures Still, with all their veneration for Mahomed those who follow him not quite like to hear their religion called Mahomedanism, though it seems to us a most inoffensive name It was not made by Mahomed, they say, it was revealed to him and its true name is *Islam* (surrender) I doubt whether a better name has ever been invented for any religion, than surrender, *Islam* (Cheers) It is a knowledge, a thorough knowledge, not only of the languages of India, but of its classical literature its religion its laws and customs, its superstitions and prejudices, its whole social life, that will form the best preparation for those who, after passing through this school of Oriental languages, are to become both the servants and the rulers of India

SPEECH BY THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales, who was heartily received expressed the deep indebtedness of the company to Professor Max Muller for his lecture He then continued —

"The sphere of future usefulness of this new school is indeed comprehensive, and cannot but greatly encourage the special Committee of Management to increased zeal in the pursuit of the work which they have so kindly undertaken at the request of the committee of the institute. The professor has directed our serious attention to the important practical results attained by the Government schools of Oriental languages in Russia, France, and Austria, and especially by the recently established school in Berlin, and to the great influence that such results, to the attainment of which our new school aspires, must exercise on the commercial interests of the country That the new school of Modern Oriental Studies is a worthy object of the material support of this country none can doubt who have listened to the important observations and the eloquent appeal of Professor Max Muller this evening, but the best aid and support which it can receive will be derived from the active encouragement of public bodies and Government departments and of those whose future duties will involve an intimate intercourse with the natives of Oriental countries.—*Madras Mail*

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Bangalore City Municipality

No 660

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that all buildings situated within City Municipal limits are being numbered anew, and that no old numbers shall be liable to the penalty provided in Section 122 of the Municipal Regulations copy of which is hereto appended

P N KRISHNAMURTI
President
City Municipal Commission
BANGALORE 10*th February*, 1890

"122—The Board may from time to time, fix a number in accordance with a system to be approved by the Commissioner, in such conspicuous place on the outer wall or building or on the outside of any building or on the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street, and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees

P N KRISHNAMURTI,
President
City Municipal Commission.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 9th Feb—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that in consequence of the Russian Army in Siberia having been largely reinforced, the Chinese Government is concentrating large bodies of troops in Manchuria—*Reu*

London, 11th Feb—A Paris telegram states that the Duc d'Orleans has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Clermont but in consideration of his youth the Court recommended that the sentence be commuted to banishment The Duke, however, refused to accept the recommendation and was consequently sentenced to two years' imprisonment—*Reu*

London, 11th Feb—Despatches from Portugal state that the Portuguese Government has issued orders to the Governors of the Portuguese Colonies to resist any attempt at occupation by the British—*Reu*

London, 11th Feb—Despatches have been published here declaring the completion of the defences of Lisbon, the mounting of the forts with heavy guns the laying of torpedoes in the Tagus, and the reorganisation of the Army It is also intended to buy light war ships and to issue bonds necessary to cover the cost—*Reu*

London 11th Feb—Mr Bradlaugh has given notice of his intention to introduce the Indian Council Bill—C N

Allahabad, 11th Feb—Another piece of the Bengal Nagpur Railway is now complete, the section from Jubbulpore to Katni having been opened for goods traffic on the 10th instant.

London, 12th Feb—In the House of Lords last night Lord Salisbury said the question of assisted education would depend upon the financial resources at the disposal of Government His Lordship said he regretted the differences with Portugal, who had been repeatedly warned during the past two years that Britain was unable to recognise Portuguese claims to the territory under British protection The acts of Major Pinto demanded prompt action on our part, in order to show the natives and settlers we were able to protect them With regard to the Sugar Bounties Convention, his Lordship thought the prospects of ratification were less favorable America and Brazil were both hostile to the views of Britain on the subject, and he could not therefore promise an early Bill The address was then adopted in the House of Lords

In the Commons Mr Balfour announced that on Monday he would introduce the Land Purchase Bill The motion of Sir W Harcourt that the publication of the Pigott letters was a breach of privilege was, after a long by debate, rejected by 200 against 212 votes—*Reu*

In the House of Lords in the debate on the motion to adopt the address, Lord Granville regretted what he termed the hasty and Irish policy which had been adopted with regard to Portugal Lord Salisbury in reply remarked that strong measures were necessary in the interests of Portugal and of humanity The address was agreed to

In the House of Commons Sir Vernon Harcourt moved an amendment to the effect that the *Times* was guilty of breach of privilege with reference to the Parnell Commission, and declared that the Editor should be summoned to the Bar of the House

Sir John Gorst ridiculed the idea and said he might with equal force claim to bring before the Court the whole of Mr Balfour's Irish slanderers Mr Gladstone expressed himself astounded that Sir John Gorst should have been selected to defend Government Mr Parnell had been deeply wronged, and was entitled to reparation Mr Balfour cadaverously said Sir John Gorst's observations, and eulogies on the opponent he had charged An excited debate followed, and in division Sir Vernon Harcourt's motion was rejected by a majority of 43 votes.—C N

London, 13th Feb—A large number of personal and political friends of Lord Harris, the new Governor of Bombay gave him a banquet last evening at the Cafe Monaco, and presented him with a service of handsome plate as a farewell gift Lord Harris, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, replied in a brief and suitable speech—C N

It is announced to-day that it has been decided to signalise Prince Albert Victor's admiration for the native troops of India by permitting them to associate his name with several native Regiments—C N

In the House of Commons to night Mr Parnell will move an amendment to the Address "the unjust and coercive laws in Ireland are inflicting terrible suffering on the people and impeding amicable relations with England, and that the House regrets that the Queen's Speech omits to make mention of any proposals for remedying the discontent in Ireland" He will move for a Select Committee to enquire into the publication of the Pigott letters —*Reu*

Lahore, 12th Feb—Lord Salisbury in latest despatch just published refuses and ridicules Portugal's claim to arbitrate after the Portuguese have infringed the Treaty of Berlin, dishonoured the British flag, and killed the allies of England.—C N

In the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson replying to a question, said that Portugal had suggested arbitration, but the British Government consider it inapplicable in the present dispute The relations between the British and Portuguese Cabinets he said continued to be friendly

Mr Gladstone, in the House of Commons, warned Government that their niggardly measure for Local Government in Ireland would create fresh agitation—*Reu.*

Allahabad, 12th Feb—The British Agent from the Amir's camp confirms the report of Abdul Rahman's intended visit to Herat. Preparations are now being made for the march

Bombay, 13th Feb—A large fire broke out in the native town in the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market yesterday afternoon Twelve houses were completely burnt down. The damage is estimated at eight to ten lakhs Several serious accidents occurred, but none are reported fatal.

London, 14th Feb—Mr J M Maclean will move that Mr Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill be read a second time after six months—C, N

London, 13th Feb—Sir John Gorst replying to Mr Bradlaugh in the House of Commons, said Lord Cross cannot now disallow the mamlatdars' indemnity—*Reu*

London, 13th Feb 7 30 P M—The report is current that the Sultan of Zanzibar is dead

Later—The reported death of the Sultan of Zanzibar is confirmed The cause of death has not been explained, and the Arabs object to an autopsy being held His brother Ali has been elected as his successor—*Reu.*

Bombay, 14th Feb—The official report of the fire in the native town states that eight persons are missing, and are supposed to have been burnt to death.

London, 14th Feb—Lord Harris sails for Bombay on the 27th instant.—*Reu.*

London, 15th Feb—Lord Harris yesterday had a prolonged interview with Mr Bradlaugh.—C N

London 14th Feb.—Mr Maclean, Member for Oldham, has blocked the India Councils Bill.—*Reu*

Jeypore 14th Feb—In view of the expected visit of Prince Albert Victor to Kathawar, the most lavish preparations are in a forward state at Bhownuggur On 17th March, the day on which H R H is expected to arrive there, the whole town from the port to the remotest corner will be brilliantly illuminated, and there will be an unexpected display of pyrotechnics A silver camel weighing 2 000 tolas exquisitely engraved, is also being got ready as a memento of the occasion

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

BANGALORE MONDAY 17, 1890

THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the province of Mysore has, in all probability, had more varied criticisms passed on it than that of any other Government in India One writer sees nothing but evil in every thing that takes place, the rulers are tyrannical, the people are sorely oppressed On the other hand we have pictures of this State that make it out to be a veritable paradise Everything is perfect, or very near to it, the authorities perform their duty in the best possible manner, the people are contented and happy, adverse criticism is only the outcome of spite and envy Of course, the truth lies between the two extremes, but we are inclined to think it approaches nearer to the former picture than to the latter We have read an article in a Madras Paper—*The Cosmopolite*—that gives such a highly coloured sketch of the province and all concerned in its Government that we feel compelled to tone down some of the painting, and to show exactly what the condition is like Our contemporary defends the Government of Travancore in the same article, though not at the same length as he does that of this province The production is a piece of special pleading from beginning to end The client never did anything wrong, in fact, could not do so if he tried ever so hard This is the way the advocate commences his defence —

"ALTHOUGH the Province of Mysore is in our neighbourhood, so to speak, and is easily reached by the railways still, struggle to say, we hear much less of it than we do of the Travancore State, which is on the south western end of the other side of the coast From recent accounts, Mysore has marched with the progress of events, although, as in Travancore, its Dewan is not a special favorite with the people This is not difficult to explain and is a natural cause Both the Dewans of Mysore and Travancore are what are called strangers or foreigners to the country in which they hold their high, responsible and affluential positions Jealousy, envy and prejudice combine in regarding them as intruders on the civil rights of the Mysoreans and Travancoreans, and this leads to those hypercriticisms which we frequently see in respect to the administration of these respective officers"

In other words those who criticise the doings of the two Dewans are filled with a spirit of "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness" They are altogether wrong and ought to cease from doing evil In the first place, we will ask the writer whether it never struck him to ask whether it was necessary to impose what he calls a "foreigner" upon the province Were there not good men in it who might have been appointed to the high st post under the Maharajah? He would be a bold man who said there were not Such being the case is it not natural that the people of the province should feel sore that their own people should have been passed over, and men brought in from outside to fill the highest posts, and who bring their friends and their countrymen to take up places as they fall vacant? This feeling is only natural, and Madrassees would object to be treated in the same way But this is not all The men brought in feel they are out of place, they are not in touch with the people and this begets distrust, and confidence is impossible When this is the case every act is looked upon with suspicion, and a great number of blunders must be committed The authorities do not believe it to be their duty to consult the people, or if they do, it is in a half hearted sort of way, which is worse than not consulting them at all When the Mysoreans resent this they are said to be filled with envy and jealousy, and are unworthy of being heard It is not only about the acts performed they complain, but on account of the coldness, the want of sympathy on the part of their foreign rulers

The writer in the *Cosmopolite*—and writers of the same stamp—turns to what has been done of late years in the province, and we must admit that great improvements, and many, have been made, these are not everything required There is not much to be said against the following passage —

"From the annual official records the growths of the different branches of the administration are unfolded Here we see that education compared with the past year has made remarkable strides. The few towns which began with schools have spread education to village corners. What is remarkable in this Native State is that female education has exceeded all expectations while it has been kept in the background in all other Native States, as far as we are aware This is no trumped up story in favor of Mysore officialdom, but a veritable fact deserving of the highest commendation This speaks a deal more than we can say on behalf of the liberal spirit of the administration and of the people themselves

Within the last few years Mysore has made considerable advance in railway communication Mysore in short is mainly intersected by railways We are glad to learn that its revenue is in a flourishing condition, and that once the financial position was gloomy to depression but now it is hopeful and promises never to return to that state of depletion which threatened an incurable deficit, a deficit of which we learn *ad nauseam* in every Financial Budget of the British Empire in India"

Let us acknowledge this, or most of it but, we may ask, if the Dewan and his followers were not in office would not the same results have taken place? Would not the province stand as high as it does now? Might not greater progress have been made, for the people might have been carried along with the rulers if they had been men of the province The improvements so to speak, have been imposed upon the state from outside, the inhabitants have not been consulted, and it is just possible a higher result would have been obtained had this been done Mysore has followed in the wake of the other parts of India, and there is no reason to believe the province might not have done this, or even better if other men had been at the helm they would have strived their best to bring them a good result for the credit of themselves and the province whose offices they were called upon to manage They would have been watched by the "foreigners," and this could have put them on their mettle, and they would have done their best The writer in the *Cosmopolitan* seems to imagine that if Madras had not come to the rescue, Mysore must have stopped back into barbarism, or something like it

Our contemporary is not satisfied with defending the Dewan and the Maharajah, but he still takes up the cause of the Resident, and tries to show that he has done everything that was right and proper He is not doing anything hurtful to the prerogative of the Maharajah, and his conduct has been nothing less than perfect Mysore ought to be thankful it has such an official in its midst All that has been said against this official are scandals, and very wicked scandals The article to which we have referred ends with the following words —

"Altogether we have much to be satisfied with the administration of Mysore during the past year Its treasure has a large surplus, its educational policy has been welcomed and has spread far and wide, the Criminal and Civil history of the past shows progress, civilization has spread, railways extended, and if all these do not denote progress we cannot see then what material progress is The Maharajah and the Dewan should serve every encouragement for their united interest in the well being of the people, and if at times they have to dance to the piping of the Resident, let us in charity suppose that it is well for the country and that the representative of the Queen is not actuated by any selfish ends We do not say that the Mysore rule is perfect, but taking its youth as compared with other Native States, our opinion is that it has done all that is deserving of praise, and in that opinion we do not stand singular we are happy to state

The writer gives us to understand this is the best of all "possible worlds," and Mysore as the best place in that world. It is true the treasury is full, but there are rumours coming up from the districts that a great amount of pressure is put on the ryots in order to get in the *Kandayam* and that no mercy is shown with regard to arrears The tax in some places is higher than in the British dominions, and matters are not all rose coloured as such writers as the one we have referred to would have us believe

Occasional Notes

THE Thakore Saheb of Gondal leaves with his Ram and two children for England next month.

It is said to have been finally decided to hold the next Indian National Congress at Calcutta

THE Thakore Saheb of Rajkote has signified his intention to build a *dharmashala* close to the Rajkote Railway Station for the benefit of poor passengers

THE Maharajah of Darwa, accompanied by Dr Faulkner and a small retinue, arrived at Bombay on Tuesday, and was to leave for Australia on the following day

THE gift presented to the Punjab University by the Maharajah of Patiala in commemoration of Prince Albert Victor's visit to the municipality amounts to Rs 70,000

CHOLERA has again made its appearance at Trichinopoly, and it is worst in that part of the town chiefly occupied by railway employés of the S I Railway Some cases have already proved fatal

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a retiring pension of £1,200 a year payable according to the official rate of exchange to Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, late a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court

THE Shah of Persia is said to have ordered a globe the various countries of which are represented by precious stones—France by sapphires, Russia by diamonds, England by rubies, while emeralds will figure as the value is concerned

THE Government of India has sanctioned the provision of an additional allotment during the current financial year, of 16 lakhs of rupees, for the completion of the requirements for the 1st Army Corps, to admit of its immediate mobilization

THE estimates for the transfer of the South Indian Railway to the State, and the inventory of its rolling stock are now under preparation Many of the subordinates have already received notice that their services will be dispensed with before long The transfer will, it is understood, take effect from 1st April next

It is said to be in contemplation to withdraw the allowance of £300 now given to candidates for the Indian Civil Service during their probationary period of two years When the new system comes into operation, the allowance will not be given until the selected candidates have passed their final examination.

ONE of the novel features of the fete in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, on the occasion of the reception of Prince Albert Victor, will be coloured fountains, similar to those which attracted such general attention at South Kensington at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886, and at the Paris Exhibition last year

THE St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* writing on England's ultimatum to Portugal says that if force is to be the sole title to possession, then the time is not far distant when Russian Zemstvo officials will supplant the British in India The Novoe Vremya does not say by what title Russia holds the Caucasus, Merv, Samarkand, &c

It may not be generally known, says a Bombay paper, that a Law of Torts for India has for a long time past been in contemplation by the government, and that the drafting of the measure has been entrusted to Sir Frederick Pollock, the Editor of the *Law Quarterly*, but better known to lawyers as the author of the standard work on Contracts

On the 11th ultimo, General Sir Gerald Graham presented to the Royal Botanic Society of London, a specimen that had belonged to General Gordon of the double cocoanut, or *coco de mer*, now known to come from the Seychelles, a small group of islands in the tropics For some hundreds of years these nuts have been occasionally found washed up by the sea, and their extraordinary appearance, large size, and mysterious origin gave rise to many stories of miraculous virtue in the cure of diseases Some are even said to have been sold for their weight in gold

IT is said that camphor is largely used by Germany in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and that the demand for this article in China, Japan, and the Sunda Islands has had the effect of doubling the price The French are reported to be using Schultzgun, which contains a large proportion of resin in the manufacture of their smokeless powder but the supply is limited owing to the country which it is obtained being in a state of warfare The latest English manufactured smokeless powder is said not to have any unpleasant smell

THE Sultan of Turkey has it is said, given orders to prepare Rs 1 for the year 1890 It will be the first provided since 1879 It is believed that the debt will be set down at ninety million francs With a view to balancing the accounts the Sultan is said to have consented to a reduction of the salaries of all State officials, without exception, by 5 to 20 per cent His Majesty is also said to have approved of the measures by which it is proposed to reduce the expenses of the imperial household by a yearly sum of twenty five million francs

CALCUTTA papers learn from Hyderabad regarding the late report of a plot to assassinate the Minister, that an investigation has been going on *in camera* for some time Numerous witnesses have been examined, whose testimony, it is reported, points to a Native official holding a high position in the Nizam's service, as being at the bottom of the plot The preliminary investigation was held by a European officer of considerable detective experience, whose report is said to have strongly confirmed the suspicions as to the real culprit, but attempts, our contemporary says, are now being made to screen him and every influence, official and non official, is being used for that purpose

HINTS FOR A CONGRESS MEETING

RAJAH Sir T Madava Row, K C S I, has offered the following hints for speakers at the approaching Congress Meeting at the Victoria Hall —

(1) Do not repeat the history of the Congress

(2) Don't rebut the old charge of sedition

(3) Don't explain away the secession of Mahomedans and Parsees

(4) Don't attack the Indian Civil Service which has done so well

(5) Don't excessively praise Mr Bradlaugh, who has *yet* to render service

(6) Don't *over praise* those who partially approve the Congress

(7) Don't over condemn those who partially disapprove the Congress

(8) Don't excessively confirm the Congress resolutions, some of which are not a little wrong

(9) Don't excessively assert that all India is panting for what the Congress wants

(10) Don't imagine that if Congress were refused the British Empire would be shaken,

(11) Don't over exaggerate the blessings that would follow compliance.

(12). Don't promise to cure India's age and poverty

(13). Prune your speeches cut out what seems to you *oratorically fine*, and retain sound commonsense

(14) Finally, exercise the written of these hints

Local and Provincial

NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS.—The next Nundydroog Criminal Sessions will be held on the 17th of next month, when Mr. Justice Ramachandra Iyer will preside

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah will leave Bangalore on the 21st of this month, in order to be able to celebrate his birthday on the 25th

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—We are given to understand that Mr Muniksha Iyengar Pettanna is to act as Government Advocate in addition to his other duties

THE WEATHER.—Up to Thursday night the mercury in the thermometer kept each day at the same degree of heat, the sun in the day time being very powerful. The mornings and evenings are still pretty cool

LATE MAILS.—On Thursday night the mail to and from Mysore did not reach the place till 9 o'clock, in consequence of the engine breaking down. The letters were not delivered till Friday morning

AN INFIRM HOLIDAY.—The public offices and Courts of the Government of Mysore will be closed on the 24th instant being the 76th Anniversary of the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah

LEPERS.—A few days ago another batch of lepers was sent away from the Cantonment, under the superintendence of Mr Sutherland. It is worth many spectators to witness the proceedings

THE ANNUAL PARSEE PANCHAYAT.—The Annual distribution of prizes to the Pupils of this Institution will take place at 8 A. M. today, His Highness the Maharajah having kindly consented to preside on the occasion

ANOTHER RAILWAY.—We are told that sanction has been received by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to construct the extension of their line to Nanjangode. The line is to be constructed by the Southern Mahratta Company

MR. G MACNAUGHTEN.—We learn from the local Evening *Mail*—The Mysore Government has sanctioned the consolidated salary of Rs. 1400 per mensem to Mr C Macnaughten Inspector-General of Government Vaccination Secretary and Registrar-General who had declined

A WELCOME MARK.—With reference to the remarks in our issue of the 10th instant regarding Munsiffs giving notice for a non-Brahmin candidate for a clerkship in their court we are glad to learn that the Dewan in this matter had pointed out to all officers in their Imperial Majesty's Service that Government always looks to efficiency as the only qualification to service under them, without reference to caste or creed, and that the Munsiff was out of the way in having advertised as he did

THE LATE ASSAULT ON THE TOWN MAGISTRATE.—The appeal of Muslim Sub, who recently assaulted the Town Magistrate and was sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to be imprisoned for two years, to pay a fine of Rs 500 and to give security to keep the peace for the 5 years, came on for hearing yesterday in the Chief Court of Mysore. The learned Judges in disposing of the appeal confirmed the conviction and sentence, but reduced the term of three years in the latter part of the sentence to one year.—B S

DEFALCATIONS IN THE COORG TREASURY.—We learn that the Accountant General, under instructions from the Government of India, has deputed Mr J S Dias, of the outside Audit Department of the Accountant General's office, to proceed to Mercara and audit and report upon the extent of the defalcations and the state of the accounts in the Government Treasury there. Mr Dias was specially selected owing to the fact of his having once been in charge of the Resident's Treasury at Bangalore, and therefore being thoroughly conversant with Treasury procedure. He leaves this evening and is expected to be away for about a month, as he has to examine three or four years' accounts.—*Madras Times*

THE LATE MR B GARUDACHAR.—We regret to record the demise at his premises at about 7 A M on Saturday last, of Mr Garudachar popularly known as Shahkar Garudachar at the age of 63. The deceased gentleman had been Treasurer in the late Nundidroog Division and was a pensioner. Besides being generally considered an opulent gentleman he had extensive landed estates and took special interest in agriculture. In private life Mr Garudachar possessed, among other sterling qualities, strict honesty, extraordinary forbearance and exemplary social charity. Mr Garudachar was one of the first families of the Aiyengar community that settled down at Bangalore and played a by no means inconsiderable part in Mysore affairs

General Summary

BOON TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—For the convenience of passengers travelling to Bombay, the Madras Railway Company are now running a coach attached to the north-west line mail train, in addition to a first class saloon carriage and second class carriage, as at present which runs through to Bombay from Madras

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI'S APPEAL.—The appeal in connection with this case comes off for hearing on the 19th instant before the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice Parker, who will on the preceding Friday next week for this hearing put disposal of criminal work. Mr Lindly Norton and Mr Willis Grant, have been retained for the Mahant

THE DEFALCATIONS AT THE PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—The result of the investigation made into the alleged defalcations at the Presidency Small Cause Court which Mr Dias, Accountant from the Accountant General's Office was deputed to inquire into, has been that the head clerk the Nazir, and the Commissioner clerk have been dismissed the work of underpayments to a deficiency of about Rs. 3000, under the head of unpaid batta chiefly

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS.—Mr S G W Race, of West End Cottage, has for some time past been carrying on in connection with a series of experiments with the oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus* which grows luxuriantly on the Nilgiris and would appear to possess great medicinal virtues. It is hoped, shortly, in some of the hill tracts in Northern India and is generally coming into use in Southern India. It appears also effective in cases of rheumatism, bronchitis, & and as a good deodorant and disinfectant. The experiments made with it by Mr Wallace have been attended with very considerable success, and the oil is said to have effected some marvellous cures in cases of chronic dysentery

PETITIONS EXEMPT FROM POSTAGE.—On the 3rd instant the Director General of the Post Office of India wrote to Mr Allan O Hume C.B., General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Bombay:—"In reference to your letter, dated 10 January, 1890 I have the honour to thank you for bringing the matter to my notice. Petitions to Her Majesty and to Parliament are exempt from postage by Sections 40 and 41 of 3 and 4 Vict Chapt 96 but there has been some doubt whether this is applicable to India and hitherto no such exemption has ever been claimed or allowed. The subject has now been under consideration, and as I am satisfied that the provisions of the Statute are applicable to India, I have issued the necessary instructions in the matter."

RECOVERY OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—About three weeks ago Hadjee Mahomed Ali Khan Sahib, a Hyderabad nobleman, arrived in Madras, and put up at the well known residence of the late Mr Feroze Hoossain Sahib "The Undali Bagh" on the Mount Road. Last week he was about to return to Hyderabad, when the night previous to his intended departure he was robbed of his box, containing jewelry of the aggregate value of Rs 40,000. The matter was at once reported by him to Colonel F Weldon, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, who detailed for the detection of the crime Chief Inspectors H M Upshon and J Eaton of the Intelligence Department, with the result that these gentlemen, after inspecting the locality and the apartment from which the theft took place finally discovered the box and its contents intact in deep water near the Commander-in-Chief's Bridge to the Cooum, which forms the north western boundary of "The Undali Bagh." The nobleman has expressed his intention of giving a liberal reward for the recovery of his lost property to the Police

Extracts.

NAMLATDARS ONCE MORE

The *Times of India*.—For some months it has been matter of conversation in Poona and Belgaum that no body or other had circulated a proposal to the members of the Bombay Civil Service about the dismissed Mamlatdars. The Civil Servants were invited to express opinion on the action of the Secretary of State or of the Viceroy, or both, with a view to influence those authorities to restore the dismissed men to office and salary. Mr Keyser, Collector of Satara, is credited with an important minute on the subject, and we hear that one official, whose position is nearly due, offered to take £20 less if allowed to retire at once and enjoy the sweets of idleness like the Mamlatdars. There are other rumours, less circumstantial, which we need not particularize. It is said that the result has shown wide differences of opinion. Some of the Bombay Civilians are very angry because Lord Cross did not ask Parliament to pass an Act to make Lord Ripon's grant tee legal and to restore the Mamlatdars to judicial places. Others are much aggrieved at illegal indemnity having been offered at all and to such a vast number of magistrates as the two score whom Mr O'Donnell interviewed. It is quite possible that the matter which have been recorded may ultimately reach members of Parliament. While those individuals in the Bombay Civil Service are thus promoting the interests of the Mamlatdars, several associations of the educated native class, who wish to extend the area of native employment, are likewise engaged in influencing members of Parliament. Books have been distributed and lectures delivered in England with this aim, and it is not improbable that both Sir W Wedderburn and Mr Bullough were consulted at the Congress time about the best tactics to use against the Conservative Ministry to secure the desired result

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI

The *Indian Daily News*.—The *Hindu* it is noticeable, takes a sensible view of the Mahant of Tirupati's case. Remarking that "the orthodox Hindu community will regard the Mahant's incarceration as an outrage on all ideas of propriety and the fitness of things," the paper points out that a Mahant who offends against the laws and must be as much amenable to justice as ordinary people "It is notorious" the *Hindu* proceeds, "that the present Mahant, though he entered the order of ascetics like his predecessors was never accustomed to serious restrictions on himself. Under his administration, the temples hoarded treasure and devotees' offerings, amounting to lakhs annually, used to disappear mysteriously, the objects of reckless expenditure being often most questionable while his official and private conduct were well known throughout the Hindu community whose under an obligation to those who initiated the prosecution, and to have exposed one of the largest frauds committed by any trustee of a Hindoo temple. The result of the trial will have a wholesome effect on the general administration of Hindoo religious and charitable endowments." Without assuming as a matter of course that the Session Judge's conviction of the Mahant will be upheld on appeal in spite of the dissent of the assessors it is gratifying to find intelligent men even amongst the Hindu community are inclined to take a sensible view of the respectable lives of persons whom it has been too much the popular custom to regard as above and beyond the law. When a Jain Maharaj or high-priest was prosecuted in Kattyawar some years ago for robbing the Post Office, and being convicted by an English judicial officer was sentenced to undergo a term of imprisonment, the whole Jain community of Bombay were in great tribulation. They petitioned the Government and went into mourning, closing their shops, &c. Of course, the Government had to let the law take its course, and the Jains of Western India—their holy men in particular—were taught a useful lesson. Enough also has had wholesome experience that nominal sanctity affords no protection against legal punishment for criminal offences, and it is perhaps well that a similar example should be set in the Madras Presidency, including as the Tirupati case does, proof that responsibility in regard to religious endowments needs to be strictly observed, as well as the sections of the Penal Code which prohibit and provide punishment for high way robbery and murder. It is to be hoped this Tirupati case whatever the result of the appeal will, as the *Hindu* hopes, exercise a wholesome effect on the general administration of Hindoo religious and charitable endowments

MR BRADLAUGH AND THE CONGRESS

Mr Bradlaugh, M P, says in the *National Reformer* of the 26th ultimo —

Judging by the telegrams in the *Times*, and generally by the letters from India of the authorised resident correspondents of the London Press, any ordinary English reader would have concluded that this fifth Bombay had an National Congress must have been, if not a downright failure, at any rate far less successful than any one of its four predecessors. Such a conclusion would have been exactly the reverse of the truth. No less than 2,003 delegates gathered this year in Bombay, a number far in excess of those attending on any previous occasion. India has within its limits many races, and the large temporary building in which the Congress met formed a fine study for the ethnologist. Brahmans, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee, were marked by their differing dress and amongst Hindus the great religious sects were distinguishable by the strange-looking forehead marks.

Almost every conceivable style of dress was to be seen amongst the delegates, specially noticeable being the large chimney pot head-gear, rich in gilding, without brim, and topped by an overlapping red plate—which was worn by men from far distant Sind; bright red turbans were wanted on the right of the platform, pure white turbans in rows on the left, in front, the mixed headdresses of the Mahomedan delegates, whilst on and near the platform the shiny black hair in true hat marked the Parsee. Some few of the Mahomedans were almost European cloth. One or two gentlemen were wholly dressed in snowy white silk, some wore pearl grey silk, some pale yellow, others shed brightly colored clothing. It was worth the voyage, only to gaze on the assembled mass.

A new feature in this Congress was the election and presence of several female delegates, who were honored by specially reserved seats on the platform to the left of the President. Some ten of these ladies, headed by Pandita Ramabai were introduced to me in tent of the general secretary. English journalists comment on the fact that there is opposition to the Congress movement amongst influential Mahomedans, and that many of the leading Parsees stand aloof. I am on the contrary, rather struck by the presence in the gathering of some 300 Mahomedan delegates and with the fact that the reception committee has for chairman an eloquent, respected, and influential Parsee gentleman, supported by no less than twenty five of his co religionists as delegates from the city of Bombay, where the commercial strength of this body exists. So long as the whole weight of British officialism is directed against the Congress movement there are many who stand aloof, but who would prefer supporting did they not fear official displeasure.

In a letter reaching me from an Englishman in the Indian Civil Service, he says: "Many of us sympathise with the Congress movement, but would be marked men if we gave utterance to those sympathies." There is no doubt that the Anglo-Indian higher permanent officials, and many of the Anglo-Indian journalists, have regarded and treated the Congress movement as one deserving suppression and that some Natives high in social position, who have actually helped with money donations, have been deterred from openly joining their names to the Association, of which Mr A O Hume, the son of Eng-

It is the Professor, in the concluding

I was highly impressed at the preliminary proceedings by the first class like fashion in which most of the matters were treated which were previously proposed as fit for discussion at the open Congress. An informal Committee of some sixty or seventy of the leading men included delegates from Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, Calcutta, Gudh, the Punjab, and other parts of the great Indian Peninsula. The discussions were almost entirely in English, which was accurately and fluently spoken, and the points of criticism urged as to sections of my Bill were stated with a clearness and distinctness which would have been effective in Committee of the House of Commons. Several important changes were made in the proposed electorate, the scheme of the Bill originally supported by the Bombay and Bengal friends being modified in accordance with the views only maintained by the Madras delegates.

On Saturday evening the Congress Building was crowded with upwards of 5 000 delegates and visitors combined. The large table in front of me was covered with addresses and small presents sent to me from different parts of India, some most distant, as Kashmir in the north, and Assam in the east, from Gudh, Indore, the North Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Lower Provinces, Calcutta, and Madras. Only one address could be read—that voted by the Congress itself, and presented by Sir W. Wedderburn as President. Of the others it was only possible to announce the principal places from which they came. Several of the addresses were enclosed in handsome silver caskets, others were accompanied by articles of native manufacture—a large knife, a mat, a carpet, an exquisitely worked teapot, cup, and milk jug, being prominent.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

PROGRESS IN TRAVANCORE 1887 90 OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

The present administration came into power in January 1887 just 3 years ago. During this short period several needful and useful reforms were made in the internal administration of the State under the kind auspices of His Highness the present wise and enlightened Maha Raja.

The revenue of the State has risen from Rs 6,26,427 to Rs 7,701,491. This excess was due partly to the increase of the price of salt in accordance with the Interportal arrangement between the British and Travancore Governments, and partly to prosperity of trade, and increased vigilance of control and supervision.

Several extraordinary events occurred in rapid succession. Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated in February 1887 at a cost of Rs 41,10. The Ehrl Dalhousie visited Travancore in 1887. Cost Rs 13,218. The Governor of Madras visited Travancore in October 1887. Cost Rs 19 261.

The second Prince's Charm in Jamboo ceremony was celebrated in 1887. Cost Rs 89,759. The Morajapam or sexennial ceremony was performed in January 1888. Cost Rs 2 11,225. The Maha Raja visited Madras and Bombay in February 1888. Cost Rs 1,15 894. The Maha Raja visited Madras again for the Investiture ceremony in December 1888. Cost Rs 45 184. Prince Albert Victor of Wales visited Travancore in December 1889. Estimated cost Rs 35 000.

All these extraordinary items of expenditure which amounted to a little more than Rs 5,00 000 were met by the ordinary income of the State without reducing in any way the expenditure on or impairing the efficiency of the services. In addition to this extraordinary expenditure the salaries of several of the officers were increased and additional grants were made for most of the important Departments of the administration. The salary of the Chief Justice which was Rs. 1,000 per month was raised to Rs 1 200. The salary of the 2nd Judge which was Rs 1,000 per month was raised to Rs 1 200. The salary of the Puisne Judge which was Rs. 700 per month was raised to Rs 800.

The pay of three of the Zillah Judges was raised from Rs 400 to 500. The pay of some of the Munsiffs was raised from Rs 150 to Rs. 200. The pay of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar was raised from 900 to 1 000 Rs. The pay of one Peishcar was raised from 600 to 700 Rs. That of two Peishcars from 500 to 600 Rs. and The pay of two Deputy Peishcars was raised from Rs. 350 to 300. the salary of the Manager, Head Clerks, and clerks of English and Vernacular Departments of the Huzur Cutcherry was also considerably raised. The pay of some of the Pleaders was raised from 100 to 125 Rs. and from 125 to 150 Rs. The pay of some of the Police Ameens was raised from Rs 30 to 50. The pay of the Superintendents of the Tobacco Monopoly was raised from Rs 30 to 50. The Preventive establishment was better paid and better manned, and a Superintendent on a salary of Rs 200 was newly appointed and was exclusively put in charge of that Department. The pay of the Principal of the Maha Raja's College was increased from 800 to 1,000 Rs. and that of his Assistants was also raised. The pay of the Director of the Vernacular Education was raised from 150 to 200 Rs. Two extra Inspectors on 70 Rs. each were appointed. The pay of the Chief Engineer was raised from 1,000 to 1,200 Rs. and that of the Manager and clerks of his office was also likewise increased. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forest was raised from 100 to 150 Rs. and that of the subordinates of that Department was also increased. The allotment for Education, Science and Art was raised from 2,23 894 Rs. to 2,81,000 Rs. The allotment for conservancy and other minor Departments was raised from 78,367 Rs. to 95,000 Rs. The grant for Public Works Department was raised from 6,93,019 Rs. to 15,00,000 Rs. The expenditure on the Police rose from 1,72 530 Rs. to 183,000 Rs. The allotment for Law and Justice was raised from 3 90 504 Rs. to 4 00,000 Rs.

Notwithstanding the increased expenditure in so many ways all of which comes to a little more than 11 lakhs of rupees the just claims of the people for relief were, by no means, neglected.

Arrears of Pattom fees amounting to not less than 1,50 000 Rs. were remitted. Arrears of tax on coffee lands, about Rs. 33 000 were remitted. Old liabilities against Viruthiccars amounting to not less than Rs 1 00,000 were remitted. The Oshun of Viruthiccars was reduced at an annual expense to the State of not less than Rs 50 000. Succession fees, Pattha'anam fees, and other objectionable cesses and taxes were remitted. Thus on the whole about Rs 3 00,000 were given up by the State for the benefit of the people. But there was a surplus of upwards of 6 lakhs of Rs.'

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS.

Opinions about the Aryans alter so rapidly and so often that Canon Taylor would have done well to see that a date was placed on the title page of his *Origin of the Aryans*. The book seller's practice of publishing books *sine anno* is shrewdly, or is unsuccessful if the purpose be to make a work seem new when it has been out for years. Happily Canon Taylor has dated his preface December 1889 so that, till further notice, his essay may be considered "up to date." He has undertaken, with very great energy and research, the task of expounding the present condition or chaos of doctrine about the peoples whom he confessed want of a better word, he calls Aryans. He begins by asserting that "from a primitive unity of speech scholars hastily inferred a primitive unity of race, and that Mr. Max Muller" has done more than any other writer to popularise this erroneous notion among ourselves.' Now Mr. Max Muller doubtless did speak of an "Aryan race" in his early lectures (1861), but, though we cannot verify the references, we are certain that he has often since declared that only the languages, not the race, should be called Aryan. If we understand Canon Taylor, he supposes the popular theory to be that, before the arrival of the Aryans in Europe Europe was empty of men, and that all peoples who speak an Aryan language are Aryan by blood. This may be the notion of some popular smatterers, but surely these ideas are not entertained by any one who has either scientific knowledge or common sense. On the other hand, whenever a savage trait, a trait common to the lower races in general, is detected in Greek or Indian or Scandinavian religion ritual, or manners, the friends of the Aryans offer a ready explanation. That dark trait was borrowed by the noble and pure-minded Aryans from the less cultivated peoples among whom they settled. This is the inevitable apology, and hence it follows that, in the belief of the apologists, the Aryans arrived in well populated countries, and while enforcing their language on the district, adopted many rude indigenous practices. It follows no less certainly that the believers in this theory hold Aryan blood to be extremely mixed, even in Greece or India. Now the persons who adhere to these theories do not need to be told that unity of speech does not imply unity of race. There is nothing new to them in this fact. It is perfectly obvious and undeniable that the stocks which carried Aryan languages over most of Europe and much of Asia must have mingled their blood with that of many another stocks. The inhabitants of Europe since long before the dawn of history must have been very "mixed" as far as race is concerned.

We confess to being little interested in matters so remote from observation, and so subject to conjecture. It is only known for certain that languages which are certainly akin, and which must apparently have had a common origin, are spoken from the Shannon to the Ganges. This is proved to be that the intervening lands were at some period settled by peoples who, however mixed in origin, had their speech moulded into similarity. From the success of these peoples in civilisation it may also be inferred that they possessed a native vigour of mind and body which places them foremost in the ranks of humanity. More than this, we venture to say, is unknown and is likely to remain unknown. Mr. Max Muller to Canon Taylor's regret, has "ceased to claim non descent and a legitimate relationship between Hindu, Greek, and Teuton." We are still so backward and benighted as to think it probable that Mr. Max Muller was right. This, that, or the other modern speaker of Hindustani, or Gaelic, or of Romaic or German may not have a drop of common blood, but there is common blood from an immensely distant source in Greece, Germany, India, and Skye. Canon Taylor says that "the speakers of an Aryan language are assumed to constitute an Aryan race." This would, of course, make the negroes of Louisiana Aryans, which is absurd, and we know not who entertains this kind of opinion. All speakers of Aryan tongues are not Aryan, but where an Aryan language is universally spoken there must have been the people we call Aryans, and the call is not at the mercy of race which could impose its own language must able, however mixed by the time, in the end.

Then, whence left the original speakers of Aryan language came? What is presumed to have been their opinion? As long as 1871 M. Soyce thought the Aryans "first made their appearance on the High Lands of Middle Asia, between the sources of the Oxus and Jaxartes." Mr. Max Muller has taken a still more definite line that they came from "Asia." As early as 1861 D. Latham argued for a European origin, but the Germans called them an English fad. Pattison, the doctor, has a great deal of fun, all philologists, anthropology and archæology, are all appealed to in evidence against the Aryan Asia. The philological argument, pressing from words common to Aryan tongues that the inhabited regions have this or that institution, or custom, or piece of knowledge in common, seems to us of very slight importance. In the dark backward and abysm of time words have been so shifted, adapted, dropped, cut, and shuffled that real historical knowledge based on terms of speech is next to impossible. As to the land in which the Aryans were first settled, we presume that some light might be got by asking "Where were the first civilised?" Where are the earliest traces of a settled society and an Aryan literature? We fancy that India is earlier than that of the Vedas, which assuredly are very old, and assuredly contain evidence of a fairly advanced civilisation, an established and elaborate ritual, an artificial literature. These, we suppose, are not later than 1500 B. C., and no relics in Aryan speech are so early as the Vedas. It would seem to follow that the possessors of these advantages seated them while Scandinavians were savages and Greeks were almost barbarous. On the hypothesis of a European origin of the Aryans, that section who reached India must have managed to civilise themselves very long before the sections which stayed nearer home, in whatever part of Europe conjecture likes to place them. Whereas if a guesswork one may fancy if one choose, that the Aryans reached India from some lone nearer that country than the shores of the Baltic or "the great Rokiny swamp," or the Northern European plain. The language of the stay-at-homes would be more archaic, because it was less civilised or various in resource. The Lithuanians for example may have had further to go and harder work and travel to bear, or they may have been the Quakers of the family, and crouched among the ashes of the original camp fires. A man could argue it either way with ease, for an adequate amusement, say a guinea. Unless we misread Canon Taylor, he inclines to think that Aryan languages were evolved out of Finnish languages. He says—

We may therefore conjecture that at the close of the reindeer age a Finno people appeared in Western Europe, whose speech remaining stationary is represented by the agglutinative Basque and that much later, at the beginning of the pastoral age, when the ox had been tamed, a taller and more powerful Finno Ugric people developed in Central Europe the inflective Aryan speech. The Finnic languages [seem] to exhibit a survival of the primitive form of speech out of which the Aryan languages were developed.

But if we go any further we shall tumble into the pitfalls of the Origin of Language.

Space does not permit a discussion of long heads, short heads, craniology, and the patriotic counter theories of French and Germans. A few of the inclusions of Canon Taylor's may be noticed by the way. The Greeks did not know gold before the thirteenth century B. C. when it was brought by Phœnicians. Now Egypt had possessed the metals (all we venture to include iron) from time immemorial. The Greeks were not a nation but an amalgam of various people, yet, with Egypt at three days' sail from Crete they had to wait for gold till it came to them with Tyrrhenians (through Phœnicians) and fill the tombs of golden Mycenæ. They were equally ignorant of copper.

Canon Taylor has explained and popularised the stories told by many Germans. He also informs us that the Knight of Ilesee, like Hengist and Horsa, "is buried with a stone." "S. William Wallace was not buried under a stone." The relics were reported to be in the *Great Stone Heap*, etc., etc., we might have professional curiosity enough. Never was it so clear that the Germans had no Eos till they knew the word (*pur*) or *fire* in the Rig-veda *Pilum*, which was a common article. The Ilians during their history by land or sea, by war or trade, never met with "sword from Phœnix, it is well to argument that before they met the Phœnicians they had no swords.

In writing about myth-logy, Canon Taylor does not know that savages are liars, and that stories like and Mr. Max Muller both cling. Romance does not dwell in the halls of Hotel de Cluny, with relics. Unlike some antiquarians, he has like Mr. Casanl "the key to the Greek myth-logy," not "on the banks of the Ganges, but on those of the Tigris." "And of the Greek myth-logy" proves to be essentially not Aryan, and must have been obtained from Babylonia, the rich Phœnician chamber." Those poor lovers of Greeks had *nothing* with mentioning till they met the Phœnicians in the thirteenth century! Instead of saying "much" we should say a "little," of Greek myth-logy came from Phœnicia. A good deal of the Aryan stories had an Oriental source, but as to Adonis and the Boar the contrast may console Dr. Robertson Smith's new work *The Religion of the Semites*. If the Greek institution of Kings, Priests, of Vine of Choka-impede on a legend of Thori, South-western Britain, and similar contagious martyrs? Dionysus, thank to M. Lenormant, became the Assyrian sungod Davanu, a fertilising sun-baking to common sense," says Dr. Tiele. "Scholars are now inclined to believe that Athens was not the dawn, but the lighted morning." Also the clear height of air, the clouds that stain the clear height of air.

All this is obiter, most of it most lamentable. Canon Taylor has collected with very great labour, a mass of naval opinions, "a summary of the labours of many scholars" but the whole topic is as vague, as remote from certainty or precision, while the latest conjectures are so discredited by the fate of their predecessors, that perhaps these things are hardly suited for a popular manual. A better popular manual of the latest notions could not, we think, have been produced. It is certain enough, too, that there is much error in the general popular ideas of these obscure matters, and Canon Taylor's book may serve a good purpose if it encourages scepticism and "an open mind" in subjects which are perhaps beyond certainty of research.

Old things need not be therefore true
Ah, brother men, nor yet the new

—*Saturday Review*.]

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Bangalore City Municipality

No 665

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that all buildings must be built in City Municipal limits no beam, no shed nor even shed structure the same shall be liable to the penalty provided in Section 122 of the Municipal Regulations copy of which is hereunto appended

P N KRISHNAMURTI,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

PALACE ROAD 10th February 1890

"122—The President may, from time to time, fix a number in each of the several streets in which no projections or encroachments shall be made over the public streets and may also fix the line beyond which no projection or encroachment shall be made in any street and may cause the same to be marked out by such boundary marks as he may think fit

Notice of projections on the outer side of any building, or at the entrance of the enclosure in front of the street and whoever destroys pulls down or removes any such boundary mark shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees"

P N KRISHNAMURTI,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

Bangalore City Municipality

Minute of Propositions to be laid before the Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held at the office premises on Friday the 28th February 1890, at 7 30 A M

I Cash Accounts and Monthly returns for the month of January 1890

II Sub Committee's report regarding the grant of compensation to be awarded to the owners of lands required to be taken up for the new burial ground near Jakkuriya Tank

III Letter No 231, dated 24th January 1890 from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, recommending an allowance to the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Branch Dispensary

IV Letter No 301—1890 dated 22nd January 1890 received from the Executive Engineer, Lalbagh Division, regarding the proposed construction of quarters for the Assistant Surgeon of St Martha's Hospital on the strip of ground lying between the Town wall and the District Office road

V Application from the Manager of Lakadsha Masjid dated 28th January 1890 for permission to enclose with a wall the present burial ground in lieu of a portion of the Municipal pasture land

P N KRISHNAMURTI,
President

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 17th Feb—The Queen goes to Aix les Bains on the 20th March —*Reu*

The Standard says the Queen on visiting France will be received by M Carnot, whilst in Paris, whence she will proceed to Aix les Bains —C N

London, 18th Feb—Lord Cross on Thursday will introduce his Bill to reform the Indian Councils Mr Bradlaugh has therefore promised to refrain from moving an amendment to the Address, regretting that there was no mention of Indian affairs —C N

London, 18th Feb—Mr W H Smith, in replying to Mr Barbinga said that early in the session an opportunity would be given for the discussion of the grievances set forth in the memorial of the Indian Congress —*Reu*

London 19th Feb—Lord Cross's Bill to amend the Indian Councils is stated to have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Lansdowne's Government It provides of the enlargement of Provincial Councils on the basis of nomination, and not on the partial elective basis as recommended by Lord Dufferin and his Council The right of interpellation will be given in Imperial and Provincial Councils, and the Imperial Provincial budgets will be submitted for discussion —C N

London, 19th Feb—Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question in the House of Commons said that Government was anxious to show every consideration for the rights of the Maharajah of Cashmere consistent with the rights of his people The statement of Lord Cross relative to the Maharajahs restoration on hand, presupposed the remodelling of the existing situation —*Reu*

Berlin, 18th Feb—Persistent rumours are current that Prince Bismarck is about to retire from the Prussian Ministry —*Reu*

St Petersburg, 18th Feb—Russia is again pressing the Sultan for the payment of the Turkish war indemnity —*Reu*

The Russian Government has ordered several ironclads and large cruisers to be built in the summer —*Pos*

London 19th Feb—Switzerland is to act as arbitrator for Portugal regarding Congo, and the frontiers of Portuguese African territory —C N

Rome 19th Feb—Count Julius Andrassy is dead —*Reu*

Calcutta 18th Feb—Duncan King, on a charge of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder of the Durwan, was arraigned before the Sessions to-day Mr Justice Norris presiding Prisoner pleaded guilty to culpable homicide and a formal verdict of "not guilty" having been returned on the graver charge, he was severely reprimanded by the Court. The friends who were with him when he killed the Durwan, were also censured, and king was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment

London, 19th Feb—In the House of Commons Mr Balfour replying to a question said that the Crimes Act had improved the condition of Ireland, thus permitting Government to restrict its operation If however, it was found necessary to reproclaim certain Districts, Government would not hesitate to take the step, but Mr Balfour was of opinion that the improvement would be permanent, and that a few years of just Government would restore order —*Reu*

The Bill of Lord Cross to amend the Indian Councils Act proposes to fulfil Lord Lansdowne's pledges to enlarge the Councils, and confer the power of interpellation —*Reu*

In the House of Commons Dr Gavin Brown Clark Member for Caithnessshire, moved an amendment to the Address in favor of a Scotch Parliament. In the debate which followed Mr Gladstone said the question was ripening but was not yet ripe enough to be dealt with The debate was adjourned —*Reu*

Lisbon, 19th Feb—It is currently reported that Russia has demanded from Bulgaria the payment of three million roubles arrears due of the costs of occupation during the Turkish War —*Reu*

Berlin, 20th Feb—The statement that Prince Bismarck is about to retire is repeated, together with the allegation that he has arranged to move his furniture from Berlin to his Palace in the country —C N

Washington, 19th Feb—The Senate have ratified the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain —*Reu*

London, 20th Feb—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir J Gorst informed Mr Bradlaugh in reply to a question, that the Government of India had been asked to report on the health of the troops in the Chin and Lushai Expeditions, and the Secretary of State is now awaiting a reply —*C N*

London, 20th Feb—The House of Commons has rejected Doctor Clark's amendment to the Address by a majority of 40 votes —*Iden*

Lord Harrington has arrived at Cairo —*Reu*

The report that Russia has demanded of Bulgaria the payment of three million roubles for arrears of the cost of occupation is confirmed —*Reu*

Berlin, 21st Feb—It is stated that a Russian squadron has been ordered to Crete. —*C N*

Allahabad, 20th Feb—In order to prevent a recurrence of the check to the sale of salt such as occurred last year, an official announcement has been made, that there is no present intention to reduce the salt duty in the coming financial year This should put a stop to certain reports of the impending reduction

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has vacated his seat as an Additional Member

of the Viceroy's Legislative Council having completed the term of office

London, 21st Feb—Mr Stanhope, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, drew attention to Lord Wolseley's article in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, and said it was a breach of the Queen's Regulations Lord Wolseley, however, had apologised, and such an event was unlikely to occur again.—C N

Lord Cross, in the House of Lords, introduced his Bill to amend the Indian Councils, which was read for the first time In addition to providing for the consideration and discussion of the Budgets, it gives members the power to question Government, and to the Viceroy the power to extend the area of selection of members—C N

In the House of Lords this evening the Indian Councils Bill was read the first time Lord Cross in bringing forward the Bill confirmed the details as already given in a previous message and said it would give the Council the right to discuss the Budget even when no enactment is required It also empowers the Viceroy to increase the number of additional members. The provisions of the Bill will apply to Provincial Councils as well as the Viceregal Council Lords Ripon and Northbrook generally approved the Bill, but reserved their opinion as to details.—*Reu*

Mr. W S Caine, M P has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to introduce a motion dealing with the proposal to establish temperance canteens in India—C N

London 21st Feb—In the House of Commons Sir John Gorst replying to Mr Bradlaugh, declined to lay the Bright memorandum on the table of the House—*Reu*

Calcutta, 21st Feb—The case in which privates O'Hara and Bellow are charged with the murder of a native was concluded at the Sessions yesterday. Both Councils addressed the Court at great length, and his Lordship, Mr Justice Norris, having summed up, the jury after a short retirement, returned a verdict of guilty against O'Hara, who was sentenced to be hanged Bellow was acquitted, as no evidence was adduced to connect him with crime The jury have opened a subscription, to which they contributed handsomely, for the widow of the murdered man Government is also to be asked to make some compensation

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

BANGALORE MONDAY 24, 1890

LAW AND JUSTICE IN INDIA

In spite of what Colonel Gothrie may say, people are strongly of opinion crime is on the increase The Inspector General of Police, Madras, may manipulate figures in any way he may please, he may twist them into any form, but the fact cannot be disputed that more serious offences are committed now than in former times Not only are the crimes more in number, but they are more heinous in character, while the convictions are fewer From all sides we hear of crimes being committed, and often on a large scale, while the police are not able to detect the offenders The Inspector General of Police, Madras, told the Government of India that if a long period of years was taken it would be discovered that the number of offences remained the same as in former times, but unfortunately facts are against him It is palpable to all but those who are wilfully blind that life and property in India are far less safe than they used to be From one district we hear that a foul murder has been perpetrated, from another, a gang of thieves has broken into a house, beaten the inmates and taken away every thing that is valuable Other accounts come in of breaches of the law, all of a heinous nature, all showing that the people do not stand in sufficient dread of its administration. They do not fear to commit crimes, because they do not fear the consequences that may ensue Perhaps never before in the history of British India have so many murders of impulse, if we may use the expression, been committed as at the present time We often hear of children being killed for their jewels, the murderer sees the child decked out as if for a sacrifice, and so acts the part of the priest A number of villagers are travelling together, it becomes known that one has more money about him than the rest, so the others come to the conclusion that it ought to be divided among them, and in order that this may be done the man is sent out of the world He is killed with as little compunction as if he were a chicken, and his body is thrown into the nearest ditch It is necessary we should enquire into the cause of this increase of crime It may be that among certain classes of the people there is a callousness that is ready to take life at the shortest notice The spirit of the Thugs may not have entirely died out The people may think it no great harm to commit murder, that is if there is anything to gain thereby But the inefficiency of the police has a great deal to do with this increase. The people know that the guardians of the peace often fail to bring offenders to justice, and so they think they may commit crimes with impunity If it was believed by the community at large that there was little chance of escaping detection when a crime was committed there would be fewer heard of than at present What a large number of undetected offences this town could produce? We will not give the list but it is a terrible one Then we may go into the district, where we shall find many committed and undetected With an effective detective force the number might be kept down, and fear would be put into the hearts of would-be delinquents. About seven years ago a brutal murder was committed in the Civil and Military Station and it remains undetected to this day A sowkar killed another man of the same profession, locked up the house with the dead man inside, got into the train, and has not been heard of since If he is alive, he is enjoying his liberty, and chuckling at the police Such a case as this must have encouraged others to follow his example, and no doubt it was the mother of several crimes of the same kind In most cases the perpetrators of murder are entirely wanting in moral sense, they see little or no harm in what they do, and their only fear is that they may be caught They do not reflect, or very little, and if the police and the law do not put fear into them, it is not to be wondered at that there are so many terrible offences committed But suppose a criminal is caught by the guardians of the peace, he need not give up hope. He has to be placed before a magistrate, and here may be a loophole of escape If the crime is committed in a village the Magistrate trying it may not be proof against a "consideration"—such cases have been known—and he throws it out, and there is nothing more to be said about the matter The offence goes to swell the long list of the undetected, and nothing more is heard of the man But the case may be moved another step It may be carried before the judge and assessors, be heard, and the supposed offender be set at liberty They may come to the conclusion that he is not guilty, or there may be a feeling among the assessors that it would not be right to send a respectable man to the gallows or to the Andamans, and the judge agreeing, the man gets off scot free. He walks out of court, and perhaps is able to persecute those who gave their evidence against him. We have known instances of the kind, and there may be more than is suspected But suppose the man is convicted before the Sessions Court, he need not give up hope, there is another chance for him He can appeal to the High Court, and the Judges may reverse the judgment in the one that tried the case In the High Court points of law are taken up, the evidence is reviewed, and the sentence is confirmed or reversed according to the impression made upon the judges. They have not the advantage of seeing the way in which the witnesses give their evidence, they do not see those little things that come out in every trial, and which so materially help the judge to come to a just conclusion

We feel sure that prisoners, look upon the High Court as a splendid institution, that is when their cases are there heard on appeal, and they must pray that the present system may be continued Of course, some who are wrongly convicted escape when an appeal is brought into the higher court, but we feel sure more mis-carriages of justice take place through men who are guilty getting off when they ought to be convicted than by innocent men being punished It is just possible that the maximum of one innocent person being convicted is a little overdone in the present day There is a little too much fear of this, with the result that many guilty persons are allowed to go free, and commit what crimes they like It is plain to be seen that the judicial system of this land does not strike the imagination of the people, it is too slow too technical, and the masses do not care about it, they do not fear it, for they believe—and with reason—that they have a very good chance of escaping should they fall into its clutches It is difficult to find a remedy for this, because the tendency of the age does not allow any of those severities so common in former times But with a more effective police force and a better supervision of judicial officers a better state of things might be brought about As matters now stand the people are being demoralised, and much evil must ensue The condition of the system is one that requires to be looked into, and a remedy found, and this at once, for the evil is increasing day by day and before long it may attain tremendous proportions

Occasional Notes

Lord Ripy, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Ripy, propose to leave Bombay for Marseilles by the mail steamer of the 12th April

A lower has been current in Calcutta for some time that the Government of India will soon create a post of Minister of Education, and that Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, will be appointed to it

Elections were held in 73 Municipalities in the North West Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888 89, and the Lieutenant Governor observes that considerable interest appears to have been generally taken in the exercise of the privilege of voting

The *Mahratta* learns that two of the witnesses in the Crawford case, Messrs Yadavrao Sathe and Chitambar Rao Gadgil will be returned on Government service The Government has reconsidered their case, and cancelled its previous order of dismissal

Pony breeding operations are to be inaugurated in British Burma. A number of Arab pony stallions have been imported for stud purposes, and it is expected that a cross between these and the sturdy fleet Burma mares would result in obtaining a very useful sort of animal

The Germans are said to have produced a repeating rifle, a shot from which will pass through three men at a distance of 500 yards, each standing seven paces apart, one behind the other, as in the present formation of threedeep for companies of attack. It will carry to 1,236 yards

The Government of India has sanctioned the provision of one lakh of rupees in the Budget estimates for 1890 91 for camps of exercise in the three Presidencies, Bengal taking Rs 65,000, Bombay Rs. 20,000, and Madras Rs. 15,000 The above sums includes what may be expended on coast defence rehearsals

Experiments of homing pigeons have been tried in Upper Burma, with the Punjab Frontier Force, in Assam, at Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and in the Quetta and Presidency Districts They have proved a failure, and the pigeons have been sold, their houses demolished, and the materials sold by auction

According to the Chicago *Daily News*, the *North American Review* paid Mr Gladstone and Mr Blaine each £250 for the articles that appear in the current number, which is at the rate of £25 a page The ordinary writer receives 30*s*, 40*s*, 50*s*, a page from this magazine, according to the value and character of his contribution

It is generally understood, says a London correspondent, that the Chancellor of Exchequer will this year remove the duty on silver plate which only produces about £75,000 The difficulty hitherto in the way of a removal of the duty has been the necessary payment of something in the shape of a drawback on work already manufactured

Rumours have been current, says the *Statesman* of the probable formation of a new judicial institution in India either a sort of Privy Council, or a Political Court of Appeal, or, perhaps both in one The idea of a Court of the latter description was first put forward many years ago, by Sir George Clark and Sir John Kaye, and afterwards by Major Evans Bell, Mr Wilham Taylor, and others

A correspondent learns that Rajah Surendra Nath Banerjea intends proceeding to England by the steamer *Peninsular* which leaves Bombay on the 7th proximo His intention is to deliver a series of addresses all over England in order to enlighten the British public as to the aims and objects of the Congress and to endeavour to enlist their sympathies with it Mr Banerjea goes home in the same steamer

On the 10th instant, a severe fire broke out in the town of Mandvi, in the Surat District, and after burning a number of huts, caught the better houses in the bazar in a very short time 85 houses—all of them being tiled houses—were burnt down, and over four hundred people were rendered homeless The loss of property is partially computed at Rs 97 000 The town has been burnt down twice within the last few years, and the loss is a very severe one The Collector of Surat is inviting subscriptions for the help of the Mandvi people

Mr. H I S Cotton, the author of 'New India,' who was not long ago the idol of educated natives, and preached the abolition of all sorts and manners of race distinction, has now, as one of the Secretaries to the Bengal Government, "confirmed," says the *Indian Mirror*, "the promotions of certain clerks in his Department, involving the supposition of some *racial grounds*" The leading native paper in Calcutta, which was one of Mr Cotton's zealous admirers not many months ago, now advises him "to bring out a new edition of his book"

A Hindu ascetic in Calcutta has been performing an ancient Hindu ceremony called the *Hom*, which consists mainly in burning *ghee* in fire of certain odorous woods The ceremony is said to be performed with sanitary purposes in view The ascetic, who has found many followers in the course of a short time, avows that the *Hom* ceremony if performed in every household in the province, will purify the atmosphere of all noxious germs and make epidemics of malarious fever, cholera and small-pox impossible, and produce timely rain so as to cause abundant crops, preventing famines and scarcities

In Java, the cultivation of sugar-cane now meets with difficulties, owing to a disease called *serah* striking at the roots of the plants A planting expert at Samarang has, says the Batavia *Nieuwsblad*, ascertained that the evil extends also to the Straits Settlements, and that, too, in an aggravated form. The disease makes rapid

headway in Java, where it has spread from the central provinces to the eastern end of the island Wherever it has gained a footing, the havoc wrought reaches alarming proportions, and no effective remedy suggests itself The planters are at their wit's end how to cope with the foe

General Gordon's reasons for so suddenly throwing up the enviable appointment of Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, as Governor General of India, have hitherto been a mystery They will be a mystery no longer after the entertaining article, "A Voyage with General Gordon," in the February number of the *Contemporary Review* The writer of the article had had access to the diary of a skipper who, in 1882, conveyed Gordon in small trading schooner from Mauritius to the Cape Gordon simply could not endure the manners and customs " of the high social circle in which he was expected to move Dress for dinner, dress for evening parties, dress for balls, dress and decoration, decoration and dress! day after day I could not," said Gordon, "stand the worry of it, and, rather than do so, I gave up the appointment "

The great jewellers of Paris have just been the dupes of a singular fraud practised upon them by a well-dressed and wellspoken French gentleman, who, after purchasing jewellery to the value of many thousands of francs, left only a small portion of their stock, but left behind him a number of worthless gold and silver articles (valuable mostly in the sums they represented) in the windows the patterns of pieces he had chosen Duplicates of these were prepared the cutting of a single gem, and the setting of two or three stones, and upon the receipt of the genuine articles, they were found to be worthless imitations The fraud was discovered when the jeweller went to deliver the goods he had purchased and found that he had been dealing with a beautiful paste in fine gold setting

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes —" After his son's wedding at the end of the month Mr Gladstone is going to Oxford and intends to make a visit to all the colleges Having arranged to *engarcon* and to copy a set of rooms in All Souls College, which have been placed at his disposal by the Warden and Fellows Many of the articles in the monthly reviews, English and American, may confidently be expected as the results of these and such conclusions Meanwhile Mr Gladstone's self-control is engaged by the Liberal Press Association which is to transact business at 18000 a year to a Liberal Cabinet The Association which has power to choose such leaders as it pleases The immediate choice of leader involved in this transfer is borne in the first place upon Mr Gladstone's no small discomfiture and mortification "

Local and Personal

A Holiday —Last Saturday was a holiday, the public Offices having closed, as it was the last Saturday in the month

The Cosmopolitan Club —We learn that Mr Nagabushana Naidu has been appointed to manage the affairs of this Club, and that he will perform the duties before and after office hours

The Municipal Presidency —Mr Hoveston is to act as Municipal President of the Civil and Military Station during the absence of Colonel Magrath on leave This gentleman acted on a former occasion

The Weather —We have fairly got into the hot weather The days are very trying, high winds being very prevalent, and the dust flying about is something fearful The nights are also beginning to be warm

The Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah left for Mysore on Friday at eleven o'clock by special train There was a large gathering of the City Platoon of officials and other gentlemen to see His Highness leave, and the usual arrangements were made A salute of twenty one guns was fired on the occasion

His Maharajah's Birthday —The birthday of His Highness the Maharajah was celebrated yesterday at Mysore We are told that many guests were invited from Bangalore to take part in the festivities

A Rumour —It is rumoured that the Dewan's Office and perhaps others will be removed before long to Mysore The buildings are being completed, and they must be used Many of the employes will not care to go to the capital

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday 22 February 1890

The 12th February 1890 —No 331.—Srikanth ya, Archaka of the Chikkanayakanahalli Patak, Pamkur District, is granted privilege leave of one year for 20 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 332 —Assistant Surgeon Narayana Rao is appointed Civil Surgeon of the Shimoga District with effect from the 22nd November to 23rd December 1889 and from the 20th December until further orders

No 333 —Under paragraph 2 of Section 230 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the undermentioned alienated villages in the Kadur Hobli of the Nanjangud Taluk —

1 Siruballi — 2 Kabale

The 13th February 1890 —No 335 — Assistant Surgeon A R Venkatachala Iyer of the Tumkur District is granted privilege leave of absence for 11 days with effect from the 21st January 1890, the date on which he was relieved by Hospital Assistant B Krishna Rao

The 18th February 1890 —No 340 — Under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr Cooverjee Muncherjee, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and with the additional powers conferred on Subdivisional Officers by Chapter IV of the Criminal Procedure Code except the power to try summarily (Section 260)

General Summary

The Walhope Murder Case —This case, which was posted for hearing to-morrow, has been fixed for the 25th instant as the records connected with it are not yet ready

A Bereavement —Yesterday afternoon, the Principal Examiner, Mr J Bapoo Sastri, lost his second beloved child, a girl at the native hospital after having suffered for some days at high fever The Parliament could not make a delay to the express services on the S W Line

Mail Robbery —A correspondent writes —On the night of the 16th instant, the mail from Tadipatri to Madanapalli, via Rayachoti (an important Postal Station) was looted by a band of robbers and the valuable looking parcels appear to have been carried away The route to Madanapalli via Gurramkonda is generally considered rather unsafe The Superintendent of Police of the District, would it is expected, have some other arrangements to arrest the robbers and otherwise do the needful towards better safety and security of the road to Madanapalli, either way viz Rayachoti or Gurramkonda, would become unsafe and dangerous as the road between Gurramkonda and Tambrahalli in the District of Madanapalli

Concessions to the Congress —Rajah Sir T Madava Row, K C S I writes with reference to Lord Cross' Indian Councils Bill — Ask Congress wallah myself, I am very glad to learn by the telegram, that in the concessions we are about to be made to the Congress viz, the extension of the Councils the right to put questions and the discussion of the Budgets These are huge and important concessions I hope the Congress will welcome them with due and becoming gratitude I don't much care about the non-concession of popular election, because careful observation and experience convince me that popular election at present would have ensured the failure of the extended Councils, whereas nomination would probably be their success

A Zemindar's Grievance —The Zemindars of the Madura Sivakasi Taluq of the Chingleput District propose to hold a meeting at Madura takam, on the 20th instant, to consider and take action with reference to an order of the Sub Collector, which in their opinion is unlawful and unjust. The Sub Collector has ordered that hereafter pattahs (deed of lease) should be written not in the names of the Zemindars, the true owners of land, but should be given in the names of peasants who are temporarily or permanently engaged by the Zemindars to till the lands, and whose claim to till and cultivate the lands is at the will of the Zemindars By this order, it is contended the land holders, who are the true owners, lose the right of pattahs being given in their names whereas the peasants who are their servants, are given all the power, and will be to enable to set themselves up as the true owners against their masters The Zemindars propose to make a memorial to the Board of Revenue and the Government on the subject

Charge against a Child Wife —Recently the Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs in Bengal, convicted a girl of ten years of age of the offence of using great violence to her husband, and cutting his throat It appears that the wife was the first to raise an alarm, saying that a struggle was running away from the house, and she made a complaint to the Police to this effect The Police however, after making inquiry for about six hours, and suppressing the fact that it was the wife who first made the alarm, and reported the matter to them alleged that when they came upon the scene, they found the deceased still living, but with his throat dreadfully gashed from ear to ear by which the carotid artery and jugular veins were severed, and they state that they took down his dying declaration and that he laid the whole blame on his wife The Judge accepted this version of the story, and without calling for the Police Complaint Book, by which the suppressed facts would have come to light, convicted the wife On the case coming before the High Court, however, their Lordships found it was physically impossible for a man who had had his throat cut six hours before, in the manner described, to speak at all and rise up, the sentence, they acquitted the child wife

Selling Obscene Photographs —Mr D Hart an American traveller, was yesterday charged before Mr W M Scharlieb, at the Presidency Magistrates Court, Black Town with having at Madras, on the 18th instant, exposed for sale at the Dublin Bar, a number of photos of an indecent description The accused was arrested by Inspectors Fitzpatrick and Fetch The accused on being asked what he had to say, in defence stated in that he was a married man, and a writer for photographs of all description He sold photos of a similar description in Colombo, Bombay, Ceylon and other parts of India, and in those countries he was allowed to do so, and that being the case he came to Madras to dispose of his goods His Worship then enquired if there was an expert in our whole public service as to the indecency of the photos when Mr Nicholas of the firm of Nicholas and Co, Photographers, gave evidence to the effect that in his opinion the photos were very indecent and obscene His Worship in addressing the accused said, that the offence against him was a very serious one and quoted an instance which occurred in a similar case, which was tried in the Magistrate's Court a few weeks ago at which the accused were fined, but the High Court, enhanced the punishment by rigorously imprisoning the accused Prisoner had no doubt committed an offence punishable under Sections 292 and 293 of the I P C, and he would therefore sentence him to pay a fine of Rs 100

Extracts.

The *Maharatta* —In the January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* Sir Lepel Griffin is said to have contributed an article in reply to the article of Nawab Mohammed Ali in which that nobleman had ventured to criticise Sir Lepel's strictures on the Native States of India To the Native Press of India which unfavourably commented on Sir Lepel's speech that retired official does not deign a reply. To Sir Lepel the Native Press of India appears only as " the abusive and illogical Native Press of Bengal " This is to say the least highly flattering to our Bengali friends. They have succeeded in impressing the mind of Sir Lepel with their importance to such a degree that he looks upon the whole Native Press of India as consisting only of the Bengal Press. We have not the full text of Sir Lepel's article before us but the *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent informs that paper that in that article Sir Lepel reads Lord Dufferin a lesson. He says that a Governor General " is incapacitated from the greatness and isolation of his position, from the ceremony which surrounds him, and from the mass of multifarious work which falls to his share in every department, from obtaining any intimate knowledge of the details of such a subject as the practical administration of Native States" Could not the same reasoning be more extensively applied ? What can the Anglo Indian administrator, whatever department he may belong to, know of the habits and wants of the people entrusted to his charge ? What did even the omniscient Sir Lepel know in the beginning at least of his career as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, of the internal working of the several States in his jurisdiction ? All his acts therefore in the first few years of such career ought to be set aside. Similarly Lord Lansdowne's first political measure viz the deposition of the Kashmere Maharaja ought to be condemned as a hasty measure. Even supposing he acted on the advice of Colonel Nisbet, we may question if that officer had had sufficient experience. In fact the argument would be inconvenient if applied universally

NATIVE OBSERVATIONS

Observe, Think and Judge.—See the toddy drawer every day climbing toddy and cocoanut trees and doing his work at the top thereof and coming down with the collected juice How ingeniously he ascends and descends ! It is all the result of many generations of exclusive devotion to the same profession The skill has become hereditary and perfect The man, his body, his muscles and his mind have thoroughly adjusted themselves to his special work It is an interesting and instructive spectacle The man is healthy and cheerful and has an almost unfailing profession to live by. There is little probability of his being reduced to idleness and starvation I feel almost sure and I am rejoiced that in this world, full of difficulties and complexities and hard competitions, this toddy drawer has survived for so many hundreds, perhaps thousands of years and will survive for hundreds and thousands more ! I greatly rejoice that by the dispensation of a merciful Providence, this humble and steady labourer enjoys a perfect immunity from Geometry, Algebra Trigonometry and Biology. May he for ever enjoy this happy immunity and fervently thank his God in his own simple and unlettered language ! May he never fall within the sphere of the jurisdiction of the remorseless and omnipresent examiner ! As a genuine friend and well wisher of humanity, for would it be from my wish to trouble him by extending the so called modern education to these simple and secluded fellow countrymen of mine Let Brahmins and the higher classes of Hindus, Europeans and Eurasians, revel in abstract studies and run races towards starvation. But, by all means, spare the toddy drawer

Similar reflections occur in relation to the Komtee, the Gujarati, the Natta Cottai Chetty and many other similar classes of the vast population of this ancient land. Let these people be confined to concrete knowledge and be spared the tyranny and starvation of abstract knowledge !

Heaven forbid that Editors of Native Newspapers should ever get power enough to make *abstract* education compulsory in regard to the classes I have alluded to !

A Truth not Well Understood Proven Plain —The truth is that in the case of a Hindu woman, she is not the more *useful* or *loveable* for knowing *Geometry* and *Algebra* or the Geography of *Africa* and *America* or the English language or English Grammar or English Poetry or English music, or English needle work, or English drawing or English cooking All such things are foreign to what is necessary to her to properly fill the place which Providence has ordained for her

Deeper Visible Religion to Invisible —The former can be better understood and returned by the great body of the people The latter may suit a few very highly educated people And, again, the latter has a tendency to dwindle into nothing from one generation to another

A Native Observer.

CRUEL "SPORTS" AT JEYPORE

The *Madras Mail*—The so called "sports" at Jeypore, which were held on Saturday by the Maharajah in honour of the visit of Prince Albert Victor, and which were, we regret to learn, witnessed by his Royal Highness, the European residents of the city, and several tourists, as well as by the members of the Prince's suite, offer a suggestive commentary on the present action of the Government of India in legislating against cruelty to animals. These "sports" consisted with a fight between two maddened elephants, who fiercely charged and bruised one another till had to be separated by the free use of the stifling smoke of gun powder. The Royal party, it is said, then went to another court, where fights were carried on in succession between pairs of quail, partridge, cocks, black buck, hog deer, rams, bandicoot, bear, and buffalo. The animals were all in excellent condition, and fought with great fury, especially the rams, the bandicoot and the bear, but were separated before injury was done. It is matter for much regret that the Prince consented to witness the cruelty inseparable from putting bird against bird, animal against animal. It may be the custom of some native States to indulge in such disgusting spectacles of this description, but it is a custom that is strongly condemned by public opinion in England, and the Prince made a great mistake in permitting his curiosity to get the better of his judgment.

There was a time in England when bull baiting and cock fighting were regarded as pastimes which all classes might amuse themselves by witnessing. But with the spread of education, public opinion came to recognise the degrading nature of such exhibitions, and eventually they were placed in the category of offences that involved severe punishment. The present attitude of the public mind in England towards dumb animals is in accord with the sentiments to which Mr Bright gave expression at Rochdale in 1878, on the occasion of a large gathering of Sunday School teachers. He said —"If you teach boys and girls to be gentle to and amongst each other you will teach at the same time probably how wise and how good it is for them to be kind and gentle to what we term the inferior animals, which are, perhaps inferior in power but not inferior in the highest right of existence, that which they derive from the Supreme Creator and Ruler of the world. These creatures—dogs, horses, donkeys—I might mention other animals—are many of them given us for our use and for our enjoyment. I think there is no cruelty more odious, or more base than that which is practised upon dumb creatures, who cannot remonstrate, and who can not show any resentment to us."

THE ECHO OF DESPAIR

The *Hope*—Those who have headed our comments of last week on Dr Guru Das Banerji's Convocation address will not be surprised if we characterise his advice to young graduates as the Echo of Despair. A noble man of the generation, a brilliant graduate of a University built upon many hopes a successful lawyer who, long before the close of his career of life has attained nearly all that ambition can aspire to or the appreciation of a government can give—that he of all men, standing on the pinnacle of success, should have had nothing but words of dolorous counsel latent to give to young men about to begin their journey of life, is perhaps the saddest commentary within our knowledge on the fearlessness and aimlessness of modern methods of education and ideas of life. That men are to be punished for coming late into this world, that sons are to suffer for being born after their fathers because those fathers have occupied all the vantage ground,—if these and the like are the facts, they betoken a state of society in which warfare is the ruling principle, in which men are to one another more as enemies than as brothers, and in which therefore the strongest and those favorably placed are masters of the situation, and the rest must shift as best they may. Few need be told that such indeed are the facts of life to-day, and the sentiment of the truth from the lips of a man like Dr Guru Das who is incapable of meaning anybody harm, only makes its effect more depressing. This is the circumstance which ought to set to deep thinking all who care for the future of their race. There is no denying that with the march of time and with the concomitant progress of what is known as "civilization" the struggle for existence is becoming harder and harder for the majority of men. This is not a peculiarity of modern Indian life, but of life in all countries where the mass, forces and institutions of modern civilization prevail. The struggle is seen in its most ghastly results in India to day, because the number of men who get advantage of the resources and agencies of civilization are comparatively small in this country compared with the vast majority who are placed under their heels by the help of those very means and agencies. Thus it is that while a handful of men in modern India have been raised to a level of worldly circumstances never known to this country before, the vast mass have to feel the pressure of those who have occupied "vantage ground" in a daily increasing degree. The simple plenty and homogeneity of condition of all has given place to high luxury for a few and want for the bulk of the people. And the same combination of circumstances that has produced the one class of phenomenon is also at the root of the other. To be brief without at all meaning to be personal, the identical forces that raise a Guru Das Banerji or W C Bonnerji to his position of wealth, honour influence and worldly comfort of a kind altogether new in this country, serve at the same time to deprive the masses of his countrymen who are not fortunate enough to occupy the same "vantage ground."

Words like these may sound harsh and be mistaken to represent ill will towards one's fortunate brethren. But so differently circumstanced we are from the gentlemen we have named and others like them in respect of age, calling, sphere and aim of life that we believe no suspicion of rivalry or jealousy can pass by which to twist we might say in regard to them. Even this simple explanation would be unnecessary if it were not the unfortunate habit of some writers to mistake the statement of a fact in regard to individuals who, as things go, have no control over it, as equivalent to an attack upon them. It is no fault of theirs if some people happen to occupy "vantage ground" in relation to others, and if on that account the latter suffer. The former are much to be pitied for the lack of self-restraint to keep hold of their vantage ground as the fact are to struggle in their position of disadvantage. If the former were to let go their footing they would soon descend to the condition of the latter without raising them as a whole or doing them any appreciable good. But, then, the question arises is this state of things natural or just? And ought the leaders of a country, its great and good men to let things continue so, and while deploring their nature do nothing more than have a profitless sigh or mutter a complaint of weakness? Is not every generation in the father of the one that follows, and is not the latter to accept the world just as the former makes and leaves it? Ought fathers to rest content with their own help of comfort when they know that their sons are to have a hard time of it in the world which they could not make any better, and which in fact they knowingly leave worse than they found it for those that are to follow? What is the use of art, science, civilization, wealth, power, influence if man is to fare no better—aye, rather worse—for them? The Hindoo was certainly right in thinking few of this world and its belongings if all human efforts are only to end in making life harder and its future less and less bright. No man of fine feelings, no spirit refined out of the grossness of the passions, can think of enjoying what may then properly be regarded as vanities if the majority must struggle under disappointments in the time that is, and still more in the time to come.

This train of reflections naturally leads us to the question of man's *social* duty as distinguished from his efforts for self. And in the consideration of man's social duty we may find the solution of what now appears an impossible problem. We may find that looking at the world and its affairs from the standpoint of each man's duty towards others rather than from that of his selfish interests, the future of the world would appear bright or and brighter than before, that the problems of the world become lighter and complicated only when each individual treads a different path regardless of the rights, needs, and comforts of others, making his own happiness the end and aim of life. It is this way of pursuing life that makes men public-ly hostile to one another in interests though brothers in name. Without any positive desire to harm others it nevertheless makes the pursuits of one run against those of his brethren. But if duty to society be made the guiding principle of life, if the good of all be made its end and aim instead of the good of the individual, then we should find all men helping one another, each doing his best to smooth the path of others, and nobody suffering. When men make self the centre of their pursuits they have no checks to correct their progress towards mischief to others, even if there be no harm at their purpose. But if the good of society, of other men than oneself, be made the object round which man's activities should play, then there would be no danger of an unduly appropriating to himself too much at the cost of others, neither would anyone be likely to be personally a loser as his interests were linked in those of the society which all shall join to serving.

Thus, to change the aspect of human affairs from the present condition it is necessary to change man's way of looking at them relation to the world and fellowmen—in other words, the ideas of duty towards themselves and others. It is a deep social problem, no doubt, but a not impossible of solution if all men attempt it into operations in the same society, who see interests are intimately bound together and cannot be separated without ultimate harm to all. It is the solution of this problem that is the goal of several sciences felt by philosophic as also the necessity of constructing a moral code on scientific basis—a subject which we have taken up as one of the topics for discussion in our columns. We know how little we are fitted for the difficult task of driving the subject home to the heart of the public at large, and if after all the present one are written, it is to draw the attention of men better able and more advantageously situated, men like Dr Guru Das Banerji, to the importance of the question.

STANDARDS OF BEAUTY

NEW AS WELL AS OLD

The *Hope*—Personal peculiarities of beauty vary with the sex climate, nature, fashion, youth, manhood and old age have each their relative merits, for the beauty of a child differs from manhood's beauty. The warm yellow brunette black races of women have a set of beauty peculiar to their own type, whence it results that what is beautiful to one will be repulsive to another. And very easily is this readily explained. It is purely natural that each race, each people, should be fond of the supremacy of their own physique and so true is this that every nation has given and still gives to the gods whom it represents its own physique, and even its own gear and manners. Moreover, if we consider the relative beauty in respect of perfection it depends on the impression and mental position in that is to say, that one manifests a certain countenance so irresistible attraction, a charm which draws him to admiration, to love, whilst on the other hand there is a total want of such feelings so that one person conceives a passionate interest in, and wealth cleaves indifferent toward, the same object. There are ways of living have their source in a wise law of nature, for if it equals the contentment, beauty were the same for all men, and impressed them with the same manner, love and admiration would then be felt only for beautiful subjects which in their qualities, while, on the contrary, nature has created that all stones should attract on another, to respectively charm and love each other. It is with the evil intention that she has bestowed on the heart of the two sexes a different manner of feeling. And, in fact, there are not two individuals existing on the earth who regard strictly in the same manner the same qualities in an object. One perceives qualities and relations which are not apparent to another, and the other discovers other qualities totally concealed from the one, whence results the prevalent diversity of impressions, tastes, and sympathies. This kind of beauty, which is not dissimilar to relative beauty, is dependent on climate, on manners, customs, and the degree of civilisation among nations.

No people is free from the whims of conventional beauty, from the slavish and delicate Parisian, who deforms her waist by the pressure of a corset, to the stout Hottentot, who flattens her nose enlarges her mouth, and lengthens her ears, all people pay it tribute. It is an ancient usage among the negroes of several countries in America and Asia to mould and press the skull bone of the child at the breast, to give to its head a form considered by the nation the most beautiful. For this reason different peoples and tribes have oblong, or low shaped heads, square or pyramidal heads, pointed or flattened heads, with a monstrous projection in the temporal regions. Large, full eyes, widely opened, are esteemed in a country in certain climates, the Laps and the Esquimaux on the contrary, admire half-closed eyes. Among the Chinese, eyes placed obliquely, with the upper eyelid long and overhanging, are considered most beautiful. A projecting nose is hideous to the Tartars and the Mongolians; so that the mothers take pains to flatten their infants' noses. The negroes and black races regard a broad and frightfully large nose as a perfection. To the Persians the beauty of the feature consists in a noble length. Several nations and tribes pierce the tip of the nose and hang ornaments to it, as is done with us to the ears. The objects attached are sometimes so heavy that the nasal cartilage is prolonged until it falls over the upper lip, this hideous enlargement is to these people a beauty. In other countries it is the lower lip which enjoys the privilege of being pierced with a hole for the reception of the various jewels which fashion obliges to carry. White and evenly placed teeth appear to us the chief ornament of the mouth, but all nations have not the same opinion. To the Siamese, black teeth are the handsomest, it is their daily care to blacken them. In Mussulman yellow and red teeth are esteemed above white or black ones. The women of Mussulman spend a part of the day in painting their alternate teeth red and yellow. Among the Jaggas, the absence of the two upper incisor teeth is a condition of beauty. The women who lacks sufficient courage to have the said teeth would be despised and would be unable to find a husband. Many women, to give a gentry or modern appearance, have four front teeth drawn instead of two, and are sure to find lovers. In one country a thick neck, small shoulders, in another the small and slender; and that is not all even I certain localities in the Upper Mountains, women have no idea of, a woman's beauty if this appendage could be named. Neither stature nor manners are necessary to the attributes which creates beauty of form. The Turk and Georgian require women who are mere mannequins, the Japanese and Chinese love the diminutive. Englishmen are fond of thick and long waists. Neither we the rights to scoff at the preferences these people have for the certain markets past centuries in point of view last time and beauty is relative word, number is by gentle elegant and the accustomed as an object, man's respect, which reflects its length and on loss of the hips?

Some tribes approve long and slender legs while others prefer the short and massive the same is true of the hands and arms. In China a short, thick foot is admired, in the East it is esteemed when it is large and fat. To the negro true beauty of complexion consists in every blackness. The natives of America, the inhabitants of the polar regions, the Turks and Mongolian races see beauty only in yellow skins. The Indians admire a brown complexion, while the Europeans exclude all these hues and proclaim that white skins is the real with rose colour, are the only really fair ones. Many of the barbarous peoples and races some of the natural tint of their skins make a staining, of many others are delicately marked with a general tattooing. The Greenlanders paint their faces with yellow and white. The Dyaks of Siam themselves yellow and red on their hands and feet. In the capital of Ethiopia stands the statue of a woman whose wonderful beauty gave her a kingdom and throne to her. This statue as described by several travellers, has a square head with retreating forehead, projecting cheek bones, wide nose, an enormous mouth, a broad waist and an ungainly development of the hips. In the City of Canton there exists a picture which excites the live test admiration of the Chinese, this picture represents three nude women, models of beauty according to the taste of the country, their eyes are small, obliquely opened and shaded by enormous upper eyelids, their faces are flat, broad, and furnished with diminutive noses, the abdomen is prominent, while the rest of the body is frightfully emaciated, the feet are as short as their breadth, and their fingers are furnished with monstrous nails. To our eyes this picture would represent three consumptives, or women wasted by some long and protracted malady, to the Chinese, on the contrary it portrays beauty in ideal perfection. Rubens in his "Judgement of Paris," intended to depict beauty in its most attractive form, but to us his three graces contending for the golden appeal bear too close a resemblance to three gross Flemings, because the painter was Flemish and saw beauty with the same eye as his fellow countrymen.

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Bangalore City Municipality

No 666

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that all persons assessed within City Municipal limits for the ensuing municipal year and who have not received their demand bills may call at the Municipal Office and obtain copy of which is hereto appended.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,
President
City Municipal Commission.

By Garage 10th February 1890

1 to 2—The President may, from time to time, fix a number in accordance with the circumstances of each case.

Numbers on the outer walls of buildings.—Subject to any special direction on the outer side of any building or in the entrance thereof fronting the street, and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,
President,
City Municipal Commission.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Calcutta 23rd Feb—The Maharajah of Cashmere, accompanied by his Prime Minister and a large following, has arrived at Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy. In connection with reports in letters of State Honours recently at his Station, a Guard of Honour on the Secretary to the Foreign Office, representatives from Government House, officials from Cashmere and Native, and a large number of native gentlemen, the arrival was announced by the usual salute.

London 24th Feb—This morning's *Times* contains a letter from Mr Chamberlain in which he accuses the Liberal party of entering into a compact with the Irish Nationalists to exclude the Catholic Schools from the popular control, if the measure giving free education be passed.—C N

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr Morley gave notice that Mr Gladstone will on second reading to Mr Smith's motion of Monday last call attention to the charges which were based upon evidence and forgery against certain members, and especially Mr Parnell, and that while so raised with the express, the House regrets the wrong, suffering and wrong through these acts of flagrant iniquity.—Aca

London 25th Feb—Next Monday Mr W H Smith will move a vote of thanks to the Parnell Commission. Mr Gladstone as an amendment, will move a resolution denouncing the calumnies used against Irishmen, the forgeries on which the calumnies were based, and expressing sympathy with Mr Parnell. If Mr Gladstone's amendment is carried Mr Lewis will move a vote of censure on the Irishmen convicted of conspiracy.—C N

Lord and Lady Harris and Sir Donald Stewart lunched and had long audiences with the Queen yesterday at Windsor.—C N

Reports are persistently circulated that Sir Donald Stewart is to have the vacant Field Marshal's baton.—C N

The Delhi Kalka Railway Company are going to make a line to Simla with a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches, and the steepest gradient, 1 in 22. The cost is estimated at 20 lakhs.

Washington 25th Feb—The Senate Finance Committee has approved of a Bill to purchase monthly four and half millions dollars of silver by the issue of treasury notes, therefore repealing the coinage of two millions of silver dollars monthly.—C N

London 26th Feb—Lord Cross's India Council Bill fixes ten as minimum additional members to the Supreme Council at 10 and the maximum at 15, and the Madras and Bombay Councils minimum 8 and maximum 20. The Viceroy is empowered to increase the Bengal Council to 20, and the North West Provinces to 15. Resolutions or divisions on financial statements, or on official answers to interpellations are prohibited.—C N

Calcutta, 26th Feb—A great outcry is being raised against the finding and judgment in the Dum Dum murder case, in which Private O'Hara is condemned to be hanged. The local papers are inundated with letters full of abuse. Objections are taken and numerous pleas are advanced for a new trial. It is likely that three Judges will sit, and try one or two law points which have been brought forward.

St Petersburg 26th Feb—The Votosh declares Russia is menacing the peace of Europe by increasing her army, and saying Bulgaria in the employment of her military. Her action compels the Powers interested to strengthen their armies in a similar manner.—C N

Vienna, 26th Feb—Votosh's article has created a great sensation on the Bourses. The trouble has fallen.—C N

Bombay, 27th Feb—There is an application lying abroad that an eight mile sea wall for enabling millionaires to sit at present prevails, the Bombay Large employers of labour are put to much inconvenience by the gradually increasing number of absentees from fever. Whatever the malady is, it is in some extent considerably during the past ten days. The *Bombay Gazette* reports fifty persons absent from their offices yesterday.

At the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court yesterday preliminary evidence was recorded in a case in which the Bank of Bengal charges Hajee Ali and Haji Abdul Latif with forgery in respect of bills of exchange for thirteen lakhs. The case was adjourned till Friday, the Magistrate refusing to release the accused on bail.—C

London, 27 Feb—Lord and Lady Harris and the members of his Staff embarked to-day, the Right Hon'ble E. Stanhope, Sir James Fergusson, among a large number of friends, witnessing the departure.—C N

Lord Cross is stated to be in favour of Mr Crawford's petition that the expenses incurred in his defence be refunded.—C N

London, 28th Feb—Lord Cross last Friday in the House of Lords refused to lay on the table of the House the reports of various Viceroys of India regarding the proposed reforms of Councils on the ground that they were confidential. Last night, however, yielding to pressure, he consented to their production. Among the reports which Government has consented to submit to Parliament, are those of Lord Dufferin favouring the extension of Provincial Councils with an infusion of the elective element utilising for that purpose Municipalities, Local Boards, and similar bodies, while preserving the Government majority, and Lord Lansdowne's report, which is understood to point to the fact that at present no available electorate exists, and recommending that additional members of Council should be nominated by Government, which shall select them with due regard to their representative character.—C N

Berlin, 26th Feb—The semi-official press here state that Prince Bismarck has only deferred his resignation of the Chancellorship, which is owing to the result of the elections, and is regarded as further proof of a want of accord between the Prince and Emperor William.—Reg.

Vigorous precautions are being taken as Russia to cholera.—C N

£50,000 have been subscribed in Portugal to the National Defence Fund in three days. It is expected that the subscriptions will shortly reach one million.—Reuter.

Mawar village, in the Delhi District, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Eighty dwelling houses have been gutted, and seventeen lives lost.

London 1st March—An extraordinary scene occurred in the House of Commons last night when Mr Labouchere drew attention to the Criminal Prosecution Act. Amid much excitement he charged Lord Salisbury and others with a criminal conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in allowing Lord Arthur Somerset and others to escape from the jurisdiction of the British Courts. Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General indignantly denied the truth of Mr Labouchere's allegations, whereupon Mr Labouchere exclaimed "I don't believe Lord Salisbury." The Speaker's attention was called to the disorder to which the result that Mr Labouchere was suspended for a week.—C N

London, 28th Feb—In the House of Commons this evening Mr Labouchere brought forward his motion regarding the great scandal in the administration of justice in the Cleveland Street case, and in doing so asserted that Lord Salisbury had privately warned a friend of Lord Arthur Somerset that a warrant of arrest had been issued against him, thus enabling him to escape the law. Mr Labouchere therefore demanded that a Committee of Enquiry be appointed.

Sir Richard Webster refuted the charge of

any countenance to the case on the part of Government, and said that Lord Salisbury had informed Sir Dolphin Prebyn that a warrant of arrest against Lord Arthur Somerset was issued out, but that the latter never saw Lord Arthur Somerset afterwards. Mr. Labouchere declined to accept Lord Salisbury's word and was then ordered by the Speaker to withdraw and refusing to do so was named and suspended. He reiterated the regret he felt that his countenance forbade him to credit Lord Salisbury's statement. His remarks were followed by frantic applause from the Parnellite members.—*Rec.*

London, 28th Feb.—The hearing of Sir *Morel Mackenzie's action for libel against the St. James Gazette*, for its remarks concerning his treatment of the Emperor *Frederick*, took *place to day*. The plaintiff was awarded £1,500 damages. The *Times*, which published the identical libel, consented to pay £150.—*C. N.*

The Chief Justice has granted an application for the revision of the case in which *O'Hara*, of the Leinster Regiment, was sentenced to be hanged for murder, on the ground of an erroneous decision on certain points of law by the *presiding Judge*.

Bombay, 1st March.—The local epidemic of influenza, or whatever the malady is, is still on the increase in Bombay. The *Times of India* reports that 193 of its *employes* were away sick yesterday. Other large establishments are similarly inconvenienced.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY MARCH 3, 1890.

MR. DEE AND THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

When Mr. Dee had been censured in the Chief Court of Mysore, it was believed that the matter had been settled, and that we should hear nothing more about the unpleasant business. Such has not been the case. A short time ago the Judges were ill-advised enough to send forth an order about what they considered Mr. Dee had done wrong. We have come across many arbitrary documents at different times, but never one more arbitrary than that which the Judges of the Chief Court are responsible for. On reading it one is apt to doubt whether this is the end of the nineteenth century; whether we are not living in an age when might, not right, always prevailed. It does not read like a production of the present day. If the Judges had allowed the matter to rest where it did after Mr. Dee had been called into court, it might have been forgotten, and though the court had been discredited by the censure, it would have escaped the terrible blunder it has committed.

The events that led up to the order of which we are speaking are so well known that a few words will suffice on the present occasion. An impost had been placed—illegally—upon the shopkeepers of Mysore. They tried to get it removed and failed. They then applied to Mr. Dee, who drew up a petition, and who gave them advice such as any other legal practitioner would have done. The Judges tell Mr. Dee that he advised the merchants and shopkeepers to strike, but of this there is no proof. The fact is simply assumed. But supposing that he did tell the men to close their shops, we fail to see that he did anything wrong. The tax imposed was illegal; of this there can be no doubt whatever, and the aggrieved could not obtain any redress. The order says that the sufferers ought first to have sought redress from the Dewan. The answer to this is plain. The shopkeepers could not get at this official, he is so unapproachable that it is only the favoured few who can see him, even by appointment. They knew this very well, the other officials would not help them; so they were driven to the necessity of helping themselves. There was nothing for them but to close their shops, and they closed them. For this they cannot be blamed; we must blame those who drove them to this extremity; those who imposed the tax, and then refused to listen to any complaints. Those who know the mystery that attends official life in Mysore can understand how idle it would have been to have appealed to the Dewan, for it would have been labour in vain. They took the only way open to them, and for this they cannot be blamed.

We have said that the order of the Judges is arbitrary, and this must be apparent to all who have read it, and to show what the document is like we will give a few extracts from it. What do our readers think of the following?—

"We wish it to be distinctly understood by *you* and by all the Advocates of this Court, that we consider ourselves to a great extent, responsible to Government for the conduct of the Advocates we enrol. We do not feel ourselves restricted in our dealings with Advocates to taking cognizance of acts of professional misconduct, such as are contemplated by the Legal Practitioners' Act. We consider that we, as the authority which enrols the Advocates, *have full power to disenrol any Advocate* who in our opinion, has so proved guilty of conduct which is discreditable to his *position as an Advocate.*"

If this passage means anything, it simply tells Mr. Dee, and the other Advocates that *the Judges of the Chief Court of* Mysore intend in future to be guided not by the law, but by the wish of the Government. We have always been under the impression that Judges were bound by the law as well as other people, the Judges of the highest Court in this province are of a different opinion altogether. In the olden times, both in India and Europe, the will of the sovereign or the minister was everything; the law was set aside to suit the whim of either, with the result *that the people were oppressed* and misgoverned. Charles I of England refused to allow his Judges to administer the *laws in their integrity, but according to* what he thought proper, and we all know what happened. In dealing with any one *practising before the Court, the Judges have* the Legal Practitioners' Act to guide them, and when a member of the Bar goes wrong he should be tried *according to what it* lays down. The Judges have no right whatever to go beyond those powers, and punish an Advocate simply because the Government of the province may desire them to do so; it is simply an interference with the liberty of the subject, and this cannot be allowed in these enlightened days.

There is another point with regard to this order that we must notice. Not only will the Judges of the Chief Court take notice of shortcomings that may be brought under this Legal Practitioners' Act, but other offences too are to be tried by them. We had better give their words:—

"We warn you (Mr. Dee) and we warn all Advocates of our Court that we shall exercise the most strict and watchful supervision for their conduct; we, as we have said, consider ourselves responsible to His Highness' Government for the character and conduct of the Advocates of the Chief Court whom we enrol, and we shall not in future hesitate to disenrol any Advocate whom we consider to have been proved guilty of conduct unbecoming his position as an Advocate."

In other words, whatever an Advocate of the Court may do he may be brought to account by the Judges, although the offence—should it be one—may have nothing whatever to do with him as a lawyer. Should a practitioner happen to take a glass too much on a festive occasion he might be brought before the dread tribunal of the Chief Court and be told he could not practise till he had purged himself from the offence. If this is not acting beyond the law, we should like to know what would be. The Judges are acting despotically; they have joined the Government of the Maharajah, and they have undertaken to help it should it wish to punish a member of the Bar. This is what we can make out from the order, and it is most certainly not a credit to those who are responsible for it.

This document concludes as follows:—

"*For considerations which we do not think it necessary to express*, we have decided to deal very leniently with you, and to confine ourselves to these expressions of our very strong displeasure. With these remarks we cancel the order of suspension."

The italics are ours. It is not difficult to conjecture what these considerations were. It is generally supposed they were afraid to try Mr. Dee under the Legal Practitioners' Act. It would have been much better for Mr. Dee had the order of suspension been confirmed, for then he could have been tried in open court, and the whole facts of the case could have come out. The circumstances connected with the strike could have been made clear to the world, and we feel sure the wretched document we have been commenting on would not have seen the light of day.

Occasional Notes.

The Appeal of the Mahant of Tirupati.—This appeal was posted to be heard on the 26th ultimo, but as to its result nothing is as yet known.

Mr. A. Ghose, an Indian student, has secured an open scholarship in classics at King's College, Cambridge.

The *Daily Graphic* of February 7th, contains portraits of Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr. A. O Hume, and Sir William Wedderburn, together with an illustration of the Congress Pavilion in Bombay.

On the 7th December 1888, the £1 shares of the Mysore Gold *Mining Co.* were quoted in London at £1 5s. They are now quoted at £3 7s 6d. This advance on 172,000 shares represents an increase in the concern of £540,875.

The salt revenue for the first ten months of the current financial year shows an increase, the duty collected amounting to Rs. 6,55,65,000, on 27,265,000 maunds, as compared with Rs 6,31,53,000 on 26 081, 000 maunds in the corresponding period of the previous year.

One of Edison's phonographs arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer in charge of Mr. Loughton, who will exhibit it at Lady Roay's Fancy Fair, and amongst the voices of many other notable people, visitors will have the opportunity of hearing that of Lord Harris, the future Governor of Bombay.

The Anjuman Islamia of Amritsar is taking steps to ensure that the anti-Congress views of the Mussulmans of the Punjab shall be placed before the British public and Parliament in refutation of Mr. *Bradlaugh's ideas* that the Mahomedans are not holding aloof from the Congress.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Vienna, that Russian and French emissaries are at present unostentatiously but actively at work at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to approach the question of the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops Mukhtar Pasha is credited with lending his support to this intrigue.

With reference to the silver bath prepared for the Prince of Wales by Maharajah Scindia, regarding whose eventual destination a doubt was suggested in the *English* mind, a few days ago, a correspondent writes to say that the Maharajah ordered it to be melted down, deeming it too precious to be put to any use after his Royal Highness had bathed in it.

It seems doubtful whether it is malaria or influenza that has broken out in Bombay On Tuesday, no fewer than 272 pupils of the Fort High School were absent from the School, and on the sick list. Similarly about 300 hands of the Hindustan Mill, and large numbers in other Mills, were on the sick list and absent, the general symptoms being fever, cough, and catarrh.

An extraordinary wedding was solemnised recently at a country Church in England the contracting parties being both deaf and dumb. The service was read in the usual way, the lines in the Prayer Book being pointed out to the bride and bridegroom. When asked if they would accept each other, they signified their consent by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet. Deaf and dumb people from various parts of the country were present.

According to the *Saturday Review* the Treasury of the United States holds at the present time 63 millions sterling in gold, the reserves of the New York banks make the figure up to 80 millions, while the Bank of France holds hoard of upwards of 50 millions sterling. *Germany and Russia* follow in the same steps as far as they can, and the result is that a store of about 250 millions sterling is *lying idle* in the treasuries of these countries.

It is stated that in consequence of numerous legal proceedings taken or threatened by Government against the proprietors of vernacular newspapers for publishing obscene matter, the native editors held a meeting a few days ago at Moradabad, and decided to petition the Local Government to define the meaning of the term "obscene" as used in Section 292 I P C At present they allege that the definition is in their eyes extremely ambiguous

A Sub Overseer in the Kolar District of Mysore, has brought to the notice of the medical authorities the latex destroying properties of the leaves of a species of creeper By simply chewing three or four of the leaves, the sense of taste is lost for an hour or so. Sugar loses its sweetness, quinine its bitterness, chillies their pungency We believe that this is by no *means a new discovery* If we *remember* rightly Sir M. E Grant Duff referred to the plant in one of his speeches.

According to the instructions given by the Government of Bombay, Mr Allen, the Collector of Broach, is at the present engaged in making a public inquiry at the village of Bhadbhoot into the charges made by certain Hindus against Mr K. B. Bomanjee, the Assistant Collector of that place. About twenty witnesses have been examined on behalf of the complainants, some of them deposing that the half burnt corpse of a Hindu woman had been removed from *one place to another under the orders* of the Assistant Collector.

Mr. Edison has added a new horror to existence. He attaches an instantaneous photographic camera to his phonograph, plants his two lethal instruments right in *front of an orator*, and *sets them to work*. The phonograph records every syllable that falls from his lips, every "hem" and "er" and mispronunciation, while the lightning camera simultaneously photographs eight or twenty times every second the movements of the speaker. Then the photographs are projected by a magic-lantern the ease of life, the phonograph is set going, and the oration can be re-delivered ad infinitum.

The *Harvest Field* (Bangalore) publishes an article on Missionary Work in South India by the late Mr. S. V. Thomas, B.A., in which he contends that missionary High Schools should be discontinued as aggressively Christian, and that the time has now come when further extension should be, not in the direction of High Schools, but in evangelistic work among the poor. The *Harvest Field* remarks that Mr. Thomas "was a man of large and brilliant gifts, and his sudden death, while very young, is the most serious bereavement that the native churches of India have had for a very long time."

Dr. Bokai, a Professor at the Transylvanian University of Klausenburg, claims to have discovered an absolutely certain prophylactic against hydrophobia It consists (the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) of a simple mixture of chlorine and bromine, sulphurous acid, and permanganate of potash in aqueous solution, with eucalyptus oil With this the wound must be thoroughly washed, and then dressed with a piece of lint which has *been soaked in the mixture. If the treatment* is followed within a reasonable time after the infliction of the bite it is said to completely destroy the virus.

UMEDSINGJEE Maharaj, one of the most celebrated of the Jain Maharajas, died on Friday night last, at Ahmedabad, of fever. The news of the death of this reverend pastor came upon the Jains of Ahmedabad with a sudden shock. All business was stopped for the day. At 9 o'clock in the morning the body was taken in great pomp to the burning ground in a gold embroidered palanquin. A number of people preceded it, carrying censers containing burning incense; copper coins were strewed along the road; and attendants sprinkled red powder along the route. About one thousand people accompanied the funeral, and nearly two thousand lined the roads.

It is pleasing, says the *Indian Spectator*, to read that an English Coroner, arriving late at an inquest, and thus keeping the jury waiting, fined himself by way of punishment in the sum of one guinea, and forwarded it as contribution to the funds of the hospital of the place where the enquiry was held. "We would commend this practice to Coroners in India, where delays in attendance at inquests inconveniences the family and friends of the deceased far more than the juries. The self-imposed contributions would also make a good addition to the means of the 'poor box' in the Magistrates' offices, or the many other charities which are always lacking in funds."

PROFESSOR Tyndall was entertained at luncheon lately by the members of the Ulster Reform Club, Belfast. Sir E P. Cowan, Lord Lieutenant, country Antrim, presided, and there was a large attendance. Replying to the toast of his health, Professor Tyndall said that, in conversation with him on one occasion, Carlyle compared the British Empire to a mansion cut up into two parts with a brick room open to all the burglars of the world. This, he said, would be the inevitable condition of England if Ireland were separated from the mother country and turned into a place where French, American, and other enemies of England could work their will and pleasure against her.

With a view to reduce expenditure in the case of grant of rewards for the destruction of wild animals, the Madras Government has for the present sanctioned the reversion to the old system of not granting the maximum reward for the destruction of cubs and of animals, the killing of which was not attended with much danger or difficulty. This would entail the restriction of the power of the granting rewards to Collectors and their Divisional Officers, but in certain exceptional localities Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars will still be authorised to grant the rewards subject to the orders of their Divisional Officers. The grant of rewards for the destruction of hyænas and wolves have been withdrawn, but no change has been made as regards other animals

MR. A. C. DUTT, in writing to the London *Daily News* from Scarborough, says —"In your interesting review of Dr. Oppert's new book you say this an ascertained fact that some of the Aryan invaders intermarried with aboriginal tribes. There is a strong presumption that few such marriages were contracted in face of the stringent regulations of Aryan society. The offsprings of such unions were termed Chandals (unclean) and outcasts. To prevent deterioration of the race by inter mixture of aboriginal blood, the caste (colour) system was introduced by which Aryans and non-Aryans were forbidden to intermarry. Up to the present day, the higher castes—Brahmins, Rajput, Vaisays, and some Sudras of India, or to take a smaller area, the Brahmins and Kshetriyas of Bengal—are in the main, purely Aryan; a fact which goes far to disprove the theory that the Aryans ever suffered their stock to be degraded by inter marriage with less civilized."

Local and Provincial.

A NOBLE VISITOR.—The Rajah of Pudukottah will shortly visit Bangalore, and after remaining here for a short time will go to Mysore.

HORSES.—A number of horses were sent from Madras to the Remount Depot at Ooscor a few days ago. They were all Australians, and were picked out from a batch that lately came from the Colonies.

WEATHER.—There can be no doubt about the hot weather being upon us. The days are very hot and trying, and the wind is often very high and dry. The nights are very warm, and altogether it is not very pleasant.

THE WELLS.—The wells more especially in the Civil and Military Station, are beginning to run dry, and a scarcity of water is apprehended. There will soon be a great discussion about the construction of water works. The Pettah supply also is running short.

AN APPOINTMENT.—It is reported that Mr. Chinnaswamy Iyer, the 2nd son of our Dewan has been made an Assistant Commissioner and posted to Hassan District to undergo training under Mr. Purnaiya, the Deputy Commissioner. We hear that this young gentleman recently passed his F A. examination.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—In accordance with the new mail service arrangement which came into force from the 1st Instant, the Mail Train which left Mysore at 7 30 A M. reached Bangalore at 1 30 P. M. on the 1st and left for Poona at 2 P M taking as many passengers as were waiting to go by that train.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—There is a good deal of sickness going about, we are sorry to say. Small pox has put in an appearance, and measles are prevalent in some parts of the place. It is also rumoured that the influenza has paid the place a visit. There are many people suffering from it in Calcutta and Bombay.

PUNDIT RAMABOYE :—A correspondent informs the *Mysore Herald* that this talented lady has been invited to Mysore to visit the Maharanee's Girls' School and deliver a few lectures in this place. We do not hail her advent to Mysore as she was well known in Bangalore some 20 years ago.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN A JUTKA.—Mr. Heneage, M P, and a party of ladies, recently arrived at the City station, from Bombay; they were bound for the Cubbon Hotel, and as the only vehicles to be seen at the station were jutkas, they scrambled into these with some difficulty, exclaiming at the old "cabs" in use in this part of India. For a lady to get into a jutka is difficult enough, but the getting out is a far more trying matter. After his Bangalore experience, we hope Truth that Mr Heneage will bring a bill at the next Session of Parliament for the introduction of improved cabs into Mysore!

UNIVERSAL LICENSING.—We regret to find that at the meeting of the Municipal Board on Saturday last, a proposal was passed by a narrow majority, compelling all sellers of articles of food, to take out a municipal license, on the penalty of twenty rupees, on failure to do so. This absurd ruling will necessitate the taking out of a license by all shop keepers, hotels and bakers, costermongers, hopper women, sellers of eggs, fish — in fact, sellers of every article of food, in all cases under the category "perishable" Of course as absurd a ruling cannot possibly be enforced but it merely serves to show how careful we should be in entrusting the framing of our laws in any but trained hands. Irresponsible legislation is guilty of more acts of tyranny than the greatest despot of any age.

PROMOTION TO THE MILITARY OFFICERS :—On the recommendation of the Military Secretary, the Government of Mysore direct that the salary of a Regimentdar be fixed in future as follows :—On appointment Rs. 250, after 5 years of satisfactory service Rs. 300, after 10 years' such service Rs. 350, after 15 years' such service Rs. 400 Under the new Regulation, a Risaldar starts with a salary of Rs. 100 and receives the maximum of Rs. 160 after 12 years of satisfactory service. These scales of pay came into effect on 1st January 1890. The appointment of L. Bhima Rao, Bidami, Military Probationer, as Risaldar, recommended by the Military Secretary is sanctioned.—M H.

A DISHONEST STATION MASTER.—Thippia, Station master of Srirangapatnam is charged with criminal breach of trust, and is put up for trial before Mr. H. H Sparkes, Railway Magistrate. Sometime back, 11 bales of cotton goods from Bangalore were despatched to the French Rocks Station, of these, 10 bales were delivered at the destination, and the remaining one was sent to Srirangapatnam by mistake. Thippia seems to have misappropriated this bale, one of the Railway servants was aware of the Station master's doings. A quarrel arose between Thippia and the servant. The latter informed the Traffic Manager where the missing bale was to be found. At once the Station Master was arrested, and a warrant was issued to search a merchant's house at Ganjam, where some of the stolen goods were found. The accused is now in lock-up and his trial was to come off on the 27th ultimo.—*Ib.*

Letters to the Editor.

SOCIAL REFORM.

SIR,—The *Mahratta* of the 2nd February, in referring to the Social Conference at Bombay, makes a statement damaging to the reputation of our respected Dewan Bahadoor R. Raghunath Rao, the champion of virgin widow marriage. Here is the item :—

"Mr. Shamrao Vithal points out how Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunathrao, Rajah Sir T. Madhavrao and others advised the late Mr. A Shriniwas Rao, B. A., Chief Judge of Gwalior, not to marry a virgin widow. Shriniwasrao was ready to marry a virgin widow if ten men like the Dewan Bahadur and the Raja had given him their moral support. This speaks volumes for the zeal and earnestness of our reformers."

This charge deserves public contradiction, and it pains me that no one has done it.

I am sir,
Yours obediently,
One of the Reform Party.

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, Saturday, 1, *March* 1890.

No. 346.—Under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Madhava Rao, Acting Deputy Amildar of Srinivaspur, in the Kolar District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Camp No. 879.—Khadir Ali, Amildar of Gundlupet, is granted 2 month's sick leave on Medical certificate, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. Ramchandra Rao, Revenue Shirestadar Mysore District Office, is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Gundlupet Taluk, during the absence of Khadar Ali, or until further orders.

Camp No. 862.—Mr D Nanjkal Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 10 days from the 17th instant

The 23rd February 1890.—Camp No. 904 — M R Iyyera is appointed as 1st Class Hospital Assistant on probation for six months, with effect from the 24th December 1889

The 24th February 1890.—No. 349.—Mr. Dalwai Devaraj Urs assumed charge of the Office of the General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, on the forenoon of the 6th February 1890.

No. 350.—Mr Dalwai Devaraj Urs delivered over, and Mr. H. Ramanujaiengar assumed, charge of the Police Assistant Commissioner's Office, Hassan District, on the forenoon of the 6th February 1890.

The 26th February 1890.—No. 351.—In modification No. 301, dated 1st February 1890, Mr. S Venkataramaiengar, B A, M. L, Legislative Secretary and Inspector General of Registration, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from the 3rd February. 1890

THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

THE M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

The following are the three successful candidates out of those that appeared for M B. Degree Examination held in January. 1890 —

Mr K B Ramanadhan and Mr. Ahmed Hussain Sahib Parunsal Ajayaswamy.

THE B C. E DEGREE EXAMINATION

The following are the successful candidates at the late B C. E. Degree Examination :—

C. Kanakeswara Pillai, V Ramaswmi, V. P Srinivasa Aiyangar, and P A. Venkataramaa Aiyar

THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

The following is a list of the successful candidates that appeared for the B A Degree Examination, in the optional branches, held in January, 1890 :—

Branch I —(Mathematics).

Royapuram Nallaviram Arogyaswami Mudali, Pattai Arumukham Pillai, Chennapragada Bhanumurti, Gannapudure Gnanamuttu, Samuel G. Joseph, P S Kalyanasundra Mudali, G. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, T. Kodandaram Ayyangar, T. R Krishnaswami Ayyar, C R Kuppuswami Aiyar, Mir Hamza Hamin, V. Saminatha Muttaswami Ayyar, O. Swamy Narayanaswami, N. Natesa Sastri, V. Ragunatha Rau, G. S Rama Ayyar, T. A. Ramamurthi, Venkatanarayana Ramaswami Ayyar, Maddisetti Satayya, B (Raghave) Seringama Ayyangar, Amble Subrahmanya, N. Sundaram, P. S. Sundaram Ayyar, R. Sundaram Ayyar, M. R. Sundaresa Ayyar, Ambrose Vedanayakam Thomas, T. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, A. R. Vaidyanathan, R. Venkatachalam Ayyar, Sukkudagiri Kandadai Venkatachari, Devalari Venkatakrishnayya, Bendamapet Venkatarama Aiyar, K. Venkataramu Aiyar, Dronamraju Venkatarayudu Rau, and Kangayam G Venkatesudhu Ayyar.

Branch IV. (Mental and Moral Science).

S. Apathsahayam Ayyar, Trichinopoly Balakrishna Bhat, Tanjore Appavu Balakrishna Pillai, Chidambara Ayyar Chakrapani, Petala Chalapatirau, C. C. Chandrasekharam, M. David Daniel, Coke Venkata Devarajulu Nayudu, L. D'Netto, Parasuji Duraiswami Ayyangar, Anaswami Ayyar Gannpati Ayyar, K. Gopala Rau, Peter Isaac, Muhyal Joseph, K. Ayillatta Kelu, K. Kerala Varma Tampan, Sankaranarayana Ayyar Kesava Ayyar, Kalapti Seshan Patter Krishna Ayyar, Tirumoth Krishna Kurup, D. Krisnasami, Vedapuram Ramaswmi Kuppuswami, Pillaiyakkam Natta Lakshminarasimhacheri, Pathenrittil Ramakrisnna Madhavan Pillai, Jeendanna Masilamani Nadar, M. E. Nagaswami Aiyar, Kopalle Narasimha Rau, Dasaraju Varaha Narasinga Rau, Ichartarittel Narayanayar, Krishna Pillai Narayana Pillai, N. Narayana Pillai, Dasa Narayana Rau, Visvanatha Narayana swami Jatavallabhar, Bukkurutam S. Natarja Sastri, Tranquebar Natesa Aiyar, Vanchi Padmanabha Aiyar, Raman Pillai Pulpa Pillay, Gorawbi Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B C John Parthasarathi Nayudu, T Sundaralinga Pirasipperumal Pillai, Veppattur Ramaswami Kulittalai Sesha Ramaswami Ayyangar, T. R Ranganswami Ayyangar, Tirumushi Rittaru, N. S Samnanna Aiyar, Trivennali T Saravanamuttu Pillai, Ravanyarat Sukkiya Menon, Kasturi Sitapati Rau, Kukal Srinivasa Rau, P. Subrahmanya Aiyar, C Sundaram, Syed Ahmed Badshaw, Digavalli Timmaraju, S. N. Vadivajadchari, Peramkolam Gopala Pattar Vanchi Aiyar, Wullanadlar Alagan Varmachari, Padipeddi Venkatanarasimha, Ongol Venkatarangayya, Kasavajode Venkata Rau, Duggirala Venkatasuryaprakasa Rau, and C. R. Vijayaraghavachari.

Branch V.—(History and Political Economy).

Nagaram Abboy Nayudu, K. Anantarama Aiyar, K. Apathsamam, S A. Balakrishnan, Krishna Rau Chaudappa, C. V. Gangadharan, Ambil Venkata Gopalachari, Mayaveram Sankara Garuswami Aiyar, L Kalyanarama Aiyar, Chonira Kariyappa Koshikkottaviriil Karunakara Menon, Mysore Gangadhar Krishnaswami Rau, Calamar Viravalli Kumaraswami, S. R. Kuppuswami Aiyangar, V. B. Mahadevan, Puravam Nagabhushanam, P. K. Narayanaswami Sastri, A Panchapagesa Sastri Vengarai R Poonaswami Aiyangar, Mangode Pantavelu, Bellagu R. Rajaiu, Mocharla Ramachandra Rau, Malavalli Ramaswami D. Ramaswami Ayyar, P. S. Ramaswami Aiyar Poonamalee Ranganatha Aiyar, K R Rangaswamy, Joachim Saldanha, M. R. Sitakope Ayyangar, V. Ranagar Sesha Aiyar, Nelatur Seshadri Aiyangar, V. Somanadesa Vanikiperam Srinivasachari, Erode Sesha Aiyar Srinivasa, Madura Rama Rau, Sabha Rau, M. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Subrahmanyar, Nadadur Varadeshari, Madura Mimishi Sundra Venkatarama Sastri, H. Venkateswara Aiyar and Calamar Virevalli Visvanatham

General Summary.

A JAIL IRREGULARITY.—Recently a civil prisoner undergoing imprisonment in a Central Jail for debt, was released by mistake four months before the expiry of his term of incarceration, and the mistake was not discovered until the warrant had reached the Court, from which it emanated. The Superintendent was called upon for an explanation. Government to whom the case was reported, in reviewing the matter, held the Superintendent responsible for the irregularity, and directed him to pay the sum of Rs. 2,000, the amount for which the debtor was imprisoned, the proper term of imprisonment under the warrant being six months.—*M. Mail.*

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—The train service of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company from Poona to Bangalore and Mysore, will be accelerated from Saturday next, the 1st instant. The Mail train will leave Poona at 8-35 P M, and will be due at Bangalore two days afterwards, at 1 15 P. M., and

at Mysore at 10 8 P M The train will leave Mysore at 7 30 A M, and will reduce at Poona two days afterwards, at 7 41 A M In the advertisement that appears in another column, the Traffic Manager follows the example of the Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, and adopts the new system of telling the time, from midnight to midnight (24 hours), or departs from the time honoured practice of calculating before and after meridian, or noon So, according to him, the train leaves Poona at 20 35, and arrives at Bangalore at 13 56. This pedantic fashion of telling the time of day or night is so unfamiliar to the public at large, that we deprecate its use in time-tables. The old system continues to be followed by Railway lines in Europe, and it is especially desirable that railway time-tables in this country should be made as intelligible as possible to people who may have occasion to refer to them —*Ib*

THE KING OF SIAM'S AMAZON CORPS.—The King of Siam formerly had a real Amazonian guard of 400 members This guard consisted of the most beautiful and the strongest young women in his kingdom Every recruit had to be at least thirteen years old and of almost perfect physical development After serving twelve years she was retired to the reserve corps An active guards woman was a personal life-guard of his Siamese Majesty A reserve guards woman however, had merely the duty of watching the royal palaces and the Crown estates Every recruit, before she was admitted to the Amazonian guard took the oath of chastity, for the King of Siam allowed only women of the strictest virtue in his personal military service The Amazonian corps wore most elaborate uniforms A fine white gold-embroidered woollen skirt hung down to the knees Over this each wore a light coat of mail The arms were bare The head was covered with a golden helmet At court feasts and on national holidays the Amazons carried only lances with all right hands They handled these lances with all the expertness of drum majors, twirling, twisting, and tossing them as they marched and countermarched before their critical sovereign Generally, however, the Amazons carried muskets The corps consisted of four companies of 100 Amazons each, commanded by female captains. Immediately after the death of an Amazonian commander the king critically reviewed the leaderless division, and after three days' thought over the subject promoted the most accomplished Amazon in the rank and file to the captaincy Every member of the corps was served both at home and abroad by five negresses The corps held dress parade on the parade grounds near the capital twice every week, and exercised daily with the lance, the pistol, the musket and the rifle. The discipline of the corps was unexceptionable The necessity of punishing a member rarely occurred oftener than once a year Duels, however, were frequent among the Amazons Before a duel could be fought the permission to fight it had to be obtained from the Commander-in-Chief Swords were usually chosen as the weapons, and the meeting took place in the presence of the whole company to which the challenger belonged An Amazon who fell in a duel was buried with extraordinary pomp, and the priest in his funeral oration usually recommended her to a high place in heaven in consideration of her bravery on the field of honour The victorious duellist was congratulated by her comrades She was obliged, however, to retire from her company for two months, which she passed in fasting and praying Then she was reinstated with high honours in the active service —*Ib*

Extracts.

LORD CROSS'S BILL

The *Times of India*.—Lord Cross's India Council's Bill, which was read for the first time in the House of Lords on the 20th instant, was a step in the right direction It will give the Supreme Council and the local Councils the power of interpellation and the right of discussing their own budgets. In this way it will render the Councils much more efficient than they are at present The number of additional members will be increased, but by nomination as before and not by any system of election Thus we regret The fanciful scheme discussed at the last meeting of the National Indian Congress was, of course, impossible But we agree with the Marquis of Dufferin that the time has come for a modified system of representation among a minority, and a large majority, of the members of both the Supreme and Local Councils In the larger Municipalities, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Universities we have a very good electorate, out and dried Lord Lansdowne, however, is supposed to have propounded against the Marquis of Dufferin's suggestions, and his opinion necessarily carries much weight with Lord Cross We see that Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Ripon generally approve of the Bill, but reserve their opinion as to details, and we trust that on the second reading they will support the safe and quite practical system of representation we suggest above Indian reforms, instead of going Utopian constitutions that never come to anything, should take the present opportunity of urging the claims of our Municipalities Universities and Chambers of Commerce to be duly represented This would be a step in advance for all of us, and even from their point of view it would be the "thin end of the wedge"

EMPLOYMENT OF MAHOMEDANS

The *soi disant* friends of the Mohomedan community are in the habit of reminding it whenever an occasion arises that the Hindus monopolise all the loaves and fishes at the gift of Government, and that this process of monopoly would culminate in its total exclusion from the higher appointments of the service, if the demands of the Indian reform party are conceded It may therefore be interesting to know how the question of the employment of Mahomedans stands in the Presidency In the latest Administration Report is embodied a very suggestive tabular statement on the subject The total number of appointments in the superior service available for all classes of the Indian population was 20,202 in 1888-89 Of this number 6,979 were held by Mahomedans But the figure compares unfavourably with that in the previous year which stood at 6,10' But the Government do not think that the increase calls for any notice inasmuch as 'the percentage of that class (Mahomedans) to all other classes of employes remained as high as 10 78,' "while the percentage of Mahomedans to the total population is only 9 2 per cent' The inference obviously being that the numerical strength of Mahomedans in Government employ is in excess of the which can be justified by the numerical strength in which they stand to the rest of the community To be more explicit while one in every 735 Mahomedans is employed in the service of Government, only one in 913 has found such employment among the other sections of the population This is not a very gratifying statement, and it no longer can it be considered said that the Government of Madras have not been mindful of an impartial distribution of patronage But there is another feature which deserves notice The bulk of the appointments, held by Mahomedans, or 5,801 out of 6,979, are of salaries of Rs 250 and less And we have it on the authority of Government that 7,235 hold appointments in the Police If the predilection of a community to any walk of life be a criterion of its predominating natural instinct, this is a proof that the most congenial calling to the Mahomedan is that which offers opportunities for the display of physical strength and courage And the Government have as yet done nothing to draw out the latent qualities of the best ruling race of India In the first periods of the English rule a policy of distrust towards the martial races of India could, to a great extent, find a justification in political considerations But now when the *Pax Britannica* has been firmly implanted and the glorious work of consolidation has been, quite a different policy should be pursued As yet there are not only no posts of honour for the Mahomedans and members of other spirited communities to the Indian Army but they are not suffered to approach even the higher ranks of the Police

THE DURBHANGA CASE

The *Mahratta*.—We have some weeks back informed our readers of the horrible outrage alleged to have been committed against our sentiments and religious feelings by the Assistant Collector of Broach Asimilar reckless dissection was expected to the mind of a Hindu, was effected in Bengal just about the same time Mr London, the Chairman of the Durbhanga Municipality, ordered the demolition of a temple of Hanuman and the Vice-chairman executed the order without caring a jot as to how far such a procedure would offend the feelings of the Hindu population The Government must be thanked for having taken prompt steps in instituting an inquiry Mr Maxwell, the Commissioner of Patna has been appointed the inquiry officer, and the gentleman is reported to have commenced work in right earnest. But then in order that the inquiry should be conducted impartially, the Bengal Government ought to have suspended Mr Hendon who, as a Magistrate and Chairman, was bound to interpret Law correctly, to get complete information, and to consult the real wants and wishes of the people From the depositions that have been taken and the Chairman's own cross-examination there appears but slight justification for his conduct The enquiry has not yet been completed, and it would be, therefore, unfair on our part to prejudge of the matter We, however, hope the ends of justice will be served, no matter who suffer, and that no considerations of creed caste or colour or of the prestige of the Civil Service which our Pongah contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* very aptly calls the 'close service' fraternity, will be allowed to influence the decision of the Judge

LORD CROSS'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REFORM BILL

The *Mahratta*.—When Mr Buchanan proceeded to move in the House Sitting that Mr Buchanan would be introduced during this Session of Parliament the question of reforming the Indian Legislative Councils and introducing in them some sort of the principle of representation it could be hailed with this view promised a bill for consideration and that he had leave to sit the bill in with the sanction of the Indian National Congress, and stating that the Hindu gentleman had long patiently and thoroughly considered the subject' still we must confess that Liberal and Radical Members of the House of Commons Lord Cross has frightened into introducing his own Bill for the reform of the Legislative Councils of India This Bill promises some advance upon the existing state of things and Lord Cross probably considers that this advance coming as it does from the Government and having further the important help of the sanction of the present Viceroy, will secure the approval of the House is against the proposal of Mr Buchanan which constitutes a ruled dispute According to Lord Cross's scheme the only reform in the Imperial Legislative Council will be the granting of the right of interpellation and discussion of the Budget There will be no representation of the people ment of the number of Members, or power of voting on the Bills, it would be no power of passing general grievances at the meetings In the Provincial Councils, in addition to the two reforms mentioned above, the number of Members will be increased In fact the reform promised is very slight and we ought to tell this plainly to Parliament It has now become absolutely necessary to appeal to Parliament in an uncertain second we hope our political Association is will not rest on their oars until every town of importance shall have sent its memorial to it

The *Hope*.—The Maharajah of Durbhanga has been, it appears, asked by the Government to act as peacemaker between the contending factions into which the Durbhanga community has been divided by the Temple case. At the instance of the residents of Patna a public meeting was held at Banapore, on the 19th instant, consisting of representatives from Durbhanga, Monghyr, Chapra, Muthari, Bhagulpore, Monghyr and other parts of the Patna Division, at which His Highness presided and made a very sensible and conciliatory speech The speech ought to put a stop to the insinuations of bad faith on the part of Government that are being made in certain quarters in connection with the enquiry now being made into the facts of the case His Highness very rightly observed that while the enquiry was proceeding the case should be regarded as *sub judice* and it was the duty of the public to keep their minds unbiassed They ought to be thankful for what the Government was doing and patiently wait for the results. The Government should be given credit for the best of intentions, nor should uncomplimentary criticisms beforehand be allowed to divert its proceedings in the wrong way. His Highness informed the audience that only recently he had had occasion to meet the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, who felt much for the unrest and ill-feeling created in Durbhanga, and in a manner authorised His Highness to say that the Government would be glad to see the temple rebuilt and good feeling restored in Behar Two resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting —

1 That this meeting is very grateful to the Government of Bengal for its efforts to allay the excitement prevalent among the Hindoo population in Behar, and for the action it has taken in the matter of the complaint of Isser Singh and other people at Durbhanga

2 That, while the inquiry into this complaint is going on the matter of matters involves ought to be considered *sub judice* and this meeting is of opinion that the people of Behar should await with confidence the final resolution of Government on the subject without in the meantime taking any further action in the matter

In terminating the proceedings His Maharajah said that the established part of a Central Reforms Association

Among the views of Sir Madhava Rao, to the Congress Committee of Madras which we published in one of our last issue our Bengal contemporary of the *Hope* administers the following rebuke which we hope the Hindu Rajah will take to heart for his future guidance

"In one of Sir Madhava Rao's speeches he says "I follow the Congress if you will, but have to say anything particular for yourself." Plainly the "Native Leaders" of Madras have found out that the Congress is not such a cast-iron affair that it might be depended upon to the case of all Indian evils, though he thinks it important enough to repeat his frequent words of counsel and sometimes as prominent co-operation —as on the occasion of the Parel in Madras Congress But we believe that the Congress can not be accused if they should pay such little attention to Madhava Rao to be his tool, seeing that he and reformers like him who are to be found in all sorts of new moves suggest no kind of work in which we might act with unbounded. Better whole hearted folly than half hearted wisdom Sincerity and earnestness at least we developed by this form, and though all sincerity is not wisdom, there can be no wisdom without sincere and sound purpose of heart Men like Sir Madhava Rao, who can be found in all sorts of movements without a whole heart for anything, offer their countrymen no instance of singleness of purpose in the pursuit of a noble object to entitle their words of pretended wisdom to be regarded as anything more than *Ephemeris* little tittle We would never advise Congressmen to act as if they did not believe in their movement in which case scope and objects so that their zeal and earnestness might been better fruits We would urge them to change their plan of action rather than modify their zeal If we cannot offer them any suggestions for a course of action different from the one they are following, we should better not ask them to be half-hearted in what they do Sir Madhava's advice is a purely negative one, of no use excepting to those who don't wish to do anything save perhaps ruminate on their own wisdom He urges Congressmen not to do this and not to do that, but why in the name of all that is practical does not the Madras "thinker" suggest something *to do*, and show in his own life how to do it? Let us the way to earn a reputation for practicality and wisdom"

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 1st March.—News has been received at Lloyds that the Queensland Royal Mail steamer *Quetta*, from Brisbane to London, has been totally lost in the Torres Straits, where she struck on an unknown rock, and sank in three minutes 200 of those on board were drowned and 100 were saved —*Reu*

London, 3rd March.—A hundred and sixty-four lives were lost in the wreck of the *Quetta*, and one hundred and sixteen were saved No details are yet to hand —*Reu*

London, 3rd March.—The documents which Lord Cross has circulated in the House of Lords in addition to those already mentioned, include the despatch addressed to him in August last by the Government of India concurring in his opinion that it was desirable that questions might be asked and discussions take place on the budgets, and that the time had come when public opinion should be more largely and variously represented The Government of India in reply suggested the increased number of the Provincial Councils, and further stated that Madras absolutely approved the Bill; that the North West Provinces considered that questions should not be confined solely to budgets, that the Bombay Government was divided in opinion, but Lord Reay was mainly in favour of the Bill, and that the Bengal Council advised that the maximum number of additional members be limited to thirty, and urged the nature and limitation of right of interpellation to the budget discussions might be clearly defined A majority of the Supreme Council deprecated the proposal to increase the membership of their own body, and opposed the Bombay suggestion to reduce the minimum additional members of a Provincial Council below eight. The despatch, however, concludes by approving the general provisions of the Bill but suggests certain alterations.—C N

Indian, 3rd March.—A serious row has taken place at Setubal in Portugal, in which the troops fired on the mob, killing two It is feared this bloodshed will inflame the public mind, and lead to further disturbances —*Reu*

London, 3rd March.—Later accounts give the total losses in the *Quetta* at hundred and twenty four —*Reu*

In the House of Commons Mr Gladstone moved that if a member prefers a charge against one of the Ministry, which is demand on behalf of the latter, the said member is not to be restrained from refusing to accept the denial, and persisting in the charge he makes because the Minister is a member of the House of Lords —*Reu*.

Constantinople, 3rd March.—The Bulgarian Government has invited the Porte to try and induce the Powers to recognise *Prince Ferdinand* —*Reu*

London, 4th March.—Mr W H Smith, in moving a resolution in the House of Commons, testified to the impartiality of the Judges in their report on the Parnell Commission, and said that the object was to do absolute justice All parties, he said, were rejoiced that the serious charges brought against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues had been disproved, but Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the resolution now before the House suggested that all the charges were false

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, admitted the perfect *bona fides* of the Judges, and argued that the charges proved were political or nuient He eloquently appealed to the Conservatives to make a timely reparation of the monstrous wrong they were guilty of.

The debate is expected to last this week

Allahabad, 4th March.—A successor to the Maharajah of Vizianagaram in the Supreme Council will not be appointed until the next cold weather

Jhanda, dacoit, who made himself a terror in the Meerut district, was killed on Monday in an encounter with the Police. This dacoit and a party had formed a plan for plundering a village eight miles from Meerut, and the police hearing of it formed an ambuscade, and when the dacoits appeared surrounded them The dacoits refused to surrender, on which Jhanda and one follower were shot. Four others were taken prisoners, and brought to Meerut

London, 5th March.—The British Army estimates amount to £17,700,000, being an increase of £393 000 on last year, which is chiefly due to the new magazine rifles.—*Reu*

An increase of the Army by 1,200 men is proposed —C N

Berlin 5th March.—The new Reichstag contains 35 Socialists and 104 Clericals. The latter are masters of the situation —*Reu*

Paris, 6th March.—The resignation of M Tirard is imminent —*Pax*

London 6th March.—The Indian Council Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords to night During the debate Lord Northbrook said there are plenty of educated and capable Indians qualified to serve upon the Councils He was gratified at the loyal tone of the speeches at the Congress. Lord Ripon declared that the time had arrived that public bodies should elect members, and suggested that amendments with that object should be discussed in Committee Lord Cross said he was gratified at the tone of the Debate, and declared that nobody in his senses thought the British system of election suitable to India. Lord Kimberly then expressed himself in favour of the elective principle Lord Salisbury observed that several speakers had not estimated the gravity of the question, and had not realised the deep responsibility which would be undertaken by any Government founding an elective principle as an all-other agent for the Government of India. Owing to the peculiarities of the Eastern mind that principle had failed utterly in Turkey, Egypt, and particularly in Crete In addition to this India was composed of deeply divided races and religions If once granted the elective principle could not be withdrawn. The experiment would be full of grave perils. Lord Granville declared, on the other hand, that the Government assumed a great responsibility in rejecting what Lord Dufferin recommended —C N.

London, 17th March.—In the House of Lords last evening the India Councils Bill was read a second time. Lord Northbrook Lord Ripon and Lord Kimberly approved the Bill, but regretted that no proposal was made therein for some form of elective principle. Lord Northbrook advocated some system of election applicable to Local Councils, and condemned the scheme for a Parliamentary Session of the Supreme Council in Calcutta.—*Reu*.

Lord Cross said that the present bill was a further long step towards obtaining the assistance of natives of ability for codeaving the Government, but he cannot assent to election by outside bodies. He saw no objection to the Viceroy and Governors consulting Universities, Chambers of Commerce, and bodies like the British India Association concerning the selection of nominees —*Reu*.

Lord Salisbury said that some former speakers had failed to appreciate the intense gravity of question of election. Wherever the representative principle was made, he said, the small channel was afterwards widened, and once granted it would be impossible to withdraw.—*Reu*

Lord Granville said that the Government incurred a great responsibility in ignoring Lord Dufferin's recommendations in favor of the elective principle.—*Reu*.

In the Bengal Bank forgery case the accused Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latif, who has been committed to the sessions, applied to the High Court for release on bail but the application was refused.

London, 7th March.—In the debate on the India Councils Bill, Lord Northbrook said he hoped that the Government would provide for enabling loyal and educated natives to enter the Provincial Councils. Regarding the Supreme Council he was not prepared to go beyond the suggestion that one member from each Provincial Council should be selected for the Supreme Council —*Reu*.

Berlin, 6th March.—The Emperor William speaking at a public banquet here today, affirmed that the principle of the Divine right make the welfare of the lower classes his chief care, and he would heartily welcome all who aided him in his work, and would crush all who opposed him —*Reu*.

London, 8th March.—It is stated that the Portuguese Minister, having failed in his attempts to treat with Lord Salisbury regarding the disputed territory in East Africa, returns to Lisbon where the populace continue menacing —C N

Hyderabad, 7th March—Nawab Ikbal ud Dowlah Ookar-ul-Oomrah Bahadur has been appointed Munir-ul Moham ot Re ven ue in succession to the late Munirul Mulk

The Nizam's Government has decided to maintain twelve students in England, who will receive stipends of £300 per annum

Allahabad, 7th March—Influenza has broken out rather severely among the troops at Lucknow The first cases were amongst the Scottish Rifles. It then spread to the Welsh Fusilier, and subsequently reached the mounted troops and officers The disease is distinctly epidemic, and causes a good deal of inefficiency, the men being quite prostrated for several days

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY MARCH 10, 1890.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

The introduction of an Indian Councils Bill into the House of Lords by the Secretary of State must have been a surprise to many It was believed that he was opposed to anything of the kind, that he would resist any measure that would give more power to the people of this land, and that he was determined to keep things as they are It is very clear to be seen that the introduction of the Bill has been caused by the agitation that has been going on in India for some time past It is the work of the Indian National Congress, and this body is to be congratulated on what it has accomplished There can be no doubt now about the power of the movement, it has compelled the highest official to do justice, to a certain extent, to this land, it has compelled him to bring in a measure which is sure to be the first of a series of measures for the good of India This is something that the Congress ought to be proud of, and it should redouble its efforts instead of relaxing them

The Bill, it is to be feared, will be a disappointment to many, for the reason that it does not acknowledge the election principle. This was the foundation stone of the draft Bill drawn up by Mr. Bradlaugh, and it was hoped that he would have managed to get it introduced into the Bill that he intended bringing into the House of Commons But it will be better for the friends of India to accept the measure Lord Cross is the author of, than to reject it If it does not allow the election of members to the Councils, it grants every thing else that the members of the Indian National Congress have been contending for It has long been contended that there should be a discussion on the Budget. As matters now stand an account of the finances is not even read in the Council Chamber, the document is put in the *Gazette of India*, as if it only concerned a few people instead of concerning the whole of India The way the officials responsible for spending the taxes taken from the people conducted their business was scandalous in the highest degree They did not think they were responsible to any one however badly they might use the funds entrusted to them, and however oppressively they might collect the taxes They would not deign to give any explanation, and the only thing left to the people was to submit. Now questions can be asked and discussions take place on the Budget as well as on any other measure of Government, and this must be looked on as a great gain Interpellation is also allowed by the measure, and this will be sure to produce much good In fact the measures of Government will now be brought into the light of day A Bill cannot in future be hurried through the Council in the manner described by Mr Norton in the address he delivered in Bangalore a short time ago A subject will be completely threshed out, the members will have a right to say what they like, and if they fail in their duty the public must teach them their duty.

From the telegrams to hand we see there is a good deal of diversity of opinion with regard to the measures the Bill ought to include Lord Dufferin was in favour of the election principle, and this will be a surprise to many, for it was generally thought that his lordship was opposed to the whole movement. Before he left the country he spoke strongly against the Congress, and it is remarkable that he should be among those willing to enlarge the Councils by means of election Probably Lord Dufferin is beginning to understand the tendencies of the age, and sees that a change is required, and so has pointed out in what direction it ought to be made But all the Governments of the country seem to understand that something is required, though they are inclined to give as little as possible It is well that the Secretary of State has put aside all objections, and has come forward to grant a measure of reform, even if that measure is not very great

Still, small as it is, a beginning has been made, a precedent has been established, and we may be very sure that the friends of progress in India will not stand still, and be satisfied with what they have obtained Such an idea is preposterous, there can be nothing final about political matters, when once a movement commences it must go on, and no power on earth can stop it The statesman who was instrumental in bringing about the Reform Bill of 1832, gave it as his opinion that nothing more would be required There was finality about it, and the people would require nothing more He lived to see another, and a more sweeping measure passed, and after his death still one more. There are men who think other great changes are imminent in England, and this is very probable While the whole world is progressing, India is not likely to stand still, it will move with the rest, perhaps it will move faster than many parts

It is the duty of those interested in the welfare of this country to give this measure a fair trial, it is not all they could desire, but this should not prevent them from giving the Bill a trial People rarely get all they want in this life. They have to compromise matters very often, and so it is with state affairs The people of a country ask for a number of measures, some are granted, and the others are abandoned, but only for a time, they are taken up again when the proper time comes, and it is sure to come

But though the elective principle has not been granted, something like an approach can be made to it. The people, through the press, can point out the best men to be nominated to Councils, and, probably, in a good many cases the Government would follow the advice of those most interested in the matter Should this not be the case, agitation must be resorted to, in order to bring the officials to their senses The new Bill is laid down on the right lines, but it does not go far enough, so the object of the Indian National Congress must be to compel the authorities to grant more This, we feel sure, can be accomplished, and, therefore there is nothing to fear about the shortcomings of the present measure

Occasional Notes.

H E the Commander in Chief leaves Calcutta on his Assam tour on the 15th instant

Several banquets to Lord Reay on his return to England are being arranged

A General Amnesty has been proclaimed in Spain to celebrate the recovery of the young King

It is proposed to form a Board of Directors in India for the administration of the East Indian Railway

The rate of exchange for the payment of British soldiers in India for 1890 91 has been fixed at 1s 5d per rupee

The French Government intends to prosecute the newspaper *Egalite* for advising the German Socialists to shoot the Emperor William

The *Gazette of India* of the 1st instant, contains a Supplement of 377 closely printed pages, devoted to papers relating to excise administration in India

Sir Charles Russel represents Lord Connemara, and Mr Lockwood represents Lady Connemara in the Connemara Divorce Case, which will shortly be tried

Water was struck last Saturday in an Artesian well boring at Lucknow at a depth of 1 200 feet, though only rising at the rate of about 6 gallons a minute on its first appearance

A woman was beheaded at Pilsit, Germany, on the 5th ultimo, for having assisted her husband to poison his second wife, whom she succeeded The husband escaped the same fate by hanging himself in his cell

Lord and Lady Reay will leave Bombay in the P and O. steamer *Oriental* on the 12th proximo. Among their fellow passengers will be Lady Evelyn Fitz Maurice, daughter, and Lord Charles Fitz Maurice, son of the Viceroy

The Jammu-Kashmir Railway after being inspected by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India at the end of March, will be made over to the North Western Railway to be opened for public traffic on the 1st April 1890

The Convocation of the University of Madras for the purpose of conferring degrees will be held in the Senate House on Friday, the 21st instant, at 4 to r m H E Lord Connemara, Chancellor of the University, will preside

Lady Reay's Fancy Fair in Bombay was closed on Saturday The net gain will, it is believed, not fall far short of Rs 40,000 The money received at the gates and for admission to the theatre on Saturday alone, amounted to about Rs 12,000

According to trans-frontier correspondents the Amir has issued the most stringent orders to prevent any news getting abroad regarding his movements and intentions in Afghan Turkistan The penalty for incautious conversation is the loss of the tongue

Sir Asman Jah, K C I E, Minister to the Nizam, will leave for Bombay on the 11th instant to attend the farewell dinner given by Lady Reay to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of Connaught During his absence, Nawab Vicar ul Umra, will officiate for the Minister

Knives and scissors made by a Bengali cutler of Burdwan are said to be finding purchasers in numbers that may at a near future have a perceptible effect on the import of British cutlery into Bengal. The Burdwan cutlers have found a willing patron in the Bengal Government

A contemporary states that certain men of the Leinster Regiment have threatened to take the life of the informer, Gouldsborough, *alias* Taylor, on whose evidence Private O Hara was convicted at the last Calcutta Sessions, and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a Mahomedan cultivator at Gorepur, near Dum Dum

Captain Hearsey appeals in the Calcutta papers to the members of the Bengal Club not to enforce the following rule in the case of Mr G W Allen —"Any one who has been convicted of a criminal offence shall cease to be a member of the Bengal Club, and shall also be ineligible for re-election"

Mr H C P Bell is making interesting discoveries in the field of Archæology in Ceylon, where he is constantly on the move with his *impedimenta*, tracing out the remains and relics of ancient times The place where his work lies was the scene of several battles fought during the time of the Sinhalese Kings

The alarm said to be manifested in Russia with regard to the insecurity of the Siberian frontier on account of the probable construction of a railway between Pekin and Kiran, is generally considered in China as a ruse to cover the despatch of additional regiments to Siberia for the purpose of future aggrandisement, probably in the direction of Korea.

The language of the Portuguese papers about England continues to be very pretty reading. One journal addresses Lord Salisbury as the "Captain of the Isle of Pirates," another refers elegantly to England's "sanguinary flag," and a local poet of eminence congratulates the valiant Serpa Pinto upon the ejection of "the robber tyrannah" from Portuguese territory

The negotiations with China regarding the Sikkim Tibet question have at last approached their final stage, and arrangements are now being made for the reception of the Amban in Calcutta The *Pioneer* says that that official will travel by special train from Darjeeling, Mr Paul and Mr Hart accompanying him, and he may be expected to arrive early this month

A contemporary hears from Jammu of an outrage committed on Rajah Ram Singh the Commander in Chief When going to his office the other day he was attacked by a man who came straight to him with a petition in his hands and struck him a blow on the face in spite of a guard of soldiers who accompanied the Rajah The culprit was arrested and found to be an idiot

On the 27th ultimo at Secunderabad a boy, whilst drawing water, missed his footing and fell into a tank His sister in endeavouring to save him fell in also Colonel Butler, commanding the 25th Madras Infantry, who was driving by, saw this and immediately jumped in to save the children He brought the bodies out but not until life was extinct He was much exhausted by the brave attempt

The honour of abolishing the obnoxious and illogical English duties upon gold and silver plate probably awaits Mr Bradlaugh He has given notice that on an early day he will move in Parliament "That, in the opinion of this House the duties (gold and silver) should be immediately abolished, and that all gold and silver wares should be exempted from the compulsory obligation of assay and hall-marking in the United Kingdom"

Local and Provincial

The Resident's Court—The Resident did not hold his court on Saturday last. The cases put down will be heard next Saturday

White Field.—The Governor of Madras visited the Whitefield settlement last Friday, when Col Sir Oliver St. John went out to meet His Excellency

Mr Hemsley Row—This gentleman has been appointed Registrar of the Chief Court, the post he held before he was sent to Mysore as District Judge His pay will be the same

Female Voters.—We hear that the President of the Municipality, Civil and Military Station, has struck out the names of all female voters from the list, and this may have some effect at the next election of Commissioners

Rain—We had a splendid shower of rain on Wednesday last, which lasted for about an hour when fifty five cents were gauged in the Civil and Military Station It was very cool and pleasant after the rain, though the weather for a few days before had been very hot and trying Another shower fell on Thursday, but not so much as on the day before It is to be hoped these showers will purify the atmosphere There was a good deal of thunder on Thursday evening

A Curious Case—The Mysore correspondent of the *Madras Times* gives the following which, to say the least, ought to be enquired into If the facts are true, Government ought to deal severely with those who caused the men to be *punished*—

"The goldsmiths of Kumsi and other places in the Shimoga District took advantage of the Resident's recent visit to

those parts and went to the despairing length of seizing the reins of the horse on which the Resident was riding, and thrusting their petition into his hands. The poor working men had, however, counted without their host. The Deputy Commissioner was much galled at what he considered a piece of impertinence and during defiance of his own authority A Police Jemadar lodged a complaint against the petitioners, and the Subordinate Magistrate of Kumsi convicted them of forming an unlawful assembly and sentenced them each to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The evidence for the prosecution simply showed that the petitioners had assembled to lay their grievance before the Resident It was no doubt a foolish act on their part to have forcibly stopped the Resident, but they, in their defence, very pertinently urged that as their grievances had not been even listened to for the last two years, the only course open to them was the one which they adopted The punishments were unusually severe, and there have been several cases in which the people have been punished for the indifference of the officials"

ANOTHER CURIOUS CASE.—The same correspondent gives another curious case. It runs follows —

"A curious case is now being investigated into by the Munsiff of Mysore A Brahman widow, who was employed as a maid servant by Mrs Kurup the wife of the Executive Engineer of Mysore, was accused of committing adultery and with another of two Un fortunate widow in bearing of this accusation demanded that a caste Panchayat should inquire into the conduct of his daughter The Panchayet decided that his daughter was not above suspicion This Sringeri Guru, on the report of his agents in Mysore, excommunicated the widow and her father who associated with her Thereupon the widow filed a criminal complaint of defamation against Subbamma and the accused her of adultery, but the case ended in favour of Subbamma The father has now filed a suit for damages against the caste Panchayet, and much to the disappointment of the police pay on account of the excommunication The case is still *sub judice* I may, however, make one remark In British India, the orders of excommunication issued by the Swamis of Mutts are not enforced by the Government. In the Mysore Province, the palace and the Government both enforce such orders If the excommunicated person happens to be drawing any pay from the police, the pay is stopped, and he is not allowed to enter the palace Further, he is prevented from entering any temple by the officers of Government. It may, therefore, be said that in Mysore excommunication does not entail any personal hypothesis, but it involves the loss of certain tangible advantages only."

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, Saturday 8, March 1890

The 27th February 1890 —Camp No 916 —Mr L Coulambaram Iyer, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Mysore District Treasury and Palace Establishments, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 Mr Narayana Ayer, Probationer, will be in charge of the Mysore District Treasury, during the absence of Mr Chidambaram Iyer on leave, or until further orders.

3 His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct that Mr A Narasimmangar, Rao Bahadur, Darbar Bakshi, be in charge of Palace Establishments in addition to his own duties, during Mr Chidambaram Iyer's absence, or until further orders.

The 3rd March 1890 —No. 356 —S Venkataramanaya, Retd Accountant, Hassan Deputy Commissioner's Office, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3d Class Magistrate of Gubbi, during the employment of Muhammad Rafi on other duty or until further orders

No 357 —Lazarus Domingo, Amildar of the Honnali taluk, Shimoga District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 45 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

K G. Annantaram Iyengar, Revenue Head Munshi of the Shimoga District Office, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Honnali Taluk during the absence of Lazarus Domingo or until further orders.

NATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.—How plain this is and yet how little understood and acted upon I will give but one example You may prevent hundreds of widowhoods, while you cannot cure one in every five lacs Yet, cures are striven after and preventives neglected.

WHAT REQUIRES A LIFE TIME.—It is to go into the merits of several religions and to determine which is the better or which is the best Even a life time is not sufficient. Therefore, do not waste your youth in such religious inquiries, rather accept the faith of your father and fulfil the duties of this life Do not suffer yourself to be converted from your ancestral religion to an altogether new one

THE PUMPKIN STORY.—Does it not illustrate the old story of the frog trying to swell up to the size of the bull?

Overlooking the past, it must be remembered that if the Rajah is fast approaching his majority Therefore, the State must be reduced to tolerably normal or manageable proportions. This is a legitimate subject for the discussion of local Politicians

CULTIVATE GOOD SENSE MORE THAN FINE LANGUAGE.—Other things being equal, a man of good sense achieves more success in life than one of fine language

RELIGION IS A RESTRAINING FORCE.—Religion differentiates the human being from the beast.

Religion restrains the human being from acting like the beast

Destroy religion, the human being is in danger of lapsing into a beast.

He who destroys religion is therefore the worst enemy of mankind

What, then, are you to say of those who destroy a long established religion in order to substitute an altogether different one, but who altogether fail in substituting it?

These are plain and solid truths Is it impossible for the people of England to realize these truths?

A NATIVE OBSERVER

General Summary

MADRAS

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Madras High Court, Small Cause Court and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts will close for the Easter Holidays from Thursday, the 3rd, to Tuesday the 7th proximo but one day will be set apart for the disposal of urgent work at the Magistrates Courts

THE FIFTY FIVE YEARS' ORDER.—Messrs Srinivasa Row and Ponnoosamy Pillay, 2nd and 3rd Judges of the Small Cause Court, having completed the terms of the 55 years order, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend the tenure of their offices to a further period of one year

THE MOHANT OF TIRUPATI'S APPEAL.—The appeal preferred by the Mohant of Tirupati against his conviction, has been posted for hearing to Tuesday the 11th instant, before three Judges, viz., the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, and Mr Justice Shephard

THE NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE.—Mr Thomas Weir, C.S., District Judge of Salem, who has been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court, in the room of the Honorable Mr Justice Parker, who has availed himself of nine months furlough, was sworn in yesterday the 6th instant and sat for a little while in the Issue Court with Mr Justice Shephard

SEASON REPORTS.—Week ending 1st March Rainfall moderate in Nilgiris and Tinnevelly, slight in Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Malabar, and elsewhere Crops generally good, but withered in parts of Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem, Paddy blighted in parts of North Arcot Prices generally rising Prospects fair

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Lord Connemara returned this morning from his visit to the Eurasian Settlement of Whitefield, by the south west line mail train He reached the Central Station at 7 A M, under a salute of seventeen guns from the battery at Fort St. George He was met on the platform, by Major Scott Chisholme, his Military Secretary, Captains, J Fowle and E S Williams, Aides-de Camp, Captain Gosman Khan Bahadur, Native A D C, and Mr S D Simpson, Deputy Commissioner of Police After shaking hands with those present, His Excellency drove to Government House, Mount Road, escorted by six troopers —Mail.

MADRAS BURMA SLAVE TRADE.—At the Rangoon Sessions, on the 25th ultimo Veeracargoo, a Madrassee, was found guilty in the Recorder's Court by a jury of receiving and detaining three women as slaves, two of whom were subsequently sold by the accused The Recorder, after expressing approval of the verdict, said that there had been similar cases in which the punishments did not appear to have been sufficiently severe to check the traffic, and he therefore thought it was his duty to pass upon the prisoner the heaviest sentence allowed—one of rigorous imprisonment for seven years The Recorder also said that he should give effect to the recommendation of the jury that the authorities in Rangoon should take steps to find out who are the masters on the Madras side who export these people

THE MAHOMEDAN NEWS.—A Mahomedan correspondent writes —"The success Mr Ahmed Hussain Saib in the late M A examination of the Madras University, marks an epoch in the history of the higher education among the Mahomedans of this Presidency Ihelieve he is the first Mahomedan who has achieved this the highest, distinction in his academical career He passed his Middle School examination in the first class in the year 1881, and a year later he went up for Matriculation, and almost headed the list of successful candidates The Governor's scholarship was then vacant, and as he was the first among the successful students born in Madras, it was conferred on him, and he continued to hold it until he passed his B A examination in 1886 In the F A examination his name stood third, and in B A, 2nd in the list of the successful candidates of the respective years Last year he was a successful candidate for B L Degree, and this year, though engaged as an apprentice under Mr Norton, he has found time to study for M A, and pass the examination also The Government has made a very wise selection in offering him the post of a Deputy Collector There is every hope that his success in the Government service will be as brilliant as his academical career"

BOMBAY.

LOSS OF A VESSEL.—Information has been received that the S S *Quetta* has been lost in the Torres Straits with two hundred lives on board

LADY MANOCKJEE PETIT.—We regret to learn the death in Bombay last night, of the wife of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., Sheriff of Bombay in 1887, the well known philanthropist of Bombay and late a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council She was a member of the ancient family of Pandey, and, as Lady Sakarbai, she was much respected throughout the Bombay Presidency for the cordial and that she gave her husband in his efforts to serve their community Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is now" sixty-seven years of age He began life as a clerk in the Bombay firm of Messrs Dorab Richmond and Co, in the year 1840 rose from one thing to another joined his father and brother in business and in 1864 (five years after the death of the father when the brothers dissolved partnership, they divided between them 24 lakhs of rupees Since then he has continued to prosper, and he has been prominently connected with the development of the mill industry of Bombay It is roughly computed that he has given away in charities a sum exceeding 15 lakhs.—*The Mail*

BENGAL

THE DUMDUM MURDER CASE.—Pending the hearing of the appeal in O'Hara's case, the Lieutenant Governor has granted a week's respite. The execution has therefore been postponed till the 14th instant. The appeal is being heard by a full Bench

AN AERONAUT BADLY HANDLED.—On Saturday evening a native balloonist named Baboo P. C Jaha had a narrow escape of life He advertised a balloon ascent in the suburbs, and an immense crowd was attracted The balloon was filled with hydrogen gas, but owing to want of experience the valves at the top were left open. The consequence was the gas escaped as fast as it was generated. After several hours of patient waiting the crowd grew impatient, and on the announcement that no ascent was to be made, a riot ensued, and the refund of the entrance money was demanded The mob tore up flowers and plants, broke down the fences and trees in the garden in which the balloon was being filled, and catching the unlucky aeronaut hurt him very severely. He was ultimately rescued by a small body of European constables, and locked up in a house, round which the police formed a guard Brickbats were freely interchanged, and the crowd was with difficulty dispersed at a late hour.

PUNJAB

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A SOLDIER.—A private of the 7th Dragoon Guards has been charged at Umballa with murdering two native boys. He has been committed to the Sessions on a charge of causing death by negligence.

N. W. PROVINCES

TERRIBLE GUN-POWDER EXPLOSION.—A terrible gun powder explosion has occurred at Rajpura in Patiala Two men were smoking in a house where eighty maunds of gunpowder were stored, when accidentally a spark fell on the powder, which exploded, and about twenty houses were destroyed The loss of life is said be very serious

BURMAH.

NEWS FROM KUKI LAND.—News has been received at Kuka that Captain Randall, commanding the advanced party sent by General Symons to communicate with General Tregear has succeeded in recovering the heads of Lieutenant Stewart and the two soldiers murdered with him in 1888. Three rifles that were captured on the occasion, and Lieutenant Stewart's field glasses have also been given up

Extracts.

MYSORE ANOMALIES

The *Madras Standard*.—In this we shall point out a few of the anomalies that exist in the Mysore State, and a few of the blunders lately committed by those in charge of it Our object in this respect is not to find fault, but to show what ought to be done, and now the wrong corrected. Evils taking place in a Native State do far more harm to the cause of progress than similar, or even greater offences committed in British territory The enemies of the people of this land get hold of these shortcomings, and make the most of them They say that if more power were given to the people more acts of the kind would take place This is the argument made use of, and there may be people at home who may be only too glad to believe it The great opponent of native rule is Sir Lepel Griffin, and he brings forward a long list of charges against the States, not governed by the British. Some, of course, are fearfully exaggerated But it is the spirit with which Sir Lepel's lucubrations are sent forth to the world that condemns them. He lets it be known that he does not wish to see the Native States independent, or anything near it, in other words, he sets himself up in direct opposition to them This is not the spirit in which we wish to point out the shortcomings of the Mysore officials, but we do this with a good object, and we trust those interested will take the matter to heart, and mend their ways To begin, the rule of the State is wrapped in mystery The rulers are unapproachable, it would be far easier to obtain a hearing from the Viceroy than from the Dewan He sits behind the *purdah* and only the favored few can come near him. One of the charges brought against the British officials is that they hold themselves too much aloof from the people, and this is true, but the Dewan of Mysore goes beyond them altogether in this respect Those with complaints cannot come near him and should they send in a memorial it may receive a stereotyped reply, but no redress If the Dewan had not shut himself

"in his chamber' the Dusserah strike would not have taken place The people would have appealed to him, and the matter might have been settled But they were not allowed to approach him, and hence the scandals that the whole of India has heard of. Of course, the other officials follow the lead of their chief, and all approaches to them are blocked by barriers The people put this down to the fact that the Dewan is a "foreigner,' and that he has no sympathy with the people over whom he rules In the next place, we are told that Native rule is much cheaper than British, but if we take Mysore as an example we shall not find this to be the case The Dewan receives a salary of Rs 5,000 a month besides a sumptuary allowance of, we believe, Rs 500 Surely these items are altogether out of proportion to the revenues of the State or the number of the inhabitants A charge has been brought against the British rule that the higher officials are too highly paid, and this is well founded We are told such would not be the case if Native rule held sway in the land But in proportion to the number of people the Mysore State contains, the Dewan is far better paid than the Governor of Madras. The latter receives Rs 10,000 a month, and the Presidency contains thirty millions of people At the rate the former is paid the latter ought to receive thirty thousand rupees a month! The Viceroy would, according to the same rate, come into possession every month of a fabulous sum of money It is nonsense to talk of economy when such a high salary is paid to an official What makes the matter worse is that it is believed most of the account is hoarded up, and will not be spent in the province The advantage of having a Native official in the place of a European is not very apparent when the former receives more than the latter would do, and when he does not belong to the same part of the country Then we have blunders committed by the Mysore Government, and some, of a very serious nature The Dussarah strike was one of these A little tact would have prevented it But the greatest blunder committed by this Government was what is called the Deo incident Mr Deo was the legal adviser of the shop keepers who closed their places of business during the Dussarah festivities Mr Deo simply performed his duty, and any other lawyer under the same circumstances would have acted in the same way. He drew up a petition for his clients, but as no notice was taken of it they closed their shops, and refused to sell For the part Mr Deo took in the matter he was suspended by a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, and without bringing him to trial he was allowed to go free, after being severely censured and threatened for doing no wrong Mr Deo was told, and the other Advocates of the Court along with him, that if they transgressed in any way they would be liable to be brought before the Court, and tried, not according to the Legal Practitioners' Act, but according to the wishes of the Mysore Government! In other words, the law is to be made subservient to the wishes of the Durbar, it is to be so worked that it will punish any Advocate who may happen to fall under the displeasure of the authorities The order lays this down very plainly, and its enunciation is anything but creditable to the Judges It is a disgrace to a Court of Justice to declare that the law of the land is not to be followed but the will of the sovereign and his ministers The Judges mentioned in history who followed this course are not referred to as the brightest luminaries of the legal firmament, neither are they held up as examples to be followed The whole business was a gigantic blunder, and it will be a long time before the authorities of the province can clear themselves from the stigma cast upon them Since then another blunder has been committed by the Dewan The Legislation Secretary, Mr Venkatavarada ongar, the ablest man in the Mysore service, has been told to retire, ostensibly because he has reached the age of fifty five but really because he is a Mysorean, and in popular with those in power As for his ability and experience are concerned there is not a man in the Mysore Service who can touch him But his place was wanted for a favorite, and so he has had to go, although he might have served the State for fifteen years longer We have not enumerated a tenth of blunders committed by this Government, there are many we have not noticed, but what we have given may be taken as fair specimens of the rest The worst feature of the case is that the rule of Native Princes is brought into disrepute when one of them goes wrong, and the enemies of Indian progress sit down the shortcomings of one State to the credit of all. This is unfair, but such unfortunately is the case On this account, it is therefore, very important that such provinces as Mysore and Travancore should mend their ways and that their rulers should try to do the greatest amount of good with the smallest amount of blunders

MR CRAWFORD WANTS HIS EXPENSES

The *Mahratta* —It is said that Mr Arthur Crawford, late of the Bombay Civil Service, has the hardihood to claim from Government his expenses in connection with the inquiry before the Commission In India the conviction is pretty general that the Commission failed to appreciate the evidence placed before it at its real worth and that their opinion as to Mr Crawford's innocence is inconclusive and therefore not worth much weight No reasonable man entertains any doubt on this point Dismissal from service at the end almost of a long and distinguished career was felt to be too hard a punishment for the mere offence of borrowing from persons living within his jurisdiction The heavy punishment was rightly attributed to the conviction in the mind of Lord Cross that Mr Crawford was guilty of the serious offence he was charged with It therefore comes upon us as a surprize that Lord Cross is reported to be favourable to Mr Crawford's claim It would be unjust to allow it

THE BARBERS AND SOCIAL REFORM

The *Mahratta* —The *Dnyanodaya* makes an ingenious suggestion It calls upon all the native barbers to call a caste meeting and resolve upon not lending their assistance to the perpetuation of the inhuman custom of shaving the widows The writer appeals to their self respect and points out how the barbers of other parts of India lead happy lives while their own condition is so wretched He attributes the degradation of Bombay Brahmans to the sin they have been committing for a number of ages in cruelly depriving women of their cherished hair We do not know how far the matter may be serious in its proposals But supposing he were serious would the cause of social reform gain in this particular line? We are not very sanguine about it We are afraid that a strike on their part cannot last for a long time When they went on the strike here some few years back, some Brahmans did not hesitate to take up the profession of shaving We know for certain that some high caste men in Bombay and other places are in the habit of themselves shaving their beards daily At a time of popular excitement therefore some Brahmans out of high motives might make up their minds to become knights of the razor and the strop And again we have our doubts whether the barbers will hold out long when huge fees will be offered to them for inducing them to shave widows On the whole, therefore the proposal of the *Dnyanodaya* seems impracticable

The *Dacca Gazette* —It gives us infinite pleasure to notice that attempts are being made in the town to effect the segregation of prostitutes, by inducing the house owners not to let out houses to them in certain parts of the town It is just the thing wanted We are very prone to look to government for the slightest improvements which are perfectly within our own command and which can be effected by as quite easily if we only mean seriously to do so In a town like Dacca, where the population is rapidly on the increase and the rate of house rent going up steadily it would not mean any appreciable loss to the income of the house-owners if they will combine and resolve not to let out houses to prostitutes within certain localities While it will not entail any loss to the house-owners, it will be a very great gain to the society as a body and its individual members Whenever we find a little, innocent, simple and pure hearted young man is out on a walk, at every step he is confronted by temptation Could the prostitutes be deported to a remote nook or corner of the town, the benefits accruing to the society would be simply incalculable We welcome with joy any movement which has for its object the effecting of improvements along these lines If our society were properly constituted if the Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants were to organise themselves into a real, living community, then it would have been quite easy to bring about this desired improvement by bringing a little moral force to bear on the house owners But such as it is, the attempts are laudable and deserving of all support and sympathy

INFLUENZA IN INDIA

The *Madras Mail* —The District Surgeon of North Arcot writes —"You will remember that in December last I telegraphed to you, that cases having all the symptoms of influenza had appeared in the town of Vellore, since then several similar cases, showing decided and well marked symptoms of that disease, have been under my care It did not assume an acutely epidemic form, as it has done in Europe for probably climatic influences had modified it, but it certainly gradually attacked the residents who were living on the main road and those adjacent to it There can be no reasonable doubt that it has now appeared in Bombay, but it probably will not assume an acutely epidemic form, as the weather is rapidly becoming warmer daily and the people lead a chiefly open out door life The treatment is that for a severe feverish cold, quinine and diaphoretics, with hot mustard foot baths Eucalyptus oil given internally, and its vapor inhaled, has proved very beneficial indeed in checking the trouble some cough, and in arresting the flow of clear fluid from the nose'

The number of cases of fever, or influenza in Bombay is stated to be increasing by leaps and bounds, especially among the infantile section of the population 300 boys of the Port High School were down with it on Saturday as well as quantities of clerks of public offices, and 200 soldiers at Deolali An epidemic similar to that which now prevails in Bombay, has set in at Lucknow where a number of the railway employés are suffering severely The Bombay doctor writes —' The treatment is simple A bath hot purgative in the beginning followed by quinine and diaphoretic, is all that is needed to bring down the fever' The *Indian Daily Gazette* says that no definite conclusion as to the precise type and character of the malady seems to have been arrived at among the members of the medical profession in Bombay The majority are inclined to believe that it is malarial fever, which is common in Bombay at this season of the year, but which owing to atmospheric changes has assumed an aggravated form during the last week

A JUDGE IN HIS OWN CASE

The *Madras Mail* —Captain Davies, the Cantonment Magistrate of Chanduggur, is the possessor of a wife and a dog cart, and it came to pass on Sunday evening, the 16th December 1889, that that wife was driving that dog cart chuckwards Mr Vaughan was at the same time being driven with his family to church in a trap by Soldu, the owner thereof The two traps met up the Ghaut near a bridge, and Mr Vaughan having prompted Soldu to hurry up, the latter applied the necessary scourge to the horse in the shafts, and succeeded in passing the anguished spouse and vehicle On the following day Soldu was hauled up before the Magistrate, charged with rash and negligent driving under Bombay Act 7 of 1867 and fined Rs 20 without, according to his own account, his being permitted to say a word in his defence Mr Vaughan objected to the case being disposed of by Captain Davies, and asked that it might be sent on to the District Magistrate for disposal, since Mrs Davies was virtually the prosecutor, though her horse-keeper had duty so styled, but he was overruled by the gallant Captain Mr Vaughan and Soldu then moved the Sessions Judge, and represented that the Cantonment Magistrate was personally interested in the case he had summarily disposed of, and that he had declined to accept evidence that was offered for the defence It seemed that, as the case was reported to the Magistrate by several persons who were outside the Church at the time and witnessed the furious driving of the accused he did not consider it necessary to take further evidence The Sessions Judge admitted the justice of the objections, and said that the Magistrate was in error in basing his decision on information that he had received out of Court He therefore ruled that the Magistrate had "acted unjustifiably," and he reported him to the High Court in the hope that that tribunal would "point out to him the grave impropriety of his conduct" He also ordered the refund of the fine. The High Court then proceeded upon Captain Davies for an explanation of his conduct The Captain complied, and argued that his wife was not a more interested party than other people going to the church whose lives and limbs were endangered by the rash driving of the accused. This frivolous defence was of course not accepted by the High Court, which held that the Magistrate was "personally interested" within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as it was his wife who was driving the dog cart for passing which the accused had been convicted of rash and negligent driving The Court further said, that it was extremely improper of the Magistrate, in disposing of the case, to rely in any way on statements made to him out of Court, and Section 214 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ought to have been more carefully followed The judgment of the Sessions Judge was upheld and the intimation was made that any person who felt aggrieved might now commence proceedings if so advised, on a new complaint, before another Magistrate The gallant Captain should congratulate himself on having got off so easily

EXCISE IN INDIA

CALCUTTA 11 *March* —The Government of India's despatch on the excise question appears as a supplement to to-day's *Gazette*, covering *with its appendix* a 370 pages. It *closely* details almost everything answers given to the questions put in Parliament regarding excise administration in India The despatch states that the Government is fully impressed with the importance, and indeed the necessity, of placing the administration on a satisfactory basis, but as the Secretary of State is well aware, it has involved the amount and attempting to establish Indian systems of excise which would differ from System The despatch continues —

The difficulties with which we are here are not wholly analogous to those in other country which is subject to fiscal pressure with modern growth of wealth and the complexity of its numerous channels of industry It is difficult for those who have not had experience of the working of the administration to appreciate the obstacles with which we have to contend Under such circumstances it is matter for regret that criticisms which in the debate on the Indian Budget in both Houses of Parliament have been inaccurate and misleading, and which do not appear to apply at all to the conditions which have resulted in the continuance as a whole of the entirely widely differing Indian excise systems which have grown up in India"

Ample evidence is then given to show how inaccurate Messrs Caine and Smith's statements were and how general conclusions are formulated regarding the excise system generally It is held that it is not merely impracticable and impossible to prohibit the use of stimulant in India or to introduce the system of local option, but that it is not possible to introduce any excise system that would be rapidly and equally applied to all classes of the population in India, and would be in complete accord with such public opinion as may be said to exist in defiance of the country The only general principles which it is deemed advisable to adopt are said to be the following (1) Taxation of spirits and narcotics liquors and drugs should be high and in some cases as high as is possible to enforce, (2) traffic in liquors and drugs should be confined under suitable restrictions for police purposes, (3) the number of places at which liquors or drugs can be purchased should be strictly limited with regard to the circumstances of each locality (4) efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained The practical measures proposed to be adopted in future in furtherance of this declared policy are the substitution of the farming or outstill system in places where it is found practicable to do so, the gradual introduction of the central distillery system in the least complex form, the imposition of such a high rate of duty on country liquor as will be subject to the limitation that such duty shall not exceed the tax level I an imported liquor and the restriction of the number of shops The Government do not anticipate that the carrying out of this policy in a reasonable manner, and with a reasonable regard to the circumstances of the country will lead to any loss of revenue at on the contrary that it will be successful from a financial as from every other point of view —*Telegram to Pioneer*

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next meeting of the Municipal Commissioners to be held at their office premises on Monday the 24th March 1890, at 8 a. m

I Cash account and Mortuary Returns for the month of February 1890

II Final adoption of Budget Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements for the official year 1890-91.

III Disposal of the following Tenders:
- (1) Tenders for execution of Drain Works and supply of Materials &c.
- (2) Tenders for collecting fees from vaddar carts on the Fort gates.
- (3) Tenders for collecting fees in the Municipal Slaughter House
- (4) Tenders for collecting fees in the Vegetable market

IV. Sub-Committee's Report regarding the land to be acquired for the new burial ground near Jakaranya Tank.

V Octroi Manager's report recommending one Somappa a Peon in his Department for gratuity.

VI. Letter dated 9th January 1890 from the Octroi Manager applying for additional accommodation for Octroi purposes

A S RAGHAVACHARIU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission.

The 17th March 1890

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 14th March—After a week's debate Mr Gladstone's motion denouncing the Parnell forgeries, and *urging* that Mr. Parnell is entitled to reparation, was passed to a division last night, the result being its rejection by a majority of 71.—C. N

Mr. Gladstone's motion was rejected in the House of Commons by 339 against 268 votes.—*Reu*

London, 10th March—Mr Chamberlain, speaking on Saturday at a banquet given by the Jewellers Society at Birmingham, stated that Mr Goschen recognised the real grievances regarding hall marks, and promised to endeavour to remedy them during the present session.—*Reu*

London 10th March—A mass meeting of 25,000 workmen was held in Hyde Park yesterday, protested against the Russian system of exile to Siberia without trial, and passed a resolution asking the British Government to intercede on behalf of the exiles.—C. N

London 10th March—Messrs Browne and Wingrove, bullion dealers, have failed for £300,000. It is expected they will be able to pay in full.—C. N.

Mr Parnell prosecutes the *Exeter Gazette* for copying the *Times'* first accusations based on forged documents.—C. N.

Constantinople, 10th March—Owing to the mediation of the British Consul in Crete, Chakir Pasha has quashed the sentence of seven years passed on the three members of Council who have withdrawn their resignation The British Consul, in concert with Chakir Pasha, is using every effort to pacify Crete.—*Reu.*

London, 10th March—An explosion has taken place at Morfa colliery in South Wales Hundreds of miners are entombed and it is feared many have perished.—*Reu*

London 11th March—The explosion at Morfa colliery was felt on a mile off It is feared that over 100 lives have been lost The mine was only examined last Wednesday in compliance with the wish of miners who were uneasy as to its condition. The Inspectors then declared it to be safe.—*Reu.*

Several Calcutta grain ships are lying idle at Liverpool owing to the strike of dock employes.—C. N.

Calcutta, 11th March—The Chinese Amban, accompanied by Mr Hart, delegate from the Chinese Government, Mr. Ludlow Interpreter, two Chinese Secretaries; Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and a very large retinue, arrived at Calcutta this afternoon from Tarbat He was officially received at Sealdah Railway Station, where an immense crowd of Chinamen collected, (probably over two thirds of the Chinese population of Calcutta) all in gala attire All the Chinese priests headed by the high priest, in gorgeous apparel were present, and went through peculiar Kowtowing ceremony when the Amban passed before them Chinese flags and banners were erected at the station, and the day was observed as a half holiday by the Celestials of Calcutta The Amban makes only a short stay He exchanges visits with the Viceroy tomorrow, and, having formally concluded the negotiations between the Chinese and Indian Government, he returns to Pekin

Today, at the High Court, the argument in O'Hara's appeal case were concluded The Court, after retiring one hour to consider the judgment, quashed the conviction, set aside the verdict, and discharged the prisoner

Allahabad, 11th March—The Koladyne River has been five kms the boundary between Bengal and Burma.

London, 13th March—The India Council Bill has passed the Committee in the House of Lords Lord Cross said that the Government consents to re-insert a clause enabling Provincial Councils to legislate on local matters, and he thought the extension would be a great advantage to India. He added that negotiations were proceeding with the Viceroy with a view to further decentralisation

Lord Herschell gave notice of a motion that a new clause be inserted enabling local Councils, with the approval of the Viceroy to amend laws prior to subsequent passing of an Act.

The Radicals in the House of Commons will earnestly endeavour to introduce the elective principle in the Bill, and will be supported by several leaders of the Opposition.—*Reu.*

The Prince of Wales starts for Berlin on the 19th instant to visit the Emperor, and remains a week.—C. N.

London, 14th March—Lord Cross at a dinner given by the Civil Engineers last night, appealed for assistance in the extension of Railways in India.—C. N

At the last sitting of the Miners' Conference, it was resolved that if the wages of the men were increased 5 per cent. now, and 5 per cent in July, the wages question would be considered as settled, otherwise the strike would begin on Saturday. —*Reu.*

Natal, 13th March—Three arrests have been made at Johannesberg for high treason in connection with the late disturbances there, and the prisoners have been conveyed to Pretoria. Great excitement prevails over the affair, and at a large public meeting held it was resolved to establish a political reform party. The meeting strongly condemned the arrests, and ordered that immediate steps be taken for the defence of the prisoners.—*Reu.*

Calcutta, 13th March.—Last evening there was an accident on the E I R at the Howrah Station Through the carelessness of a pointsman, the incoming passenger train was allowed to run into a goods train standing at a siding Several carriages were damaged, and derailed, while the passengers were cut, bruised, and badly shaken No lives were lost The pointsman was arrested.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY MARCH 17, 1890.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

The debate on the India Councils Bill in the House of Lords brings out one fact very distinctly. It shows that the people of England do not care much about this country. The number of peers present *was very small we were told,* and as it is with the members of the Upper House so is it with the community at large. In a way the people care for India, but it is not in an intelligent way; it is not in a way that is likely to do any good. When there is no trouble in this land, when there is no Mutiny, when famine does not stalk through the land, when pestilence does not slay its thousands, the English people are quite content to let matters take their *own course; the officials on the spot must* attend to what is required, they must be responsible for everything that takes place. This state of things ought to be thoroughly comprehended by the enlightened classes in this country, for we are afraid they are apt to depend much upon the sympathy and help of the British public. It remains to be seen how many will take part in the measure when it comes into the House of Commons, but we shall be much surprised if the numbers are large. The work will fall we feel sure, to a few who take a real interest in India, and to those who have retired from it, and entered the House. The members think a great deal *more* about some petty measure that concerns England than one that vitally touches India. It is not complimentary to this land that such should be the case, but we only state a fact. There was a debate lately in the House of Commons whether sympathy ought or ought not to be given to Mr. Parnell We do not give any opinion on the subject, but the debate had reference only to the character of one man, the whole turned round the leader of the Irish party It would be almost impossibility to get up a debate for the same length of time about India, although the interests not of one man were concerned, but of two hun-

dred and fifty millions The people at home are so absorbed in their concerns that they can devote very little attention to the wants of this land The working classes may sympathise with the Russian exiles, and hold mass meetings in Hyde Park, and send protests to the Czar, but they will not gather together to do good to a people who live under the same rule as themselves This is to be deplored, but the fact is as we have stated it

Such being the case it is the duty of the people of this land to enlighten the British public To this end certain delegates will shortly visit England, and will go about from place to place delivering addresses to all who are willing to listen We feel sure this will be a step in the right direction, and if they enter on their work at once, they may produce some effect upon the Bill that will shortly come before the House of Commons The delegates may be able to show what the people of this country want, what their aspirations are, and how they are working to gain what they desire It is within the bounds of possibility that the elective portion of the Bill—the vital portion—might be granted if these delegates could soon get into the field We do not say such could be the case but we say that it might The step is a good one, and the man should be hurried away so that they might be able to take in the outside controversy on the Indian Councils Bill But the exertions of the Indian National Congress should not cease when the present measure becomes law The agency shortly to be at work must be continued till the people at home know what India is like, and what it requires England, must be trained to perform its duty towards India, as matters now stand, India is not a land that finds a place in the hearts of Englishmen, and it is the duty of those who have the interests of this land at heart to try to bring this about

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

Complaints many and various come to us about the treatment third class passengers receive at the hands of the officials on the different lines We know full well that these complaints are, as a rule, quite true, and the railway authorities ought to do their best to provide a remedy One complaint is that the passengers are pushed about on the arrival of a train, and thrust into any carriage being in many cases separated from friends with whom they wish to travel At some places especially on the Southern Mahratta Line—the time allowed at each station is so short that the officials on the platform are compelled to use force in order to get the passengers in the train within the prescribed time A change ought to be insisted on, and passengers should demand that sufficient time should be allowed at the different stations for them to get in or out, as the case may be But when the time allowed is enough the officials do not treat those who travel in the manner they ought to do In the next place too many are often crowded into one compartment However many there may be they have to go in, and make the best of it This ought not to be allowed, the regular number ought not in any case to be exceeded, so many and no more, should be put into one compartment, and any official transgressing this rule should be punished A passenger pays for a comfortable seat, and he has a right to demand one If this is not given to him he is defrauded, and has a right to redress Another great complaint is that there are no closets in third class carriages, and though the subject has been mentioned over and over again, the railway authorities will not give way The suffering caused by the want of closets must be very great especially, where passengers have to travel long distances, and the stoppages for any length of time are short We have not got to the end of our list of grievances that third class passengers have against the different railways, but what we have given will suffice It seems very remarkable that the companies owning the railways should so persistently neglect the very people from whom they obtain the greater part of their gains But such is the case, not only in India but in other parts of the world, England for example While they pay attention to the wants of first and second class passengers, they allow those travelling third class to take care of themselves

HINDU INEBRIATES

To the orthodox Hindu who cherishes a philosophic faith in the sanctity of his ancient and venerable religion, and who rigidly abides by the tenets and traditions of his sublime creed—which embraces and favours some of the grandest conceptions and aspirations of theological transcendentalism—few vices could be made to appear more degrading and unpardonable than the vice of drunkenness, and no character could be more despicable than that of a man who, while professing to be of good caste, breaks faith both with his kinsfolk and his Creator by secretly delivering himself up to the "demon of strong drink" But yet the fact has to be faced that bibulous habits are rapidly taking possession of the rising generation of educated Hindus in every part of India and especially so wherever the progress of civilization has brought Natives and Europeans into intimate social intercourse with one another The recognition of the existence of this evil has helped to favour the theory that the spread of Western education and the encouragement of social intercourse between Europeans and the Natives of India are "dangerous things" in so far as they tend to promote intemperance in regard to the consumption of spirituous liquors by the natives of this country This contention is however preposterously unfounded and unsustainable by any line of logical reasoning The simple truth is that though the principles of European social culture permit the moderate use of alcoholic spirits, they distinctly discountenance abuse and over indulgence, and the most accepted *dictum* of the leading medical authorities is that the administration of alcohol in any form should be resorted as a general rule On this point, the opinions of eminent physicians differ very considerably, and there is ample room for laymen to have their own say, but the main fact will which we are considering at present remains unaltered, viz., that the abuse of alcoholic liquors is injurious to human health, and might well be avoided by Europeans as well as Natives of this country. But on this point we find it convenient to reserve further comment for a future issue, leaving or rather inviting—our constituents to ventilate their views on the subject with the stipulation that they will endeavour to be temperate and stringently correct in all their contributions

REFORMS IN PUDUCOTTA

H H the Rajah of Puducotta while he was here we learn consulted Mr Meenachi Iyer the Legislative Secretary on some reforms and changes which he proposes to introduce in the Judicial Service of his state This speaks well of the Rajah who though in his teens yet has taken into his head the idea of placing his state on a par with model states The Puducotta High Court is not as it should be, and the delay in disposing of cases of which complaint is made often should be avoided A return in this direction is needed and we hope before long the desired changes would be brought about The Dewan who had ample time to pick up information in the Revenue Board office, has already brought the revenue administration of Puducotta to a satisfactory state We have every reason to think that the state would be benefitted, by the Rajah's observations during his travels and the education imparted by the present tutor We would watch with interest the progress of the state during the regime of the present Rajah

RAILWAY MAGISTRATE

The Mysore Government have posted a special Railway Magistrate to try railway Cases and we shall see how far this arrangement suits the parties who may be unfortunate enough to figure as accused in Railway cases This new departure in administrating the affairs of the Railways, puts the parties to a great deal of trouble and expense We are constrained to make these remarks on account of a case that is pending before the Magistrate The late Station Master of Seringapatam, Tippiah is being tried, on a charge of Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a bundle of cloths wrongly sent to his station He is alleged to have committed the offence and the guilt may, or may not be brought home to him He is dragged from pillar to post and *vice versa* in the course of his trial which means a heavy cost in the way of paying lawyers' fee But he was refused until to say the least accused is subjected to unnecessary expense and disgrace by being escorted by the Police up and down All these would have been avoided if the case as the procedure on other Railways be tried by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence is said to have been committed The remarks of the Bangalore correspondent of the Hindu which we quote below are just and deserve the consideration of the Government

"The case was created about 6 months ago and it is supposed to be located at Bangalore The presiding Magistrate, who is an European gets Rs 600 a month and the cost of the establishment is Rs 130 per month including contingencies &c He have it costs the Government Rs 800 per month or Rs 9,600 annually Inside enquiries have as to what the Court is situated will was told that the Magistrate is living at Lalbagh and not in Bangalore and that he holds the Court there Think that during the last 6 months about 40 cases have been disposed of and most of them were of a very petty trivial nature Forty cases for 6 months gives less than 7 cases per month If my information is correct as very nearly as per the next question will be whether the Government is just find in maintaining such a costly office for the sake of less than 7 cases per month and that too all of a petty nature While thousands of rupees are squandered in this way, our Government have been dilly dallying to abolish the Loom tax which has been *pronounced* by themselves to be a hardship upon poor weavers and which they solemnly promised more than two years ago to abolish.

Occasional Notes

It is estimated that there are 15 000 teetotallers among the British soldiers in the Indian Army It is asserted that increasing amount of liquor is consumed by the soldiers

Benares was visited on Thursday night by a heavy downpour of rain which has cooled the temperature considerably and partially destroyed the prospects of a plentiful mango season

The Benares mutton butchers have been on "strike" since Tuesday, and no mutton can be had for love or money The butchers object to pay the tax of four annas per head of sheep killed

One of the prisoners in the Hughes Deputy case in Madras while being taken to the jail on the evening of 6th instant managed about 8 or 9 escaped from the police about 30 in number, who escorted them, and the belted knights could not pursue and arrest him

The alleged forgery by a Lahore merchant of *bandis* to a large amount in the name of the Nawab of Maudot grows still more complicated The Raja of Punch appears to have purchased a large amount of the documents alleged to have been forged, and is taking action to recover their value

A crown of pure gold, studded with about a thousand brilliants, some of which are of 12 carats weight, is to be sold by auction at Singapore It has been worn by Malay Sultans, and it is to be sold for the benefit of the estate of the late Sultan of Perak The gold is believed to be of the Malay Peninsula, and the diamonds are from Borneo.

Seventeen Hindus of Dumbhangah have formed a scheme to get a lakh of rupees out of Mr Beadon, the Collector, and ten of their Mahomedan fellow citizens The notice has been served The plaintiffs have had their religious feelings injured by the breaking of the temple in what is known as "The Durbhanga Temple Case

At the performance on Friday afternoon of the third day's funeral ceremonies, in connection with the death of Lady Sakunbai Dinshaw Petit, wife of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bombay a total sum of Rs 97,500 was contributed by her relations to various charitable funds and institutions to perpetuate the name of the deceased lady

Influenza has broken out rather severely among the troops at Lucknow The first cases made their appearance a week ago among the men of the Scottish Rifles The disease is distinctly epidemic, and though not of a severe form, causes a good deal of inefficiency, the men suffering from it at the time being quite prostrated for several days

Mr Pawnes, the officiating Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, has recorded it as his opinion that English education has little influenced the Bengali mind There have been no original publications produced in any department of learning "One looks in vain," exclaims Mr Pawnes "for the Bengali Newton or the Bengalee Lord Bacon"

The *Morning Post* is of opinion that "Lord Northbrooks" assertion that Lord Cross Bill was "most popular in India" requires qualification If we are to gauge its popularity by the expressions of public opinion in this country then the measure as it stands, is anything but popular Mr Hume, as we have seen, declares it to be worse than nothing"

The *Statesman's* correspondent at Pilibhit states that a girl of seventeen years has recently performed the rite of *sutteeism* and he adds the sight was witnessed by a large number of persons There may some mistake in the report and we sincerely hope there is but the matter is worth enquiring into we think and we hope that steps will be taken to that effect

Only 110 candidates have registered their names for the Upper Standard Examination to be held in May next, and 95 of these are from Madras—where as in Bengal five and six thousand candidates have registered their names for the next Middle School Examination to be held on the 9th of that month and following days

The first issue of *Saptoroth*, a Bengali daily edition of the *Bankhabarta* has made its appearance It is the same sheet as the *Dainik*, and contains translations from the daily *Englishman* The language of the paper is not good, but a start has been made to adopt the colloquial language As might be expected, the paper seeks to pooh pooh the Congress movement

Latest telegrams and intelligence the discharge of Sadhu O'Hara who had been sentenced to be hanged by Justice Norris of the Calcutta High Court in connection with what is call the Dum Dum murder case We will await the publication of the judgment before making any comment on the incident Surely there is a screw loose in the criminal administration of the country

The Kashmir Durbar has received information of a plot hatched by some of his subjects to murder Raja Akbar Khan Panjal Nothing much is known as to the causes leading to it, but the instigators are probably to be found amongst the Chiefs of the neighbouring States It seems that his well known devotion to the interests of Kashmir have roused him enemies amongst the Chiefs of the surrounding States

The *Lady's Pictorial* has this week an illustration of the quickness of the Prince of Wales at reply A lady, mentioning the much talked of betrothal of Prince Albert Victor and being laudably loyal and anxious to please, ventured on the trite remark that marriages are made in heaven "Except royal ones," said Her Royal Highness with a quiet smile "The Socialist journals arrange those for us"

Prince Moung Lutt, the Burmese Prince *detenue* of the Madras Government, who has now been a resident in Bangalore for upwards of five months, has appealed to the British Resident in Mysore, to recommend his case to the Madras Government for an increased monthly allowance The allowance now granted him is Rs 200 per mensem, and he prays that the amount may be doubled, it being his intention to send his two children to England for their education

A tabulated statement has been drawn up for the information of the Government of India comparing the accidents of Indian

Railways with those on English Railways for the year 1888. It appears from this that the number of accidents per 1,000,000 train-miles on the Indian Railways was 6490 against 5 64 on the English Railways, and the number of passengers killed and injured per million of passengers 0 93 and 0 27 against 0 01 and 0 80, respectively

A public subscription is to be started in Baroda for the purpose of erecting a lifesize statue to perpetuate the memory of the Maharajah Khanderao Gaekwar, "the Manganificent" It is in contemplation to get two statues made, one for Baroda and the second one for Bombay, provided sufficient funds are collected The Maharajah's loyalty to the British Crown was proved during the Indian Mutiny, and was subsequently acknowledged in many ways by the Government

A systematic attempt to swindle the Nizam of Hyderabad of a large amount has been made during the past six months by a young Eurasian at Bagh He asked from the Nizam Rs 15 000 for a gilding set with jewels which he said he had sold to Sir Salar Jung for the Nizam's use four years ago at Agra Three lakhs were asked in addition, as the price of a house said to have been purchased by him for the Nizam in Calcutta He wrote several letters to Government and the Nizam for payment There was not a single document to support the enormous loan and the fact naturally led to suspicion The claim has now disappeared

We stated on Saturday that the Nizam's Government has decided to grant twelve stations in Langlad, we will now supply at £333 per annum We now find that four will be given to be selected by open competition, amongst Matriculated students Four, namely, the first in the same way for the P A Class, and four, the following year, from the Graduate class By this decision will both have a chance up for first and last examination either Medical, Legal or Agricultural, or any other profession except Law, for passing up which the student requires an agreement The competitors must be between 17 and 25 years of age, and subject of the Nizam

An amusing scrap of conversation was overheard the other day at one of the roadside stations on a certain State Railway Lately, being now the order of the day at all such of the natives have been directed to order a coach to meet all forthcoming trains At about 10 P M the other evening an Assistant Surgeon, who was in search of a second class carriage was heard calling for the station master, and for sights, when the latter appeared he was accosted thus —"Here, Baniboo what's this? Why are there no lights on this carriage?" To which the station master pointing to the full moon shining above, replied, "Beg your pardon, sir, recent Government order say, when moon is lighted up carriage lamp must be put out, for economy in oils"

A new antidote for snake bite is said to have been discovered by the medical authorities of Brazil, in the component tincture of *Pernambuco* and in the opinion of Dr Alves Carneiro, and the Imperial Faculty of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, is likely to take a foremost place in Brazilian therapeutics A Portuguese and English pamphlet on the subject states "Such is the rapidity of its action that persons who were in a terrible state in consequence of the fatal bite of venomous snakes, recovered almost instantly, four hours the most dangerous supervening the hemorrhage, having elapsed and in four hours" it is given that perfect recovery even persons in a state of intoxication is assured as the latter fails a bit cures, while the former it is said has never been known to fail

Mr Labouchere writes in the last number of *Truth* —"I am told that in anticipation of the resignation of the Duke of Cambridge the following (among other arrangements) has been suggested to the Cabinet by Mr Stanhope namely, the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Commander in Chief, with a chief of the Staff or Deputy Commander in Chief under him" The Duke of Connaught, he continues, is but forty years old, and if, I am correctly informed, is a Lieutenant General of only two years standing! According to one of my military advisers "without being a military genius his Royal Highness is an upright soldier, popular with the army, and a gentleman,' But is he, for all this, qualified by age, experience, and ability to fill a position which is perhaps the most responsible in England outside the Cabinet?

Dr Tribhowandass Motichund, the Chief Medical Officer of the Junagadh State, has performed one hundred operations for supplying the loss of a nose. The cutting off of the nose is a favorite method of revenge in some quarters While jealousy, family strife, and conjugal unhappiness are to be found in the Indian villages institutions of this kind may continue to hold their place in the records of Indian crime D Tribhowandass says generally that the victim is either tied up and the weapon is applied, influencing a thorough cut, or he is attacked while asleep, or he may be held down by a gang of miscreants while the mutilation is being perpetrated After the first ten or twelve operations the Doctor abandoned the method of dissecting the skin of the cheek in order to provide material for repairing the mutilated member, and has since invariably dissected flaps from the forehead, the results in these cases being in every way more satisfactory He says that "the new nose presents a nice and symmetrical appearance"

The question whether purely vegetarian diet is superior to one of flesh and vegetable combined, has been discussed with varying results The vegetarian, of course naturally swears by his system, while the flesh eater can point to living testimony in favour of his diet So far as we are concerned there can be little doubt that he was originally a vegetarian, but he has adapted himself to the times and the customs and is now a omnivorous creature A contemporary agrees with Mr Joseph Knight, the Secretary of the Manchester Vegetarian Society, that for European residents in India a more extensive use of vegetables and a proportion of the earth, in place of animal flesh would be very desirable Indian rice and dhall, were Europeans instructed as to its value, would form a valuable addition to their meals, and a liberal supply of fruit as an essential element of food in that clime The natives of the country—that is the ryots and pulse consumers—afford a striking example of the diet being the result of a pure vegetable one

Local and Provincial

Sir Oliver St John —This gentleman will proceed in a short time to Ootacamund

The Ferpi Dramatic Company —This has been performing in Bangalore for the last ten days, and has drawn very good houses

The 20th Regiment M I —This regiment will shortly arrive in this place from Bellary where it has been for some time past

The Assistant President —The Assistant President, Lieutenant Nasir march, who met with an accident, is now better, but not able to attend to work

The Public Health —The public health, we are sorry to say, is not very good at the present time There are many cases of small pox and fever going about

Pilgrimage to Mecca —All persons proposing to make a pilgrimage to Mecca are hereby warned that the country is in an unsettled and famine stricken condition and that robberies are of frequent occurrence

Furlough —Leave is granted to Colonel G Lindsay R E Agent and Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway for three months under Rule IX of 1868 The Colonel sailed from Bombay on the 11th instant to Japan.

The Weather —The weather is very hot just now and the few showers we had a short time ago seems to have added to the intensity of the heat At times there are clouds floating about, and two or three nights ago we had thunder and lightening, but no rain fell

Easter Holidays —All public offices in the province and at the Civil and Military station Bangalore, will be closed from Thursday the 3rd, to Friday the 8th April both days inclusive for the easter holidays Provision will be made by heads of Departments for the dispatch of emergent business during the vacation

Municipality Civil and Military Station —Mr B Hewetson took charge of the post of President of the Municipality, and also of District Magistrate on Monday last It is not yet settled whether he is to retain these posts or the Residency, it is believed is anxious Mr Brookes Deputy Resident should be brought from Coorg to take the place Colonel Magrath has just vacated The matter must however, soon be settled

General Summary

MADRAS.

Trivellore —A correspondent writes —In the District Munsiff's Court here, eight suits are pending against the Local Police of Sreeperumbadoor The first of these is a suit against five defendants viz 1 Police Inspector, 2 Head Constable, 3 A Constable, 4 and 5 two Vadagalai Brahmins In this suit, the Durmakarta of the Sreeperumbadoor Vishnu Temple claims damages in all to the extent of Rs 1,000 for the Police having, at the instance of the defendants 4 and 5, maliciously and without reasonable and probable grounds, interfered with and stopped the procession of Pillai Lokacharriar, a Tengalai Sage, during the late Pagalpathoo Utsavam, which took place in the month of October last. The suit was posted to day for the defendants to put in their written statements but the defendants being public servants and in their official capacity had to apply for adjournment pending the orders of Government on the subject The 4th and 5th defendants also applied for an adjournment Six suits are against the Head Constable who is said to have illegally searched six Tengalai Brahmins while they were going into a certain Pillai Mantapam along with their god These it is before claim damages to the extent of Rs 50 each The eighth suit is against a Constable and by a Tengalai Brahmin for the latter having been forcibly and violently dragged by the former

Admonition from the Bench —On the 11th instant during the hearing of the appeal of the Mahant of Tirupati, the Chief Justice took occasion to remark, that the practice of counsel in dropping a criminal case where the fees were not paid, was very reprehensible I was a wrong, he considered, to abandon an accused person to his fate just because counsel's fees were not forthcoming It was a unnecessary and very unprofessional act to stoop to being hired by the day as a common broker or would be It was a different matter if it was a civil case In a criminal case, the counsel was bound to proceed with it if once he has been engaged The Mahant of Tirupathi had pleadership remarked, had been very seriously prejudiced in his defence in the Sessions Court by a change of counsel several times In this important case at least two have counsel should have conducted, and these ought to have continued to the end, except for valid reasons The want of fees, his Lordship thought, was not a valid reason. His Lordship went on to remark, that if any member of the local bar was brought up before him on account of a practice of this nature, he would deal with him as he deserved, no matter what was the alleged practice of the local bar —*M Mail*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following candidates have passed the recent B L Degree Examination —

Third Class

Ramaswami Aiyar, Subba Aiyar
Swaminatham V
Rajagopala Aiyar, A
Duraiswami Mudaliyar Pondicherry
Dharmakatwal Aiyar, C R.
Jagannatha Aiyar, Gopala
Balarama Row Ganchi
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, Bhavani
D'Cruze Timothy Stanislaus Alfred
Venkataramayya William Laughton
Rangacharlu, Tirumeneata
Venkatarama Sarma, Ellapeddi
Subrahmanya Aiyar Lalgudi R
Sankarakumara Pillai, S
Aiswamia Aiyangar, Combakonam
Viswanatha Aiyar D Kesava
Ramanuja Ayangar, S
Sitaramiah, Rangayagula
Varadaraja Sarma, L V
Subbaraiyar, Vanbakkam Canadian
Ramayya Colur Venkata
Ramaswami Sastriyar, Sami Sastriyar
Tangaraja Chettiyar Muppala
Venkatachala Mudaliyar Tirupparankadu
Raman Menon Kottakopal Palat
Palaniswami Pillai, Tennur S
Rangaramanujam, Tirurendipuram
Thyagaraja Aiyar, S
Varaghava Ayangar, Ranga Ayengar
Sambasivam Kumbakonam Sankara
Krishna Row, Palle
Parthibharam Row S A
Krishna Menon Kurumpath
Parthasarathi Chetty, Ekambaranpadi
Raghavayya, B C

Madras Mail

Extracts.

THE DUM-DUM MURDER CASE.

The Dum Dum murder case is a painful story to tell Four soldiers of the European Regiment stationed at Dum-Dum possessed themselves of two rifles and some cartridges and gave leg bail to the Barrack authorities At night they committed their depredations right and left The murdered man was sleeping in his bed when the soldiers came upon him and pressed him to give them toddy The poor man had none to give The soldiers turned him out and shoved him into a tank Then Private O'Hara knelt and fired at the poor helpless man who died a few hours after When remonstrated with O'Hara is reported to have said "Never mind, there are plenty more of the black bastards" Had it not been for the voluntary statement of Taylor, the mystery of this case would never have been discovered The police authorities had almost given up the enquiry as hopeless either through their incapacity or unwillingness to hunt the culprit out The ends of justice however were best served by the assistance of Taylor The case was tried in the High Court of Calcutta and we are glad to say that the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against O'Hara Later information stated that a reprieve of fifteen days has been granted to the accused by full bench of the Calcutta High Court The accused will have soon to suffer the capital punishment We are not going to enter into any discussion as regards the ethics of capital punishment, but we are inclined to believe that any invidious distinction in awarding the punishment, based on the caste and color of the offender, is fraught with serious consequences, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the perpetrators of crimes like these should be discovered and strictly dealt with so that the punishments should form effective deterrents We are induced to make these remarks because at the hearing of the appeal an attempt is being made to prove that the murder was under the influence of toddy when he committed the deed We shall fail to do our duty if we omit to mention here how the miserable and helpless condition of the widow and child of the murdered man in this case excited the sympathy and generosity of the trying Judge and the Jury Mr Justice Norris who is known for his kindness has taken the initiative and is trying to see that the widow and the orphan are provided for Lord Lansdowne too has, it is said, taken keen interest in the case since his Lordship was informed of it When the poor woman was asked by Mr Justice Norris as to how she maintained herself and the only child, she returned that she actually begged and that sometimes she went to bed with one meal and sometimes with none No wonder therefore that the heart of the Judge was moved Would the world had more of Christian charity in it so that it would be spared the spectacles of miseries like these —*Vakratta*

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON INDIA

The *Hope* —At the inauguration ceremony of the establishment in London of a School for the study of modern Oriental languages, recently held under the Chairmanship of the Prince of Wales, Professor Max Muller delivered a forcible address which may be characterised as a plea for Oriental studies The address was meant for Englishmen, but we believe Natives of India ought to feel the force of its remarks as much, if not to a greater extent The chief objects for which the learned Professor advocates the study of the languages of the East by Europeans, namely, the growth of fellow feeling between Europeans and Orientals, is interfered with, as far at least as India is concerned, as much by the neglect of Natives of their national languages and ancient literature as by the ignorance on the part of Europeans. The reason of this can be easily understood Hindoos who do not cultivate their traditional literature are cut off from their real selves, and the veneer of education in a foreign tongue and in strange ideas does not bring out their manhood to the best advantage There is thus a double barrier presented by such Hindoos to ordinary Englishmen unacquainted with their noble antecedents, namely, the barrier of a false, ill developed superficial character, and of real character true but latent, whose people are ill understood The character which had drawn forth such warm eulogy from Pro

fessor Max Muller and other lovers of truly Oriental belongs to the Hindoo inspired by the teaching of the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*, whose clues is being unfortunately thinned day by day, and not to the Hindoo possessed of the pride of his modern learning, or of the Hindoo who loves to frequent the law courts The half education of the representative of modern India is, therefore, as much responsible for his failure to excite sympathy in his rulers as the latter's ignorance, of the true principles of the Hindoo character which the same defective education fails to develop Modern Hindoos are by no means a nation of liars and perjurers, of hypocrites and mean fellows, with whom no English gentleman could ever be on terms of intimacy and friendship, as some bad blooded Englishmen believe and would have others believe, but what could man can deny that owing to a variety of unfortunate circumstances, of which half-education in a foreign language is one, we are lacking in the manifestation of that original strength and beauty of character which alone can raise a nation in the estimation of foreigners

MADRAS PETITION RULES

The *Madras Mail*—The following are the revised rules of the Madras Government for *the submission and consideration of* Petitions and other papers of the same class —

Persons having cause of complaint against any servant of Government, Civil or Military shall in the first instance, seek redress from the officer in whom the local authority is vested, who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Revenue or Court, or superior Civil or Military authority, by which the local authority is controlled, or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no intermediate authority The Government, will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Revenue or other controlling authority where such exists The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities or copies of them, and the answers or orders of those authorities respectively if any, shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government. In order to enable Government to maintain the foregoing rule, without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will understand that a party affected by an order is entitled to have, on application, a copy of the order, which should contain full details of the grounds of the decision This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment Government will receive petitions only from principals, addresses running in the name of a vakeel or agent will receive no attention Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases —

when a petition is illegible or unintelligible

when a petition contains language which, in the opinion of Government, is disrespectful or improper

when a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case

when a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim

when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference

when a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final

when a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded

when a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations

when a petition is an appeal against the non exercise by Government of a discretionary discretion vested in it by law or rule

As the Right Honorable the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will also remain unnoticed

Military Department—The mode and channels through which all ranks of effective military officers and men should make known any complaint or grievance to superior authority are clearly laid down by the regulations of the service The foregoing general regulations for petitions are applicable in the Military Department to the following classes —Persons not in the public service, residing within the limits of military bazaars, camp followers, contractors for military supplies, sirkari contractors, Military Pensioners, persons having claims on Government in any Military department either on their own account or on account of services rendered to the State by deceased relatives

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS 1889

(*The Journal of Education Madras*)

Our readers will find an analysis by Centres of the results of this examination on page 72 of our February issue, and on page 130 of this issue an analysis by Colleges, drawn up from the complete list as it appears in the *Fort St George Gazette* We are right, we believe, in asserting that since the University instituted this examination the results have never been so unfavourable There can be no doubt that the examiners show an increasing tendency towards severity, but we do not think this quite accounts for the utter and astounding failure of the great mass of the candidates in December last If blame is to be fixed anywhere it must be on the examiners or on the examinees, or on the examination and after careful consideration we think that it is on a great measure attributable to the examination Something is due no doubt to hard marking on the part of the examiners, not a little to the carelessness of candidates, but a great deal to the examination itself At the examination there are no fewer than six subjects in which a candidate must secure a minimum to pass namely (1) English, (2) an Optional Language, (3) Mathematics, (4) Physiology, (5) Logic and (6) History In the Matriculation Examination there are only *two* subjects in which a candidate may fail, and in both Branches (the Language and Optional branch) of the B A Examination taken together only *four* subjects The F A is undoubtedly the hardest examination to pass in these days A very large number of candidates fail to pass for want of 2 or 3 marks in one or other of these subjects In many instances the candidates who are rejected are far superior to some of those who pass We know of several candidates at the recent examination who secured very high marks in all subjects but fell short by 2 or 3 marks in Mathematics When we have examiners who imagine themselves great mathematical geniuses and think that the particular science they affect is the *summum bonum* of learning, is it wonderful if year after year a very large proportion of the failures are in this subject? The best way to meet the difficulty and to avoid absolute cruelty being inflicted on thoroughly hard working and deserving students is for the Syndicate to do what we have over and over again urged upon them, which is to appoint the Chairmen of the various Boards to be a Board of Moderations When the pass lists are ready the Board of Moderators should meet and consider every case in which a candidate has come short by a few marks only in one subject During the appointment of such a Board we must strongly urge a return to the old system by which a candidate if short of the minimum by a few marks in one or more subjects was nevertheless allowed to pass by showing superior excellence in other subjects In other words, if he secured the required minimum in the whole, after the deduction of all marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he failed to secure the required minimum he was allowed to pass This rule worked well for several years and was suddenly changed without, as it seemed to us then and still seems, any particularly good and sound reason The tendency of the age is towards specialisation, and the Universities very properly encourage this in the B A, and M A, Examinations, but has not this further helped to make the candidates for the F A Examination somewhat indifferent to a certain breadth of study? Students who are more for Mathematics — and really we are not all worshippers of the 'bridegroomed Muses of the cube and square,' — naturally, says to himself that if he can manage to scrape through in Mathematics the F A he will put the subjects aside by for ever. In the old days, when Mathematics of a standard hardly, if at all, superior to that now required for the F A was required for the B A Examination, the F A student knew he could not hope to obtain his Degree without again running the gauntlet of the Mathematical examiners He consequently paid closer attention to the subject than he now does Moreover the examinees at F A knowing that this was not the last occasion on which the great majority of the students would appear before them, were naturally to be more lenient We are only echoing the voice of many when we call upon the Syndicate, or failing some prompt action on their part, upon the Senate to take the whole subject of the F A Examination into careful consideration, with a view to mitigate the evils that are caused by the wholesale plucking of candidates

The amount of misery caused by the rejection of 83 per cent of the candidates for the F A Examination of December 1889 is a thing not pleasant to contemplate, and we shall not rest content until we see some remedy applied by the only body competent to apply it, the Senate of the University

THE HYMNS OF THE RIG VEDA

The *Hindu* in reviewing the metrical translation of Rig Veda in English by Mr Ralph T H *Griffith, former Principal of the Benares College* observes —'The Vedas, especially the Rig Veda, are the most precious heritage which has come down to modern Hindus from remote antiquity They are the productions of sages who were the progenitors of the later Brahmin caste At the time when the Vedas were composed, the Hindu society knew no such things as caste divisions Those divisions were the outcome of later times when civilization had advanced and society had assumed a complex character They subsequently degenerated into an arbitrary and demoralizing institution fit different sections of the community and worked immeasurable mischief to every aspect and branch of social existence till at last they have converted the Hindu nation into a conglomerate of demoralized and isolated units Many minds now reject root and branch the circumstances that gave birth to and afterwards developed this monstrous institution But there was a time when caste was not the same hard and unbending institution that it is now All the Aryan castes had then the right to read the Vedas, and individual freedom was not curbed and confined It was not until a much later time when Puranas formed the chief source of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment of the nation that all non Brahmin castes and all women were declared disqualified to read the Vedas Even after this declaration, the Vedas continued to influence the national mind The Puranas themselves were and to a large extent on their teachings, and the spiritual ministers of the non Aryan castes derived their doctrines and faiths from Vedic writings Now have these Puranas, these ideas and faiths lost their influence on the beliefs and conduct of the people at the present day Every caste there is one of the great Hindu community there is a living and national interest in the literature of the Vedic period There is, of course, the more cosmopolitan importance inherent in the Vedas as the books which contain the earliest records of the Aryan branch of mankind A greater antiquity indeed claimed for some of the literary monuments of the Egyptians and Assyrians But those left by the Indo-Aryans are decidedly superior in their intrinsic literary merit and have no value " The Veda has a two fold interest,' says Max Muller " it belongs to the history of the world and to the history of India As long as man continues to take an interest in the history of his race, and as long as we collect with diligence and measure the relics of former ages the first place in the long row of books which contain the records of the Aryan branch of mankind, will belong for ever to the Rig Veda" To the historian of man and to the historian of the Aryan man, the Rig Veda possesses inestimable value It discloses the origin of religious faith and religious feelings in the heart of the primeval man It explains how, and in some other nations among whom religion began with the dread of diseases and evils, the Aryans first conceived religion in their admiration of what is grand and pleasing in Nature The Rig Veda shows how the human mind was led from its admiration of Nature to its admiration of Nature's God, although this latter, this bold conception of one God, is not disclosed till we come to the very latest hymns of the Veda *We behold in them a germ of the* oldest civilization developed by any branch of the Aryan stock in the whole world, and their literature has supplied to modern historians a most valuable clue to the understanding of the early history, mythology, and religion of the different Aryan nations. To the Hindus the Rig Veda is a work of still higher importance It explains the whole fabric of the later Hindu religion, it clears all the complications of later mythology, it throws light on the history of the Hindu mind from its earliest stages of infancy to the latest times Hindu society as portrayed in the Vedas recognizes no caste distinctions, no perpetual widowhood, and no seclusion and degradation of women It is nothing less than a national misfortune that such a repository of our earliest wisdom and religion should be kept sealed to the eye of the great majority of the Hindu nation At no time in the history of the Indo Aryans could the Vedas have been a subject of popular study and they must have become completely sealed volumes to the people the moment when a priestly caste with exclusive privileges and transcendental pretensions came into existence Perhaps the Aryan priests are not much to blame for they did what priests did all over the world But what is most extraordinary and what proved a great misfortune to the nation, the priests themselves soon forgot the real import of the Vedic writings and they *developed all sorts of grotesque and mystic* ideas out of the sayings and teachings of the Vedic Rishis themselves and the masses failed the more so if the learned classes have actually travelled further and further until at last even there are but few hundred Aryans in all India who can interpret the Vedic mantras in the sense in which the Rishis themselves conceived them. However Hindus of the present day look more to European scholars for an intelligent conception of the Vedas than to Indian scholars Still to an enlightened Hindu patriot it is rather a matter of congratulation, that anyhow the precious heritage of his race has been discovered and spread for the edifying admiration of the world It has also to be added by Max Muller, Wilson Wehrand Griffith than to Sayana and Mahidhara'

'Sayana is the great commentator on the Vedas, who has been a fountain of light to many natives and foreign students of the Vedas He lived in the fourteenth century of the Christian Era and was the Prime Minister of the King of Vijayanagar which is now identified with the district of Bellary Like Professor Max Muller and Griffith who have translated the Rig Veda, Mr Griffith also bases his translation on the work of that great scholar But Mr Griffith has the same doubt on the infallibility of Sayana as regards this matter as some of my colleagues have expressed It at first appears presumptuous on the part of Europeans and Aryans to question the superior reliability of native commentators But in their presumption they are supported by certain reasons which deserve consideration Sayana lived nearly 3 000 years subsequent to the date of the composition of the Vedas and considering how the Hindu nation, owing to manifold causes, was landed in and more distant from the spirit of their great Vedic forefathers, it is not incredible that Sayana and his contemporaries lost touch with the spirit and true import of the Vedas Hardly five hundred years have elapsed since Sayana's time, and what is the conception of the Vedas by most of our best Pundits of the present day? Some of these Pundits have been recently quarrelling among themselves as to the sex of particular Vedas and to which of them seniority and precedence belong! They believe that the Vedas are a repository of every kind information, and not only the inventions and discoveries of modern science are to be found in them, but also every invention and discovery of the future have a clue to them The Vedas are immortal, they are the God himself, they are limitless and deathless, and such other extravagant notions are associated with their character The Pandits have absolutely no idea of their value as records of human thoughts and deeds, and yet it is chiefly in their character as such records that the value of the Vedas to the present and future generations of Hindus would consist

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Terms Cash.

Bangalore City Municipality

Additional propositions to be laid before the Board at a meeting to be held on Monday the 24th March 1890, at the City Municipal office.

I Docket No. 4292 dated 8th March 1890, from the Comptroller, Mysore, regarding the remuneration to be paid to the Auditor of Municipal accounts.

II. Proceedings of the Government of Mysore No 9777 8/1097 dated 7th instant, passing orders on the proposed Bye-Law regarding the prevention of nuisance committed by children.

III Copy of inspection Report on the Municipal Kanada Boy's School by Mr. Grieveson received through the Head Master of the said school.

A. S. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission

The 19th March 1890.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 15th March.—Lord Cross has accepted, and the House of Lords has agreed to an amendment by Lord Northbrook, to the Indian Councils' Bill, enabling the Viceroy to regulate from time to time the conditions under which the Viceroy, Governors, and Lieutenant Governors shall nominate the members of Councils.—*Reu.*

London, 16th March.—It is estimated that 250,000 miners struck work yesterday. The duration of the strike is doubtful, as there are some signs of concession The South Staffordshire Miners have refused to join the movement —*Reu*

London, 17th March —The result of the Colliers strike has been the disablement of mills Prices are generally advancing.—C. N.

Many of the smaller colliery owners are granting the demands of their men, in the hopes of bringing about a settlement by the Owners' Federation to day.—*Reu.*

London, 17th March.—The Colliers' strike threatens to generally disorganise the Lancashire cotton trade —*Reu.*

The Cotton Mills in Lancashire are stopping owing to scarcity of coal. At many pits wages have, however, been advanced.—C. N.

20,000 Engineers employed in Tyneside Engine Building Yards have struck work. —C. N.

London 18th March —Riots have occurred among the dock strikers at Liverpool. Last night the Magistrates were compelled to ask for military assistance to restore order —C. N.

A meeting of 15,000 dock labourers was held at Liverpool yesterday at which Mr. Houston, a shipowner, addressed the men and appealed to them to resume work since he had conceded to their demands. The crowd in reply yelled at him, and said none of them would work while others were starving A general uproar ensued, and a passing load of wheat was attacked, the contents of the sacks was scattered over the street, whilst the driver of the waggon was stabbed. The police then intervened, and were stoned, but finally succeeded in dispersing the rioters Five hundred troops had been summoned from Preston to assist in keeping order.—*Reu.*

London, 18th March —A crowded meeting was held yesterday at Paddington of the Conservative Association, at which it was unanimously resolved that the action of Lord Randolph Churchill in the House of Commons with regard to the report of the Parnell Commission was at variance with the views of the electors —*Reu.*

London, 17th March —It is positively stated that Prince Bismarck has resigned all offices to-day.—*Reu.*

Both Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck have tendered their resignations. The Emperor has accepted that of the former.—C. N.

The Committee's report on the Indian Councils' Bill was agreed to this afternoon. Amendment dealing with past legislation is also being adopted Lord Cross in the House of Lords announced that the Viceroy was willing to accept Lord Northbrook's amendment —C. N.

London 18th March —A Baronetcy has been conferred on Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt —C. N.

London, 18th March.—The Indian Councils' Bill has been passed in the House of Lords —C. N.

The House of Commons have authorised the raising of five millions sterling for the purchase of the Southern India Railway.—*Reu.*

Berlin, 18th March.—The resignation by Prince Bismarck of all offices under the Government is confirmed, and the acceptance of his resignation on the Emperor is certain. Count Herbert Bismarck has also resigned, but his resignation has not been accepted —*Reu*

The resignation of Prince Bismark is not yet accepted by the Emperor. This causes a hope that Prince Bismarck may reconsider the matter.—*Reu.*

Paris, 18th March.—M. Freycinet to-day read his statement in the Chamber of Deputies in which he said that the first duty of Government would be to facilitate the progress of the working classes, and to better their position. Bills would be introduced to that end. The Cabinet were resolved to govern in the true acceptance of the term. —*Reu.*

New York, 18th March.—A fatal fire has taken place in Indianapolis at an extensive book store which was burned down. Ladders on which firemen were swarming up the building to direct hoses were thrown down owing to the collapse of the building, and 3 firemen were killed on the spot, and 19 badly injured, many fatally.—*Reu.*,

Alleppey, 19th March.—H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore reached his chief port, Alleppey, to day and was received at the Palace, by representative residents and merchants who presented a loyal address welcoming him back after his late Indian tour The address noted the general contentment and progress of the State and acknowledged gratefully the sanctioned State charity hospital for the town. The Maharajah accepted the address and permitted a public library to be erected by public subscription in honour of the visit to bear his name. The Maharajah, with the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Rohde, drove round Alleppey which is *en fete*, and the Darragh Coir Factory was also visited.

Calcutta, 18th March.—This afternoon Lord and Lady Lansdowne gave an entertainment at Government House to over 1 800 poor children of all nationalities belonging to various charity schools and orphanages in Calcutta. The children were feted and fed to their hearts' content. A grand display of fireworks brought the treat to a close.

At Friday's Meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, the Indian Railway Bill will probably be passed, and the Financial Statement will be presented.

London 20th March.—The meeting of the Conservative members which took place at the Carlton Club to-day, was numerously attended, and was of the most cordial nature. Lord Salisbury said that to talk of dissolution was idle, but he nevertheless urged upon his party the necessity of organization in view of the next elections when obstructions might be expected, and he appealed to his hearers for their united support.

Lord Randolph Churchill was not present at the meeting —*Reu*

At a meeting of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club this afternoon Lord Salisbury severely lectured the Conservative members who, he said, were responsible and answerable to Government for the defeats sustained recently in the House of Commons. Such defeats though not on matters of moment were calculated to create a bad moral effect. He ridiculed the idea of an early dissolution. The results of recent bye-elections in his opinion were not at all disheartening. Referring to matters of domestic policy, it was un-

perative to pass the Tithes Bill. Regarding foreign affairs he referred particularly to Swaziland, which the Government was resolved never to give to the Boers.—C. N.

Berlin, 21st March.—Two Imperial rescripts thank Prince Bismarck for his services to the State, and create him Duke of Lowenberg, Colonel General Cavalry, and Field Marshal General of the Forces.—C. N.

Count Herbert Bismarck temporarily retains charge of the Foreign Office. General Caprivi is to be both Chancellor and President of the Prussian Ministry.—C. N.

Emperor William has decorated M. Simon the French delegate to the Labour Conference with the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle.—C. N

Bombay, 21st March.—The Municipal Corporation yesterday decided to present an address to Lord Reay on his departure. This is the first occasion of the presentation of a Municipal address to a retiring Governor of Bombay.

Lisbon, 21st March.—It is officially announced here that England has not ordered the occupation of the contested territory in the Shire region; the excitement in Portugal on the subject is consequently allayed.—*Reu.*

London, 21 March.—The Lisbon Mail steamer from Quilimane announces the massacre of a Portuguese Customs officer, named Castro, together with his escort of 300 natives near Nyassa.—Reu.

Berlin, 21st March.—The resignation of Prince Bismarck, and the nomination of General Caprivi as Chancellor and Prussian Premier, and of Count Herbert Bismarck as Interim Prussian Foreign Secretary, have been officially notified. The order issued by Emperor William warmly extols Count Bismarck, and hopes that the Fatherland may profit by his counsel and devotion in the future as in the past. His Majesty creates him Duke of Lauenburg, and Field Marshal.—*Reu.*

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY MARCH 24, 1890.

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The inhabitants of the City of Bangalore have for some years past been looking forward to the time when they would be allowed to elect their Municipal Commissioners, but this privilege has been denied them hitherto, and we hear that there is no chance of the elective principle being granted for some time to come—if at all We believe the reason given for withholding the right is that the place is not yet prepared to receive it. This means that the city is far behind other towns which have Municipalities elected by the rate payers. This is nothing but an insult to the intelligent body of the people, and it is very remarkable it should ever have been brought forward. Bangalore City is an important town of about sixty-five thousand inhabitants, many of whom are as well educated as those of any other place in the country. It has a large number of well trained lawyers, of intelligent merchants, of other citizens quite equal to a similar class of men in any part of India. Such being the case it seems little less than mockery to tell the rate payers they must wait till they are better prepared before they can be allowed to elect their own Municipal Commissioners. We ought to mention that the city has a Ratepayer's Association, an institution that places of far higher pretensions do not possess. The town has much public spirit as any other, and far more than the Civil and Military Station. The display that it made during Prince Albert Victor's visit was a great contrast to the miserable attempt made by the other part of the place to do honour to the grandson of the Queen-Empress. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it seems little less than marvellous that the authorities should be so bold as to say that the rate payers are not fit to elect men to represent them in the Municipal Council. It is high time the people should protest against the treatment they have received, and insist on having what they believe to be their rights.

It is often said that the Government of Mysore was the first in the field with regard to representation in India. The Representative Assembly was brought into being in 1881, before the Local Self Government Act was passed by the Supreme Government. The late Dewan took precedence of Lord Ripon as regards elections. But the principle does not appear to be working well in the province. It is something like a stick put in the ground and expected to grow, but which refuses to do so. It is not a seed that germinates, throws out shoots and branches, then bears fruit. The system remains much as it did nine years ago. It has not gained the confidence of the people, and it does not seem likely to ever will. The members sent to Mysore at the time of the Dussera are not except in a few cases, chosen by the people, but are sent up by the Government officials. If a man wishes to have a holiday, enjoy the Dussera at the capital, he carries favour with a member of Government, and gains what he requires. The representatives look upon the whole affair as a piece of *Tamasha*, and no doubt, enjoy themselves, but the good they do for their country is—well not great. Had this institution been properly treated it might now be one the province would be proud of, it is to be feared many are ashamed of it. Probably the Dewan is of opinion that as the Representative Assembly has not been a success, Municipalities would be equally so if they were allowed to elect their members. This would be a very illogical method of reasoning, and could only present itself to the official mind. An institution is treated in such a way that success is impossible, and then it is held up as a warning to the public at large, people are told it has failed, and anything resembling it must fail also. The Dewan and his friends cannot be congratulated on such a method of reasoning.

Another plea put forward is that the arrangements for the elections are not ready, that more time is required, and that it must be granted. Surely those managements are not so very elaborate, or so very numerous that so much time is required to bring them to perfection. A month, one would fancy, would be sufficient for the purpose, at least, and so it does but in Bangalore. How business matters are managed in the various parts of the world, in various parts of India, and hence the day of which the rate payers complain. They should through their Association, protesting against the way they are being treated, and insist on being allowed to have a voice in selection of those who are to manage Municipal affairs. There is no reason that Bangalore City should fall behind the age, because it forms a part of a Native State, and if the authorities are determined to let the matter slide those most interested should not. If they believe they have a right to elect their Municipal Commissioners they should insist on what they believe to be their right. It is, as a rule, only those who deserve to be helped who are helped, therefore the people of the City should at once let the authorities know what they require and that they ex, ct to get it. But we would strongly advise them to beware of some of the errors the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station has fallen into. It must be acknowledged that the City has up to this time done fairly well, the members have more than once set an example to the sister institution of the Civil and Military Station, and should the elective system be adopted in the former, great care must be taken that a step forward must be made, not one backward. It depends entirely upon the conduct of the men elected whether the principle becomes popular or otherwise, and though the system has proved a great success in some places, it is not highly valued in others. This is as we have said entirely the fault of the men sent to the Board. If they think more of their own interests than those of the public great things need not be expected, much good must not be looked for, if they be, disappointment will be sure to follow. After the City has been allowed to elect its own Municipal Commissioners the same privilege should be accorded to Mysore and the other large towns of the province. When a step has been made in the right direction, it will be easy to make another.

Occasional Notes.

Two smart shocks of earthquake occurred at Darjeeling and Moulvi Bazar at about midnight last Saturday. No damage was done

Sir Asmandah, K. C. I. E., Minister of Hyderabad, has purchased the greater portion of the carriages belonging to the Duke of Connaught, at a sum exceeding Rs 20,000, and they will shortly be sent to Hyderabad

A fierce dispute, is now gowing on between the indigo planters and the ryots in the district of Jessore, in the lower provinces of Bengal which, the vernacular papers predict, may end in a repetition of the violent scenes of 1860-61.

The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona proposes to give an entertainment on the 1st proximo to Lord Reay prior to his departure for England. It is also proposed to present him with an address signed by the representatives from district towns if not from talukas

The publisher and the printer of the *Bhownuggur Exposure Gazette* have been arrested on a charge of defamation for making serious allegations, through months past, against the Maharajah of Bhownuggur and certain English officials in Kattywar.

It is stated that Mr. Henery Gladstone a partner in the mercantile firm of Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta, (who is now residing with his father in St James's Square) will act as the ex Premier's principal Private Secretary, will hence forth only visit India occasionally for the purposes of his business

Bombay is making elaborate preparation to enable Calcutta in toning Prince Albert Victor during his approaching visit. According to the local papers a new cut was city has sprung up, at a cost less than 4 lacs of rupees will be spent to make it ablaze with lights in time with fire and gilly on his fete day. The Bombay Corporation, however is that Calcutta contribute, has sanctioned an outlay of Rs 50,000 for the purpose, the Government Rs 9,000, and the public have subscribed in parts of Rs. 12,000. This leaves a considerable deficit to be yet made up, but no doubt seems to be entertained that the full amount will be realised.

A peculiar story was spread at Kangra a week or two ago that a *jogi* or Hindu saint had cut out his tongue, and that the goddess to whom he was consecrated had replaced it. Hindus flocked in crowds to see the wonder, while sensible people were divided in opinion whether the man had given out his tongue or whether he had any tongue now. Some newspapers said the man must have cut off his tongue and joined it on again himself. The fact, is declared by the Civil Surgeon, is that while three-sixteenths of an inch was cut off the tip of the tongue, and that, when the wound healed, *jogi* was able to speak without difficulty.

The *Oxford Magazine* believes that the new scheme of examination for the Indian Civil Service will be made public very shortly, and that it will prove eminently satisfactory to those interested in supersending cram by real ability. The petitions from the Universities have been carefully considered, and in the result the old studies of Oxford will come out very favorably. The Secretary of State for India has been in Oxford within the last few days, gaining information about certain details in the final arrangement, and taking the advice of those who have been chiefly concerned hitherto with the Indian civilians here; and he expressed himself most anxious to consult in every way the interest of the University. We confide only believe that under the new system the Viceroy will receive a far larger proportion of really able men than has been the case hitherto. This, at least, is the aim of the Secretary of State.

The following are some of the details of the revised scale of the Simla allowances:—The allowance is to be a double first-class fare by railway and eight annas per mile by road for officers drawing Rs. 1,500 per month and upwards, and a similar grant for those between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500, plus Rs. 150 for a wife and each child over 12 years of age, and Rs. 65 for each child under 12—subject to the proviso that the aggregate for an officer and his family is not to exceed Rs. 650. For officers holding appointments from Rs. 100 to 500, the terms are a double second-class fare and four annas per mile by road with proportionate grants per family, the whole not to exceed Rs. 450. Those with salaries from Rs 50 to Rs 100 will be granted the fixed sum of Rs 100 for each journey and those below Rs 50 a double intermediate fare and four annas a mile by road. In each of these two last classes the aggregate for the officer and family is not to exceed Rs 350

The debate on Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill, in the House of Lords is continuing. The Bill was read a second time on last Thursday night, and in course of the debate Lord Northbrook said there was plenty of educated and capable Indians qualified to serve upon the Councils. He remarked in passing that he was grateful at the loyal tone of the speeches at the Congress. Lord Ripon declared the time had arrived that public bodies should elect members, and suggested that some boards with that object should be discussed in Committee. Lord Cross said he was gratified at the tone of the debate, and declared that nobody in his senses thought the British system of election was suitable to India. Lord Kimberly expressed himself in favour of the elective principle. Lord Salisbury observed that several speakers had not estimated the gravity of the question, and had not realised the deep responsibility undertaken by any Government founding a elective system as an effective agent for the Government of India. Owing to peculiarities of the Eastern mind, that principle had failed utterly in Turkey, Egypt, and particularly in Crete. In addition to this, India was composed of deeply divided races and religions. Once granted, the elective principle could not be withdrawn, and the experiment would be full of grave perils. Lord Granville declared on the other hand that the Government assumed great responsibility in rejecting what Lord Dufferin had recommended. The following night Lord Northbrook again insisted that the Government should provide for enabling loyal and educated Natives to enter the Provincial Councils. Regarding the Supreme Council, he was not prepared to go beyond the suggestion that one member from each Provincial council should be selected for the Supreme Council

Local and Provincial.

The Resident.—Sir Oliver St John, who went to Madras last Monday returned to Bangalore on Thursday morning.

The Maharajah.—It has been arranged that the Maharajah will leave for Ootacamund on the 28th of this month, he will go direct from Mysore.

Madras Railway.—Traffic receipts for week ended 23rd February 1890 were Rs. 1,61,682 and for the corresponding period last year were Rs. 1,64,567.

Mysore State Railway.—Traffic receipts for the week ended 23rd February 1890 were Rs 17,645 and for the corresponding period last year were Rs 11,614.

House rent in Mysore.—The would be transfer of offices to Mysore, has raised the house rent all round and many officials are

already on a look, out for houses at the capital.

INCREASE OF PAY.—We learn that the salary of Col Hill Civil and Sessions Judge of Bangalore has been raised to Rs 2000 per mensem to have effect from the 1st of April next

THE BLACKLILLY POISONING CASE.—The Sepoy who is alleged to have poisoned two men was committed last Thursday to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—We find that in the First in Arts Examination of last year, out of thirty-nine institutions that sent up candidates the Central College took 3rd place, having 11 out of twenty six

THE THERMOMETER.—Yesterday the thermometer stood at 86° in the shade at one o'clock, now this is only the end of March It is sure to be much hotter next month, and this is enough to give any one an uncomfortable feeling

INFLUENZA AND FEVER.—The public health of Bangalore just now is bad Influenza has found its way into the physical organism of many people causing great debilitation, fevers very prevalent in the some parts of the station Diarrhœa are by no means uncommon Small pox also common in some parts of the country and cholera has been out at Kolar, But even towns are in a still worse condition, for instance what to say of some streets and open sewers, the emanations of different kinds

Extracts.

WESTERN EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHIEFS

The *Pioneer*.—The policy in imparting liberal education to the rising generation of Indian Chiefs has made great result which may, perhaps, be regarded as somewhat hasty to bring the subject much under discussion at The present time. It is unfortunately not to be denied that the attempt to consort with the high style of living in England is very likely to lead to the ruin of many young Chiefs, and this has occurred to a few, But even towns in a still worse condition, for instance what to say of some streets and open sewers, the emanations of different kinds

Good boys they are my grandsons, I know, but they'll never be men

Such as I was at twenty five when the sword I was king of the pen

The steady advance which Western ideas are making in India is now more apparent than in the case of the Feudatory Princes, with whom a few years hence it will be almost a reproach if they have not some quantity of the English language. We do not pretend to say that this system is likely to produce in every case in which the system of education has been a glorious failure, but on the whole it may be taken that the majority of the Princes on attaining power are all the better for their course of study and their familiarity with English customs

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION AND LORD HARRIS

The *Mahratta*.—Among the numerous addresses which Lord Harris received on the eve of his departure from England there was one from the East India Association which has been latterly showing considerable activity Among others the following points were pressed thereon on his lordship's attention —

'The judicious encouragement of means by which the available water supply of Western India will be turned to the utmost account for irrigating the arid districts of the Deccan, Kattiwar, Cutch, and Scinde, The improvement of the economic condition of the Peasantry of Western India, The introduction or revival of suitable mechanical arts so that the masses of the people may be less dependent on agriculture, and the continuation of the efforts already made on behalf of primary and secondary education and industrial training, The cautious development of railway and canals, The development of the principle of decentralization of provincial finance, The participation of the people in the administration and management of their own local affairs, and the further extension of the principles of Municipal Government, The removal of race antagonism by the promotion of friendly social intercourse between Europeans and natives of India, The organization of the Native Army so as to offer suitable openings for advancement to native officers, The improvement of the numerous Native States in Western India, The amelioration of the condition of the poorer members of the European and Eurasian communities, and the removal of the disabilities under which they labour in procuring employment"

It will be seen that the Association has enumerated almost all the problems which are awaiting our next Governor We shall refer to these a few more such as the educational problem, the Abkari question, and the Land assessment In these three matters Lord Reay has not been able to make the Government play harmonious hill with the demands of the public.

THE MADURA DEVADAYI'S CASE

The *Mail*.—Their Lordships of the Chief Justice and Shephard and Muthusawmy Iyer J J delivered judgment in the above appeal, parts colas of which are to be found in our columns to-day Their Lordships confirmed the finding of the Sessions Court and made some observations that the contention raised at the Sessions Court, as also on appeal, that the Mahant was not a trustee, but dominus of the temple at Tirupathi, was untenable There was a mass of evidence to show that when the gold coins which form the subject of the fraud were discovered years ago they were not looked upon as Indian treasure by Government but were made over to the Mahant as head of the house of a portion of the temple property to be held in trust by him in common with other property Further the will of the late Mahant began stating the gold coins showed beyond all doubt that the property was held as trust property of the temple to be dealt with for the benefit of the temple by his successor as Trustee So far as the position of the Mahant being that of trustee or dominus with regard to the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust by misappropriating the coins to his own use, there was ample evidence to fix the guilt upon the Mahant As the Sessions Judge observed, there were doubtless others besides the Mahant implicated in the fraud, which was undoubtedly perpetrated in the person of his servants probably by some of the witnesses for the prosecution but even if the evidence of these witnesses was set aside as being that of accomplices, there was sufficient evidence of the gold having been in July 1887 taken out of the copper vessels and copper coins substituted Their Lordships, with the Judge of the Lower Court decided that the witnesses for the defence had been called to prove that the cry of an *alibi* advanced by the appellant It was impossible to believe that the Mahant had left a quantity of gold coins valued at some lakhs of rupees, and had come down the Hill leaving the treasure in an unprotected state, and that even if he did so that he did not make all haste to return Then again the telegrams of Mahant was alleged to have received, and on no one of which he was alleged to have left the Hill was not forthcoming The theory of an *alibi* being therefore improbable it was the Judges thought he should have If there was no doubt that the Mahant was present the whole time from the removal of the coins from the treasure room till they were buried under the "Dwajasthumbam" (temple flagstaff) The substitution of the copper for the gold coins must therefore have been taken place, and, as alleged, have been carried out by the Mahant himself. The evidence of Surgeon General Bidie who was examined as an expert, showed that gold coins such as those which were said to have been removed by the Mahant were very rare, and such coins were available for sale at Bangalore, shortly after the fraud In consideration, however, of the position of the Mahant as the head of a religious body, and the disgrace his conviction brought upon him, their Lordships were satisfied that the ends of justice would be met by the reduction and change in the description of the imprisonment passed upon him from three years rigorous to eighteen months simple imprisonment

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEDICAL MEN ON INTOXICATING DRINKS

Professor Hitchcock says —Ipecac, alcohol, opium, and tobacco together we take to be equally obnoxious if they agree in being poisonous in their natures

Dr Parkes, M D, F R S of Netley Royal Military Hospital— If there were no such thing as alcohol, half the sin and misery and disease of the misery of the world would not be known

Dr Acland, M D, F R S President General Medical Council, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford —If alcohol were unknown, half the sin and a large part of the poverty and unhappiness in the world would disappear"

Dr E W Richardson M D L L D, F R S —' It (alcohol) is an agent as potent for evil as it is for good It begins by destroying and it ends by destruction

Alcohol cannot by any ingenuity or excuse be put, be classified amongst the foods of man It is rather a positive matter for construction not food On the contrary, it injures construction and reduces temperature

Sir John Hall, K C B, My opinion is that neither spirit, wine nor malt liquor is necessary for health '

Sir William Gull, M D —' Alcohol is a most deleterious poison'

Dr Norman Kerr, M D —' All the authorities on poisons class alcohol as a poison of the most deadly kind"

Dr McCulloch —' It is well known that alcohol diminishes and degrades and perverts the moral faculty Conscientiousness becomes diminished and deficiency, and in its stead there is an offering and bribing take their place and the animal passions, which the intellectual and the moral do control power, assume an extra domination over it The human will, that power which sits and towers above, and directs all the faculties of the mind, becomes to a certain degree subdued to an eminent degree I shall notice what I may call the "temperance and moderation" fallacy Alcohol is a habitual narcotic poison This is not only proved, but admitted by all competent authorities One particle of opium or one drop of alcohol is as much and truly a *poison* as a pound or a gallon

' I once was a father adopted the plan of using a *little* intoxicating liquor every day He was never intoxicated and was never known to be in the least intemperate He only took a *little* a very *little*, because he thought it did him good For the same reason his children took a *little* only, and so did their children And now not less than forty of his descendants are drunkards on to the drunkard's grave Another man adopted a different plan, he would not use such drinks he would not buy them not suffer them to enter his house He taught his children to treat them as poison a mortal poison and they taught their children And now it is not a drunkard among them no has one of his descendants come to the drunkard's grave.

Professor Miller M D —' Alcohol is a poison It kills in large doses and half kills in smaller ones It produces insanity, delirium It poisons the blood and wastes the man'

Dr Richardson, M D, and Dr J J Ridge —Labours of the severest kind, mental and bodily, can be carried on without it and that the steadiest and best work is best done without it

The following has been signed by upwards of 2,000 of the men including many of the leading members of the profession We are of opinion (1) That a very large portion of human misery including poverty, disease, and crime, is increased by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages. (2) That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits or wine beer, ale porter, cider, etc (3) That persons accustomed to such drinks may with perfect safety discontinue them entirely, either at once or gradually after a short time. (4) That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and intoxicating beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality and the happiness of the human race'

Mr Higginbotham, the eminent Surgeon of Nottingham, says "I have already seen diseases cured by total abstinence that would not have been cured by any other means"

DEPARTURE OF H R H THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left by the P and O steamer Kaiser-i-Hind on Thursday evening on the 13th instant Mr Grattan Geary, the President of the Municipal Corporation, stepped forward and read the following address, which was placed in a handsome Cutch work scroll, bearing the inscription, "H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathern Pare well address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, March, 1890," and presented to his Royal Highness —

To Lieutenant General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K G, K T, K P, G C S I, G C M G, C B, A D C

May it please Your Royal Highness —We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, are present to bid you Royal Highness and H R Highness the Duchess of Connaught a regretful farewell Nearly seven years have elapsed since standing on this spot, we ventured to express the hope that the sojourn in India of your Royal Highness, and of Her Royal Highness your devoted Consort, would prove a source of new happiness to you both, and that you would find in the affections and regard of all sections of her Gracious Majesty's loyal subjects in this country some compensation for prolonged absence from Europe. It is not presumptuous to say that this heartfelt desire has been fully realised Your Royal Highnesses have evoked the affectionate loyalty of all classes who have been the witnesses of your devotion to the public weal, and have experienced your Royal Highnesses' unfailing courtesy and kindly participation in all their interests As Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, your Royal Highness has laboured to promote the comfort and well-being of the officers and soldiers under your command The defences of Bombay and of Aden have been your especial care The new fortifications of the Island and Harbour, which are necessary for the security of Bombay from menace or attack, have been constructed under your Royal Highness's watchful supervision In the midst of many pre-occupations your Royal Highness has given personal attention to the most remote sections, and unfettered by distance and discomforts of treacherous climate, has visited, not only Aden but the Somali Coast. In the Legislative Council, your Royal Highness took part in the labours that attended the elaboration of the New Municipal Act under which this Corporation now administers the affairs of a population of upwards of 900,000 souls who enjoy peace and prosperity under the mild and just rule of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Your Royal Highness has taken an active interest in all that affects the happiness and the progress of this city, and the social welfare of all classes of the community Your Royal Highness has been able to give useful assistance in the consideration of the plans for providing for the expansion of Bombay, and you have accorded your approval and support to the removal of the Native Infantry lines from their present unconstitutional situation near the Lunacy centre of the city, to Colaba a measure which will equally benefit the regiments stationed in Bombay, and the general public Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has likewise given an untiring co-operation with works of benevolence for the alleviation of suffering in the City and Presidency of Bombay In bidding farewell to your Royal Highness and to her Royal Highness the

Duchess of Connaught, we venture to express our heartfelt wishes for the unclouded happiness of your Royal Highnesses in the brilliant Court to which you now return

The Common Seal of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, affixed the 13th March 1890, in the presence of

GRATTAN GEARY, President.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, C. C. M. G.
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
Members of the Standing Committee of the said Corporation

His Royal Highness, in reply, said :—Mr President and Gentlemen of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay,—I am deeply sensible of the very kind words that have just fallen from your lips. I thank you for the very cordial manner in which you have referred to her Royal Highness the Duchess and myself and to our stay amongst you. I little thought when I landed here six and a half years ago that it would be my good fortune to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and in that way to become personally associated with this very thriving and very advanced Presidency. It has been a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to have been connected not only with an army which has a good history, and which has done much good work for the empire, but also with a Government which has advanced with the times, and has always placed itself at the head of any movement for the benefit of the people of this Presidency. It has been a source of satisfaction to me that in this business I have been associated with so enlightened a statesman as Lord Reay. I can assure you, gentlemen, that serving as I have done under him it has been a great satisfaction to have been able to be of any help, however small, to his Excellency With regard to the Bombay Army I have more than once expressed my support and esteem for it and I am certain that in the distinguished officer who has now succeeded me it will flourish and improve in efficiency and physique. I thank you once and all again for the constant cordiality I have met with at the hands of the whole population not only of your splendid city of Bombay, but in Poona and all parts of the Deccan. I wish you all heartily farewell, and I thank you for the great kindness you have always shown me. (Applause.)

After the Duke had shaken hands with the President and several other members of the Corporation, he, accompanied by the Duchess, his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay and members of his Excellency's Staff, and H. E. Lieut General Sir George Greaves, the new Commander-in Chief, proceeded to the pier head where their Royal Highnesses took leave of the Native Princes and Chiefs, the Foreign Consuls, and the many other distinguished personages who had assembled to bid them good-bye and Godspeed, their Royal Highnesses seeming to feel the parting considerably. The Duke and Duchess with Lord and Lady Reay, General Pottinger Captain Hext, R. N, Captains Forbes, Phayre and Pinney subsequently, descended the Bandar steps and took their places in the Government steam-launch Boc, and as the launch moved off, Sir George Greaves called for three cheers, which, it is needless to say, were cordially and many more times The [illegible] Sir George Hatton thunders forth a salute of 31 guns, and as the launch passed the Admiral's ship, her guns did likewise The crews of H. M. S. *Boadicea* and those of the men-of-war and mercantile marine vessels in harbour manned the yards, and cheered the royal party as they passed. A little after 6 the Kaiser-i-Hind weighed anchor and set out on her long journey, bearing away with her two of the most popular and distinguished personages who have ever left these shores, whose departure will long be remembered with the deepest feelings of regret.—*Times of India.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday, Feb* 21

The Council of India.—Lord Herschell asked the noble viscount the Secretary for India whether he could lay upon the table of the House any communications which he had received from the past and present Viceroys of India in reference to making alterations in the constitution of the Council of India

Viscount Cross was understood to say that the communications which had been received were of a confidential character, and could not be laid upon the table of the House.

Viscount Cross, in calling attention to the provisions of the Act regulating the numbers and functions of the several Councils in India, and presenting a Bill upon the subject, said that for the purpose of making laws and regulations the Council of India was composed not only of the ordinary members, but of members nominated by the Governor-General Their powers, however, were very limited. No business could be transacted at any such meeting of the Council other than the consideration of such measures as were introduced to the Council for the purpose of enactment The consequence was that when the Budget was brought before them, and fresh legislation was required, it was then competent for the Council to discuss the whole provisions of the Government, but, on the other hand, if no legislation was required, no discussion could take place, and no criticisms could be passed upon the proposals submitted by members of the Legislative Council could, therefore, ask the Government of India any questions as to any of their acts, or as to any matter which might have occupied the attention of the Government He had had considerable communication with the present Viceroy upon the subject, and, in consequence, had not the smallest doubt of his view of these matters. On March 29, 1889, the Viceroy made a speech to the Council, in the course of which he said that it had been usually felt that the terms of the Act by which their proceedings were regulated refused the examination of the Budget except when the financial arrangements for the year required legislation in Council The result was that the Legislative Council had not been able to discuss the Budget unless some change was to be effected in the laws of the country That he must confess was a very inconvenient and incongruous arrangement. The Viceroy went on to say that the subject was closely connected with the propriety of giving to the Council of India, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to the Government on matters of public interest in such a way as to preclude injury to public business. In all these observations of the Viceroy he (Viscount Cross) heartily and entirely concurred He had first to enquire whether it was possible under the existing law to carry out and give effect to the Viceroy's wishes, and, after a very close examination, he felt satisfied that fresh legislation was required for the purpose A Bill with that object was prepared last year, and it was only on account of the pressure of business that it was not introduced He had, however, taken the opportunity of introducing the Bill to night As the functions of the Council must be enlarged, he had considered it wise also to give powers to the Governor-General to nominate a still larger number of members to the Council than was permitted by the existing law, and so widen the selection of the persons he would have around him The same object and the same reasons applied exactly to the same degree to the provincial councils, and therefore in the Bill there was a provision for increasing them number as well as their funct The Bill would therefore apply not only to the Council of the Governor General, but also to the provincial councils There were other provisions in the Bill with which he need not trouble their lordships They were merely to close up certain sections of the existing Act, and he did not think he should be justified in taking up time with them on the introduction of the Bill

The Marquess of Ripon expressed his entire concurrence with the main object of the noble Viscount introducing the Bill He thought, however, it was very important that when such changes as the Bill proposed were to be made the House should have the advantage of knowing the views of the Governor General upon them He hoped, therefore, that the noble Viscount would lay a copy of the Viceroy's speech, from which he had quoted, upon the table of the House. If also there had been any official communications between the Indian Government and the Home Government, the House ought to have the papers laid before them, as well as Lord Lansdowne's views upon the question of increasing the numbers of his Council

The Earl of Northbrook concurred with what had fallen from his noble friend (the Marquess of Ripon) It was very desirable that parliament and the country should be in full and complete possession of the views of the Government of India before legislating upon a matter of such importance as the subject of the Bill. The measure would receive every possible consideration, and would, he believed, effect a very useful alteration in the law.

The Bill was read a first time.

Monday 24th February 1890

Crops in Madras.—Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that owing to the deficiency of rain in October to December 1889 in Southern India the Collectors and other revenue officials in Southern districts of the Presidency of Madras, who were absent on leave from their stations and during the Christmas holidays, were at the end of December last recalled by the Government of Madras to their respective head quarters to inspect personally and to report at once upon the present state of the crops in their respective districts, and what the outcome of the failure of the rains was likely to be; whether such reports had been received by the Madras Government, and whether the Secretary of State would lay them upon the table

Sir J Gorst :—Paragraph 4 in the first paragraph is correct as regards eight districts to the south of Madras, in which up to the last week in December the rainfall of the north east monsoon had been deficient During the last week of December, however, there was good rain over the threatened districts, matters have changed for the better, and prospects are reported generally fair The detailed reports by the district officers have not yet been received by the Secretary of State

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

The following is the text of the Bill introduced by Lord Cross :—

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(1) The number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governor-General under the provisions of section 10 of the Indian Councils Act 1861, shall be such as to him may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than ten nor more than sixteen; and the number of additional members of Council nominated by the Governors of the presidencies of Fort St George and Bombay respectively under the provisions of section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the advocate-general of the presidency or officer acting in that capacity) be such as to the said Governors respectively may seem from time to time expedient, but shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of councillors whom the Lieutenant Governors of the Bengal Division of the presidency of Fort William and of the North Western Provinces and Oude respectively may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations, Provided always, that not more than twenty shall be nominated for the Bengal Division, and not more than fifteen for the North Western Provinces and Oude.

(3) Any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of Council under section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act, or a member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable

2 Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor-General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall be in the said rules prescribed are declared: And notwithstanding any provisions in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governors in Council of Fort St, George and Bombay respectively, and the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable, may from time to time make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of their respective local Governments, and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions, as to subject or otherwise, as shall in the said rules applicable to such councils respectively be prescribed or declared. But no member at any such meeting of any council shall have power to submit or propose any resolution, or to divide the council in respect of any such financial discussion, or the answer to any question asked under the authority of this Act, or the rules made under this Act: Provided that any rule made under this Act by a Governor in Council or by a Lieutenant-Governor shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor General in Council shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council: Provided also that rules made under this Act of all not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations

3 It is hereby declared that in the 22nd section of the Indian Council Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now"; and, further that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, Chapter eighty-five and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, chapter ninety-five, respectively, shall be read and construed as if at the date of the enactment thereof respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East India Company and should not be confined to the territories at the dates of the said enactments respectively in the possession and under the government of the said company

4 Sects 13 and 52 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are hereby repealed, and it is enacted that—

(1) Any additional member of Council, or any member of the Council of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed under the said Act or this Act, shall be absent from India or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of two consecutive months, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, the Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor—to whose Council such additional member or member may have been nominated, as the case may be—to declare by a notification published in the Government *Gazette* that the seat in Council of such person has become vacant

(2) In the event of a vacancy occurring by the absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted, of any such additional member or member of the council of a Lieutenant-Governor, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, for the Governor, or for the Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be, to nominate any person as additional member or member, as the case may be, to this place, and every member so nominated shall be so nominated till all meetings held for the purposes of making laws and regulations for the term of two years from the date of such nomination Provided always that it shall not be lawful by such nomination, or by any other nomination made under this Act, to diminish the proportion of non-official members directed by the Indian Councils Act, 1861 to be nominated.

5. In this Act—

The expression "local legislature" means—

(1) The Governor in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the respective provinces of Fort St. George and Bombay, and

(2) The council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws or regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable

The expression "province" means any presidency, division, province, or territory over which the power of any local legislature for the time being extend

6 Nothing in this Act shall detract from or diminish the powers of the Governor General in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations

7. This Act may be cited as the Indian Councils Act, 1890, and the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and this Act may be cited together as the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1890.—*W Mail*

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